"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Rain, clearing in the afternoon; southeasterly winds, becoming southwesterly.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART — COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. — With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,161. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—The British Parliament was prorogued until Oct. 20; the speech of the Queen congratulated both houses upon the acts passed, and reviewed the Government's relations with other countries. The Pope was able to receive callers yesterday, having recovered from his recent illness. The Hooley case, involving charges of bribery against certain Lords and Earls, was resumed in English courts. Two American women missionaries were accidentally killed in Yokohama Harbor.

Page 1.

There is continued and increasing indignation in England at the recent agreement between Russia and China and the rebuffs England has been dealt in such negotiations.

Page 2.

Gen. Palma, Delegate of the Cuban Republic, says the leading men of that Government are confident that the United States Government will turn Cuba over to the Cubans.

The transport Seguranca arrived at Quarantine last evening, bringing 331 sick soldiers from Shafter's army at Santiago. One man died at sea. Other transports, bearing Col. Roosevelt and his Rough Riders; Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, and others, are expected to reach port to-day. All are bound for Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. The camp site was visited and praised by city and port health authorities. The camp is not in readiness to accommodate more men than the 2,500 now there.

Page 3.

Grace Boone, great-granddaughter of Daniel Boone, was saved from eviction and semi-starvation.

Mrs. J. Polk Deane of Dover, Del., and her sister, Mrs. J. P. Dunning, are dead, as the result of eating poisonous candy which came by mail from an unknown source.

The Campania, which arrived yesterday, sighted the body of a child, probably drowned from La Bourgogne, off Sable Island. The Campania brought many passengers, notably Archbishop Keane.

The President says a soldier's field of duty is prescribed by his Government, and that those who have been kept in camp are as much entitled to the Nation's thanks as those who were engaged in battle.

Page 4.

The convention of the National Buyers' Association adjourned.

Three Englishmen who have just completed a journey of 19,000 miles on a trip around the world, are stopping in town.

Sir William Marriott and W. Morshead arrived from England yesterday to push the complaint of the British stockholders in the Central Pacific against the management of C. P. Huntington.

George Lynch, war correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle, who arrived here from Santiago yesterday on his way back to England, highly praised the courage and endurance of our soldiers, but severely criticised the Commissary, Transportation, and Medical Departments, which, he said, totally lacked organization from the outset and seemed to vie with each other in incompetence. Many soldiers, he declared, were left to die of their wounds.

Page 5.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Doggett has written to a friend here of the gallant conduct of the Twenty-Fifth Regular Infantry at El Caney.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler writes to a friend here saying that news from the United States is infrequent and that "we are all begging to go to Puerto Rico."

A crowd of working people at Smith Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, raised $20 for a sick man and his evicted family. A truckman volunteered his services and the crowd did the moving and denounced the landlord.

Page 7.

Rear Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, died at Vallejo, Cal., yesterday evening.

Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman arrived in this city Thursday night and left yesterday morning for Washington.

Ex-Senator Hill and Elliot Danforth left for Saratoga. Mr. Hill said he had always favored the holding of the Democratic Convention there.

Lieut. Hobson superintended, at Staten Island, the work of testing air bags to be used in raising the Cristobal Colon. He held an informal reception at the Hotel Majestic in the evening.

Page 9.

American manufacturers of iron and steel, since 1880, have secured control of five-sixths of the foreign trade in America and increased their exports 400 per cent.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $170,869,519. The increase over the previous fiscal year's collections is $24,249,925.

Page 10.

The New Yorks won a victory over the Chicago baseball team at the Polo Grounds yesterday and regained fifth place—the Cincinnatis won a closely contested game in Brooklyn.

Page 11.

Vice Chancellor Emery of New Jersey ruled that the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company may lawfully string its wire across public streets from poles on abutting property without obtaining consent from Summit Township.

Page 12.

A break in a five-foot brick sewer caused a cave-in in West Ninety-eighth Street.

A. J. Heinemann replied to accusations against the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours.

A young man was arrested for stealing bicycles, and implicated a man who he says keeps a fence.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers handed down decisions on a number of new questions.

As a result of the war revenue tax of 10 cents per pound on tea it is expected that this year's imports will show a decrease of 10,000,000 pounds.

A large clothespole fell in a Hoboken back yard, breaking the skull of Helen Disch, four years old, and injuring several other persons. The child may die.

The estate of A. T. Stewart, the merchant, has again been made the object of legal attack, this time in behalf of Agnes and James Joseph Carroll, minors.

Howard G. Hill, a recent patient of the Kings County Hospital at Flatbush, makes charges of neglect and ill-treatment against the officials of that institution.

A Cleveland and a New York bank which made a joint bid for the last issue of city bonds authorized seek to enjoin the Controller from awarding the bonds to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Nathan H. Wilson and his wife of 497 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, started eight days ago on a vacation trip to Vermont, leaving their three small children a scant two days' supply of food. The little ones were found starving and their wants relieved by the Children's Society.

Affidavits submitted in the Supreme Court yesterday in the suit of Calhoun against Pettit assert that the missing real estate operator traded through "dummies" to escape liability on bonds. These affidavits are made by Pettit's business associates. No trace of the missing man has yet been found.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 4.
United Service.—Page 8.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

Suicide Epidemic in German Army.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—There is an epidemic of suicide in the army. The Frankfort Gazette reports four cases in Saxony, and the Ludwigsburg Gazette tells of a fifth, due to an officer's brutality.

ENGLAND IS HUMILIATED

China's Marked Favor to Russia Considered as a Defiant Rebuff Well-nigh Unbearable.

LORD SALISBURY CENSURED

The London Papers Declare that If Such Indignities Continue, "the Guns Will Go Off of Themselves"—Other Comments.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, declined to pledge the Government to prevent the ratification of the Franco-Belgian Pekin-Han-Kow concessions in China.

But Mr. Balfour promised that in the event of British capitalists purchasing railroad concessions obtained by French or Belgian syndicates in the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley her Majesty's Government will support and assist them, both in London and at Pekin, in this and in all other legitimate British commercial enterprises.

The morning papers express the growing indignation of the country at the position of affairs in China.

The Daily Graphic says: "If this state of things continues, the guns will go off of themselves."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail, who professes to divulge the terms of a long existing secret treaty between China and Russia, says: "It is nothing less than an offensive alliance. China undertakes to regard Russia as having a preponderating influence in all questions of commercial and internal politics, while Russia will support China against all 'open door' demands. Russia finances China in internal developments, and China grants Russia preferential rates in certain areas, and railways built in the joint interests of the two countries will be under Russia's practical control.

"Russia will assist China in developing her military and naval forces, and China will co-operate with Russia as an ally. This treaty has been in abeyance since Li Hung Chang visited the Czar. That it has become operative at the present moment in respect to the Pekin-Han-Kow and Niu-Chwang contracts is significant."

If The Daily Mail's version may be trusted it will explain much that had hitherto been inexplicable in the development of the question. The manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London in the course of an interview yesterday said:

"I believe the Pekin-Han-Kow Line, owing to natural obstructions and its costliness, will never be built, Russia merely wishing to keep England out."

The French comment gleefully upon the situation, and the newspapers at Berlin and Vienna are at no pains to hide their satisfaction at the discomfiture of England. The Continental press regards the project of an Anglo-American alliance as chimerical. These journals consider that the United States have had enough of war for the present, and will not care to give Great Britain anything more than moral support in China. Therefore, they argue, England is not likely to pick a quarrel with Russia, but will content herself with seeking compensation elsewhere.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "The Russian agents are again intriguing to obtain control of the Chinese Maritime Customs Department."

The Peking correspondent of The Times, telegraphing with reference to the Peking-Han-Kow contract, says: "The rebuff is all the more serious because the Tsung-li-Yamen gave assurances that the decree confirming the contract would not be issued until after a further conference with Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister."

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial which reflects the general opinion of the London morning press, comments upon the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury and all the responsible officials are leaving London at such a critical moment. It says: "The curtain is deliberately dropped upon a scene of national humiliation and national indignation."

CITY OF KAZAN IN FLAMES.

Many Buildings Are Already in Ashes and the Fire Raging.

MOSCOW, Aug. 12.—The City of Kazan, capital of the Government of the same name, on the River Kazandka, is threatened with destruction by fire.

The flames are fanned by a strong wind. Several large factories, the arsenal, barracks, and a hundred other buildings are in ashes.

The City of Kazan is the entrepot of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia, and has an extensive trade on the Volga. It is the see of a Bishop, and has a magnetic observatory, an arsenal, and a powder magazine. It has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Kazan has several times been nearly ruined by fire.

MORE LEITER LAND MORTGAGED.

Wheat Speculator Gives Real Estate Security for $500,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Two more pieces of the Leiter properties were mortgaged today by the filing of a deed in the Recorder's office.

As security for a note for $500,000 at 5 per cent. interest, made April 11 last to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Joseph Leiter transferred to John P. Wilson a piece of property 40 by 180 feet on Washington Street, 80 feet east of Dearborn Street, and another, 90 by 180 feet, on Adams Street, 90 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

The deed is made to Mr. Wilson as trustee of the bank in consideration of the loan named. In the transaction Leiter agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and failing to do so the trustee is to be entitled to 7 per cent. per annum on all sums advanced. The deed recites that the indebtedness secured is a part of the indebtedness of Joseph Leiter to the bank, secured by the quit claim deed given June 13. It is of date Aug. 8, 1898, and is signed by Joseph Leiter of "the Borough of Manhattan."

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

The Heat Is Intense and Sanitary Conditions Very Incomplete.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12.—Yellow fever of the worst type prevails at Merida, and has appeared in the interior of the States of Yucatan and Campaso.

The heat is suffocating. The health of the City of Mexico has not been improved since the rains began, and it is proposed to adopt the cremation system here on a large scale.

Yellow Fever Impedes Travel.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 12.—The Southern Pacific has been notified by the State Health Officer to run no more trains from the East till further orders, on account of yellow fever at Franklin, La.

ERMINE FOR SECRETARY DAY?

Report that the President Will Appoint Him to the Bench in the Sixth Circuit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—A special to The Commercial from Chattanooga, Tenn., says:

"Secretary of State Day will be appointed United States Judge for the Sixth Circuit as soon as he resigns from the Cabinet at the close of the war. This was learned from the most reliable authority here to-day.

"It is learned that several months ago Judge Taft of Ohio, the Associate Judge of the Sixth Circuit, went to President McKinley and made a personal request that another Judge for the circuit should be appointed. His reason for this was that the circuit embraces four important States—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee—and that only two Judges are allowed, whereas other circuits not so large are given four or more. The work of the circuit, he showed, required an additional Judge.

"The result of the conference with the President was very frankly and unreservedly stated. The President said he intended to appoint Judge Day to the place at the close of the war."

MACIAS REPORTS A REPULSE.

He Informs His Government that Three Were Killed and Nine Wounded at Mayagues.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—An official dispatch has been received here from San Juan de Puerto Rico confirming the report that the American troops have occupied Mayaguez, the important town on the western coast of Puerto Rico. The dispatch adds that the Spanish garrison, consisting of a regiment of infantry and some guerrillas, with two mountain guns, commanded by Col. Toto, made a sortie from the place, and during the engagement which followed the Spaniards had three men killed and nine wounded.

Some gendarmes, it is announced, overtook the Castillo band of insurgents at Cuevas yesterday and exchanged shots with the insurgents, who retired into the mountains.

LEE EXPECTS TO GO TO CUBA.

This Is the Construction Put on His Giving Up His Richmond House.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12.—Gen. Lee telegraphed to-day that he did not want to keep his house here for another year. This is taken to mean that he expects to go to Cuba this Fall and take his family with him.

ALL READY FOR PROSPERITY.

Secretary Long Looks for a Profitable Renewal of Industry.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 12.—Secretary of the Navy Long had this to say of the questions on which, in his judgment, Congressional elections would turn this Fall:

"I think that the old sectional feeling is absolutely and utterly wiped out. The tariff and currency questions are utterly overshadowed by the tremendous rapidity with which recent important events have followed each other. The success of the Administration and its ability to successfully cope with large questions has, I believe, been universally recognized. President McKinley has been confronted with the gravest problems, and it seems as if the destiny of the Republic has been enlarged in scope.

"I don't think it is going to be a good time for contests, as Thomas B. Reed expressed it in his district, and I believe that to be true of other districts throughout the country. There is general feeling in favor of helping the Administration instead of fighting it. Then, too, the war being over, there is an intense readiness for a renewal of prosperous conditions. I look to see the renewal of industry and enterprises that will be of profit to capital and to labor alike."

HUNGARIAN CABINET TO RESIGN

Baron Banffy Visits the Emperor in Upper Austria.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, has gone to Ischel, Upper Austria, to see the Emperor-King, and to tender the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet."

The present Hungarian Cabinet, which was appointed in January, 1895, is composed as follows:

President of the Council—Baron Desiderius Banffy.
Minister of Finance—Dr. Ladislaus de Lukacs.
Minister of National Defense (Honved)—Baron Geza Fejervary.
Minister Near the King's Person (ad latus)—Baron Desiderius Banffy (ad interim.)
Minister of the Interior—Desiderius de Percell.
Minister of Education and of Public Worship—Dr. Julius de Wlassics.
Minister of Justice—Dr. Alexander Erdely.
Minister of Industry and Commerce—Baron Ernest de Daniel.
Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Ignatius de Daranyi.
Minister for Croatia and Slavonia—Emerich de Josipevichid.

Rumors of impending crises in the Austrian and Hungarian Cabinets have been freely circulated of late at Vienna and Budapest, and there has been no little mutual recrimination between the members of the dual monarchy, with a good deal of confusion and uncertainty behind the scenes at both capitals.

The question is as to the renewal of the Ausgleich, the Austro-Hungarian Constitutional compact, which is the basis of the union between the two Governments. A deadlock has been caused by the undertaking of the Hungarian Cabinet not to renew the agreement under Article XIV. of the Austrian Constitution, and the impossibility for the Austrian Ministry, in the present condition of the Reichsrath, to make any other arrangement.

SUTRO WILL TO BE CONTESTED.

Alleged Widow and Recognized Heirs Are Not Satisfied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The will of Adolph Sutro will be contested by Mrs. Kluge, the alleged widow, who says she married the deceased millionaire by contract, and also by the recognized legal heirs, who will fight the trust clause in the will. Mrs. Kluge claims there is a will of recent date in existence, in which she and her children are liberally provided for.

The eighteenth clause of the will which has been filed for probate is as follows:

"Unto Miss Hattie Trundle of Washington, heretofore known as Mrs. George Allen, the sum of $50,000 as a reparation, as far as it may be possible, for the injury done her by a scandalous charge, falsely and maliciously, at Virginia City, State of Nevada, in the month of July, 1879, then and there brought against her."

The nature of the "scandalous charge" is set forth in the following dispatch to The Chronicle, published July 9, 1879: "Virginia City, Nev., July 8, 1879.—For some three months a Washington woman, known in the town as 'the $90,000 widow,' has been stopping at the hotel. Her name is Mrs. Allen, and the scandal touches her and Adolph Sutro, of tunnel notoriety. Last Thursday evening Mr. Sutro's family came up to Virginia.

After dinner the inmates of the hotel were startled by screams of women. A general rush was made in the direction of the cries, which led to the room of Mrs. Allen, where Mrs. Sutro was beating her over the head with a champagne bottle and making outcries calling her all sorts of names. Mrs. Sutro declared that she had caught her husband with Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Sutro was removed to her room and commenced making things lively for Mr. Sutro. It is stated that E. B. Stonehill has been retained as attorney for Mrs. Sutro in a suit for divorce which will be commenced immediately.

THE FLAG OVER HAWAII.

It Will Be Raised Upon the Arrival of the United States Commissioners—Great Preparations.

HONOLULU, Aug. 4.—The United States ship Philadelphia arrived here yesterday, six days and twenty hours from San Francisco, with Admiral Miller and staff on board. Admiral Miller has orders to confer with Minister Sewall, and until after the conference nothing definite will be decided as to the flag-raising programme. A conference with the Hawaiian Government will be held this afternoon. It is generally understood that the flag will not be raised until the Commissioners arrive, on the 17th inst.

F. M. Hatch has resigned his position as Minister to the United States.

The Ewa plantation, the best-paying sugar estate in Hawaii, has decided to increase its capital stock to $2,000,000. The present capitalization is $1,000,000.

The Japanese imbroglio of 1897 has been settled by the payment of $75,000 to Japan. In making the payment, the Government does not admit the justice of the claim or right of Japan to indemnity. The payment was made at the request of President McKinley.

Queen Liliuokalani returned to Hawaii on the 2d inst., glad, as she said to her friends, to be back in her own country, among her own people. She was given an enthusiastic reception by several hundred of her native friends. She declined to be interviewed. To her friends she said her health was good, but the trip had fatigued her greatly.

The United States transport steamers Rio de Janeiro and Pennsylvania sailed for Manila Aug. 3, and this morning the transports Para and City of Puebla took their departure for the same destination. While the vessels were in port twenty-six measles patients on board the Puebla were cared for at the local hospital, but were removed to their vessel before her departure. On July 27 Isaac Strickland, private of Battery G, Third Artillery, died. He was buried under the auspices of the local Red Cross Society.

FIGHTING CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

E. C. Benedict of This City Defies the Big Corporation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A battle royal is on between E. C. Benedict, the New York capitalist, and the Gas Trust. Efforts are being made to purchase the Ogden Gas Company, in order that it may be used as a weapon against the Trust. E. C. Benedict, as President of the Gas Trust, contracted with the Indiana Natural Gas Company to supply the syndicate with natural gas. Then Mr. Benedict bought a controlling interest in the Indiana Company. When he resigned, his successor opposed the interests of the outside concern in every way possible. The original contract expires in a few months, and the Trust is unwilling to renew it.

EARTHQUAKES AT MESSINA.

Mount Vesuvius Breaks Forth from a New Crater.

MESSINA, Sicily, Aug. 12.—An earthquake shock was felt here this afternoon and at various points in the island and the southern part of the peninsula. No damage resulted from the disturbance.

NAPLES, Aug. 12.—Mount Vesuvius is now in a state of eruption from a new crater. The eruption is supposed to be connected with the seismic disturbance felt at Messina and in Southern Italy.

Messina is a city and seaport in the northeastern part of Sicily and is the capital of the Province of Messina. It commands the Straits of Messina, which at this point are only four miles wide. It is eight miles northwest of Reggio, Italy, and 130 miles east by north of Palermo, Sicily. It is defended by walls and bastions, a citadel and many forts and is considered as a fortress of the highest importance. Its harbor is one of the finest in the world and vessels of the deepest draught can enter it, which has made Messina a port of considerable commercial standing in the world at large.

The city is built between the sea and the Dinnamare Hills to the westward. It extends in a semi-circle around the harbor, and is one of the most picturesque places along the Mediterranean. It is the northeast terminus of the Sicilian Railway system, which extends to Catania, Palermo, and other important places of the island.

Historically, Messina is of interest. It served in Caesar's time as a station for part of his fleet. Through the Middle Ages it was of importance. Later, in 1743, it was visited by a plague. In 1783 an earthquake almost destroyed the town and killed many of its inhabitants, but it was rebuilt on a much finer scale. Another misfortune befell the town when an inundation came in 1823. Since 1848 it has been the scene of several insurrectionary troubles, which led partly to the building of the strong fortification there.

The city itself is beautiful. Its wide streets are paved with lava and adorned with fountains. It has a cathedral dating from Norman times, a Viceroy's palace, a university, (founded in 1549,) a public library, several private palaces, and many public buildings. Its population in 1891 was estimated at 142,500.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An extraordinary rainfall of 4.92 inches occurred during the past ten hours at Washington City. This is all the more remarkable because no neighboring stations report heavy rains. Lynchburg and Parkersburg had only a trace of rain in twelve hours, Hatteras, 0.04; Norfolk, 0.24; Philadelphia, 0.34; Atlantic City, 0.12; Cape May, 1.20, and Pittsburg, 0.44. Rain has also occurred in the South Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and the Ohio Valley.

Relatively high pressure covers the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the lower lake region, where there is a slight depression. The pressure continues high off the Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts.

Rain may be expected to-day on the Atlantic Coast and in New England. Generally fair weather is indicated elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	67	66	67
6 A. M.	66	65	69
9 A. M.	71	69	74
12 M.	75	72	78
4 P. M.	76	71	78
6 P. M.	78	71	76
9 P. M.	71	71	74
12 P. M.	68	68	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 9 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 93 per cent.

Daily $1.00 Seashore Excursions

Aug. 11th to Sept. 10th, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations. Special trains leave 23d St. 7:50, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 8:00, Brooklyn 7:45 A. M., and returning, leave Point Pleasant 6:55 P. M. same day. Rate from New York, $1.00; children, 75 cents. Brooklyn, 10 cents additional. —Adv.

WAR SUSPENDED, PEACE ASSURED

President Proclaims a Cessation of Hostilities.

PROTOCOL IS NOW IN FORCE

Cambon and Day Formally Complete Preliminary Agreement.

CONCESSIONS MADE BY SPAIN

Yields Cuba and Puerto Rico and Occupation of Manila.

WORK ON THE TREATY

Not More Than Five Commissioners on Each Side, to Meet in Paris by Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The plenipotentiaries of the United States and Spain having this afternoon at 4:23 o'clock signed the protocol defining the terms on which peace negotiations are to be carried on between the two countries, President McKinley has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing, for this purpose, the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the Governments of the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President,
WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

A copy of this proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secretary of State Day, after the peace protocol had been signed by him and by Ambassador Cambon this afternoon, prepared and gave to the press the following official statement of the terms of the document:

1. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. Puerto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

4. Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and Commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five Commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The Commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

SIGNING THE PROTOCOL.

Impressive Scene at the White House—First Event of the Kind in Its History.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The closing chapter of events that led up to the signing of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. There were rumors early in the morning that over night the French Embassy had received the long-expected final instructions from Madrid, but these, upon inquiry, proved groundless, and it was not until 12:30 that the Madrid note began to come in small installments.

The State Department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission, but as it was evident that it would be long, and that its reception would occupy much time, the Secretary of State left the Department for his luncheon. At 2:45 o'clock Secretary Thiebaut of the French Embassy appeared at the State Department to inform Secretary Day that the Ambassador was in full possession of the note; was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the State Department. He intimated that the Ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun.

Leaving the Secretary of Embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the President's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion, and Mr. Thiebaut hastened to inform his principal that the President would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour, a driving rainstorm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first, with a large portfolio under his arm, inclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the President stopping hostilities, and of some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Adee, and Third Assistant Secretary Cridler. They were shown immediately into the Cabinet Room, where the President sat in waiting. He had invited to be present Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortelyou and Lieut. Col. Montgomery.

Cambon Reaches the Executive Mansion.

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3:55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. The rain was still violent, and the Ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the Executive grounds. He was driven under the carriage porch, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Thiebaut were ushered inside. They went directly to the library, adjoining the Cabinet Room, on the upper floor. At 4:05 they were announced to the waiting party in the Cabinet Room, and were ushered into its presence.

After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies no unnecessary waste of time occurred, and Assistant Secretary of State Cridler, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Thiebaut on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical examination of the protocol. This inspection had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the State Department, one copy to be retained by the United States Government and the other to become the property of Spain.

The text is handsomely engrossed in a running old English script. Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English standing side by side for easy comparison as to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this Government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley, specially empowering the Secretary of State to affix his signature to this document. The authorization was brief and in typewriting, save for the President's characteristic bold signature. Later, the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish Government sent to M. Cambon and bearing the signature of Queen Christina.

The cable dispatch received by him to-day conferred full authority to sign the protocol, and stated that the written authorization would follow, signed by the Queen Regent in the name of the King. Prior to the ceremony of to-day, M. Thiebaut showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day, and it was accepted as sufficient to enable the Ambassador to sign in behalf of Spain. When the written authorization arrives it will be presented to the State Department to accompany the protocol.

The Signatures Affixed.

The examination of the protocol was satisfactory, and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Secretary Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler, who attached the seal of the United States.

Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long, now on a vacation, usually occupies. The President stood at the left-hand corner, at the head of the great Cabinet table; Secretary Day, M. Thiebaut, and M. Cambon in the order named on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other parts of the room.

No credentials were produced during the meeting at the White House, the President accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled to his satisfaction at the State Department. It was 4:23 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and within the knowledge of all the officials present this was the first time that a protocol or treaty had been signed at the White House.

As this ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy Department, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the President, and they were admitted into the Cabinet room just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the occasion, when the President requested the hand of the Ambassador and through him returned thanks to the sister Republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the Ambassador personally for the important part he has played in this matter and the latter replied in suitable terms.

As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action. Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all of the naval commanders—Dewey in the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the various commandants at navy yards and stations—to cease hostilities immediately. There is a dispatch boat at Hongkong, and it is believed that it can reach Gen. Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed.

Army Officers Notified.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed himself of the telegraph, Adjt. Gen. Corbin braved the storm and rushed across to the War Department, where he immediately issued the orders which had been prepared in advance to all of the military commanders to cease their operations. The State Department filled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and Consular agents of the action taken.

All the formalities having been disposed of, the President spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then, at 4:58, the rain still continuing in force, the Ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the embassy. The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the protocol was given to Chief Clerk Michael of the State Department, who had bespoken it. M. Thiebaut secured that used by the French Ambassador. Upon emerging from the White House, Secretary Day received the earnest congratulations of the persons present upon the conclusion of the protocol.

While the document signed is properly enough described as a protocol, it is still technically something more than that. So far as it goes, this protocol is absolutely a peace treaty. Thus having provided for the disposition of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and one of the Ladrone Islands there is nothing more for any Peace Commission to do in relation to those subjects; their fate is sealed, and the protocol in that respect is as binding as any definitive treaty of peace.

It was such a protocol as this that was signed by President Thiers and Prince Bismarck to terminate the Franco-Prussian war, and the conditions therein laid down were not even subject to revision at the hands of the Peace Commission that followed.

NOTICE TO CEASE FIGHTING.

Orders to Army and Navy Chiefs—Sampson and Schley Coming Here with Their Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In accordance with the proclamation issued by the President suspending hostilities, orders were issued this evening to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba, and the Philippines carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The Navy Department not only transmitted the President's proclamation in full to the several Commanders in Chief, but also sent directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are in that sense self-explanatory:

"Navy Department,
"Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Puerto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa, and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Puerto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark, and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

"Navy Department,
"Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Remy, Key West: Accordance with the President's proclamation telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West.

"ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen states that besides being put in possession of the President's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.

In compliance with the orders sent, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remy will each send a vessel around the coast of Cuba to notify the blockading squadron that the blockade has been raised.

Admiral Schley being on the Brooklyn, and included in the orders to that vessel, will come north with her.

The order sent by the War Department to Gen. Merritt to suspend hostilities was as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office,
"Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.

"Merritt, Manila: The President directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The orders sent to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were identical with the above, save as to names. As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each General. Gen. Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol and to occupy Manila immediately. Gen. Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Puerto Rico for the purpose of having Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba the orders to Gen. Shafter, to be sent hereafter, will be very different from those to other Generals.

SHAFTER AND LEE REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—At 11 o'clock tonight Adjt. Gen. Corbin received from Gen. Shafter an acknowledgment of the receipt by him of the proclamation of the President. Up to midnight no reply had been received from Gen. Miles, it having been impossible to get into communication with him.

All of the Corps Commanders of the army were notified of the suspension of hostilities. In response to the notification sent to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the former Consul General at Havana, wired the War Department:

"Thanks. The Seventh Corps has ceased firing. Unofficial."

It is well understood that Gen. Lee's command was being reserved for the attack upon Havana, if the necessity for one should arise. As an official of the War Department expressed it to-night: "It was a bit of the sarcasm of fate that Lee did not have a part in the active operations in Cuba or Puerto Rico."

The text of Gen. Shafter's reply follows:

"Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 12.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Telegram received. Message as to peace negotiations being about concluded. Will notify Spanish at Holguin by courier to-morrow and Manzanillo and Cienfuegos by wire, and will try to get Havana. Will also notify all Cuban forces I can reach.

"SHAFTER."

POSSIBLE PEACE ENVOYS.

Many Names of Noted Men Suggested as Commissioners on Behalf of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—While the President has a month and a half in which to select the members of the Peace Commission for the United States, and is therefore not necessarily hurried about choosing the men, it is already known that he has decided that Secretary of State Day shall be the first American Commissioner, and that the other four shall be men of eminence, regardless of party affiliation.

According to a very good authority, the President has not yet determined upon any other members of the commission. Several names have been suggested to him, those of Senator Allison and Senator Gorman constantly recurring here. Many persons doubt that either would be at his best in such a place as the Paris convention.

Senator C. K. Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, is named by admirers, and by those who fancy that a member of that committee which must present the treaty to the Senate should have the opportunity to become fully acquainted with the meaning of it as a whole by acting as a negotiator. Senator Platt of New York called on the President to-day, and asked for the appointment of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, formerly Secretary of the Navy.

It is assumed that the treaty will be a broad one, to take the place of the treaties which Spain declared overthrown by the war. But, as all the sections of the old treaties that referred to the colonies of Spain and their relations with the United States are permanently obsolete in great part, and the new treaty will relate almost entirely to Spain in its direct relations with the United States, and those relations will be most important that concern commerce, it is considered probable that if the President takes anybody from the Congress for his commission he will select a man more specially familiar with trade and tariffs than with strictly diplomatic questions.

Richard Olney's name has been mentioned for the commission, and, except among those Democrats who distrust Mr. Olney because he was not a Bryan supporter, the suggestion meets with high favor. Some very unworthy suggestions have been made that Mr. Olney has a Spanish interest in Cuba, which could scarcely help him or Spain in the sort of treaty marked out to be negotiated by the protocol.

Those who fear that Mr. Olney would scarcely be enterprising enough, turn to the mention of the name of ex-Ambassador Eustis with great confidence. Mr. Eustis believes that the United States should annex Cuba. He told Secretary Gresham that the Secretary of State who would annex Cuba would enjoy a fame second only to that of Jefferson. He told Minister Woodford that he had made that statement to Secretary Gresham. The President need have no fear, either, about his diplomatic skill or of his enterprise.

There has been a renewal of the talk about Postmaster General Smith succeeding to the position of Secretary Day, in the Department of State, with the following suggestion that Mr. Hay, the Ambassador to England, will be asked to sit with the Paris negotiators, partly on account of his high rank in office, but more on account of his training and skill as a diplomatic officer. The President can find plenty of men of ability and prominence, men who would be creditable to the country in almost any position to which they might be called; but, in this case, it is pointed out, it is essential to have Commissioners who have not only knowledge of international law, but some experience in competing with the finesse that is proverbial in the Spanish diplomatic circle.

Secretary Day, it appears, has no anxiety lest the Spanish Commissioners shall outwit the Commissioners of the United States. In the negotiations of the treaty of Paris he expects to pursue the straightforward and open method he has observed in all his transactions since he has been Secretary of State. He will not assent to mere word-making or phrase-making to conceal or make doubtful any proposition. Whatever the treaty is to be, it shall be understandable by both countries, and the United States will not accept anything that only the Spanish Commissioners can understand.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Gens. Miles, Corbin, and Shafter Will Arrange Methods for Evacuation of the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Major Gen. William H. Shafter are to be members of the military commission that is to meet at Havana, San Juan, and such other places in Cuba and Puerto Rico as may be deemed necessary to enable them to arrange the method of "immediate evacuation," of Cuba and Puerto Rico provided for in the protocol signed to-day.

The names may not be selected in the order given. Gen. Miles, as the ranking officer, will precede the others. His familiarity with the situation, as well as his presence in Puerto Rico, will indicate him as a natural selection, and, for like reasons, Gen. Shafter may be chosen with the others. Gen. Corbin, from his intimate touch with all the operations of the war and his undoubted executive ability, will command the full confidence of the President, who has relied greatly upon his advice in many of the most troublesome situations of the war.

It will devolve upon these military Commissioners to advise the President and the War Department, as the evacuation proceeds, as to in what number and in what quarter the United States should replace the Spaniards with American forces. If the expectations of some of the advisers of the President are realized, there will be many points that it will be safe to leave to the care of the people of Cuba until they demonstrate that so generous a policy was mistaken. But no plain risks of that kind are to be taken, and no town that is threatened with Spanish or Cuban vengeance after the troops of Blanco are withdrawn will be left to suffer from unbridled rage or wanton spoliation when the presence of a few hundred or thousand United States troops can maintain tranquillity.

There does not appear to be the slightest reluctance on the part of the army to allow Spain to take away the Mausers, the Hontorias, and the Krupps with which the forts and men are armed. It will be recalled that Secretary Day and Secretary Gage were both averse to taking the Mausers with which the Spanish troops at Santiago were armed and which they surrendered.

It is not expected that Spain will have occasion to use the guns carried away upon American troops, either here or in the far East. The contingency is so extremely doubtful, and the need of the United States for the arms now held by Spain is so small, that the agreement to let the Spanish troops go out with their arms was finally reached.

SPAIN'S FUTURE POLICY.

Semi-Official Note Says the Cuban Treasury Will Be Asked to Pay the Cuban Debt.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The question of the acceptance of the protocol having been finally settled and its signature explicitly and definitely authorized, the Government is now considering the domestic situation for the best means of allaying the excitement and propagating the idea that Spain's surrender is not so complete as indicated by the bald terms of the protocol. As the first step in this direction, a semi-official note has been issued. It is as follows:

"The Government is of the opinion that the most critical period of the peace negotiations has now arrived, as it depends on the arrangement of details as to whether the peace will be more or less advantageous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, to which she proposes to accord all political and administrative reforms consistent with the maintenance of her sovereignty.

"In regard to the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, it will be asked that the army be allowed to depart honorably and that assurances be given, guaranteeing that Spanish and foreign interests will not suffer. The army, which has not been conquered, will return to Spain with its guns, arms, and munitions.

"In regard to the Cuban debt, as the United States refuses to assume it, Spain will endeavor to arrange with the Cuban Treasury to pay it when the island is able.

"The question of a treaty of commerce will lead to considerable discussion, and the matter will be submitted to a commission of diplomatists, under the presidency of Señor Castillo."

The protocol will be published simultaneously in the official gazettes here and in Washington.

Great relief is felt in Government and Court circles that President McKinley has not demanded a convocation of the Cortes to approve the peace preliminaries. The Cortes will now not be summoned until Autumn, by which time it is expected that the agitation of the extremists will have cooled down and the country have become more inclined to accept accomplished facts.

The commission to meet in the West Indies will be composed, it is understood, of military officers, and it is believed here that this commission will pave the way for commercial treaties, and for a recognition by the United States or Cuba of a portion of the Cuban debt.

The suggestion that Senor Moret, former Minister for the Colonies, may preside over the Paris commission is not very popular. Various names are mentioned in connection with the commission's personnel, but nothing as yet has been settled as to this.

Señor Sagasta has again assured the Queen Regent that he does not fear Carlist trouble, and the Carlists themselves appear to recognize that the country is not in the temper that would support a Carlist rising. They are now speculating on the return of the discontented repatrioted army, hoping for mischief there.

The Government has decided to withdraw its prohibition of wheat export from and after Monday next.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, confirming the earlier statement that the text of the protocol was only received on Thursday evening, says:

"Some difficulty arose in the Cabinet Council over the competency of M. Cambon to sign the protocol. As it is quite certain that the Cortes will ratify the treaty, President McKinley acted wisely in not giving undue prominence to this question. There is no conceivable doubt that Señor Sagasta will get the requisite sanction for concluding peace. Whether he will ask for it in one or two installments is a question of parliamentary strategy. A member of the Cabinet assures me that it has not yet been decided."

MADRID PRESS TALK ON PEACE.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The Liberal thinks the only bright feature of the peace treaty is the immediate suspension of hostilities, "so that our unhappy soldiers will no longer have to die without knowing wherefor."

Continuing, the Liberal congratulates the country upon the fact that the war is ended, though Spanish rule in America is completely terminated. "We reserve the right to criticise the protocol when freedom is restored to the press," it adds.

In conclusion, the Liberal remarks:

"Those who pretend that the events of the last three years were simply accidents which do not affect Spanish history are deceiving themselves."

The papers generally discuss the situation quietly.

Want Us to Hold the Philippines.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Aug. 12.—The American colony here, through the United States Consul, has cabled to Washington, praying the Government there to retain possession of the Philippine Islands.

LONDON IS PLEASED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The morning papers are unanimous in expressing gratification that the war is ended. The comment mainly turns on the fact that the protocol leaves untouched the hardest problems now facing America.

The Times believes it will be a real peace, adding:

"We trust it is no violation of neutrality to express the satisfaction of the great majority of Englishmen in America's success; and we venture the prediction that Cuba, twenty years hence, will be a prosperous and tranquil island."

CABLE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Restraints which necessarily were placed by the Government during the war upon communication by cable will be removed practically entirely to-morrow. Thus far Gen. A. W. Greeley, Chief Signal Officer, has no official information concerning the signing of the protocol and the suspension of hostilities.

That information probably will be communicated to him to-morrow, and upon its receipt he will raise, to such an extent as he may deem wise, the censorship which has been so rigidly enforced during the past three months. Directions were sent this evening to the censors at Key West and at New York to be as lenient as possible in the handling of messages, pending the receipt of definite instructions.

Orders which probably will go out to-morrow will remove to all intents and purposes the censorship over cable communications, except such as are intended for Cuban and Puerto Rican points. Over the cables to those islands the censorship will be maintained, although it will be modified materially. It is intended, also to remove the restrictions which were placed upon the sending of cipher messages to Jamaica and Haiti.

MILITIA OFFICERS ON PEACE.

Col. Japha Glad War Is Over—Adjt. Paget Prophecies Trouble.

Col. G. H. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment last night expressed himself as much pleased at the return of peace.

"Naturally, we wanted to go to the front," said the Colonel, "but we are glad that the bloodshed is over. It will probably mean the mustering out of many thousands of men, and there will be much confusion. But I am glad peace is here once more."

Adjt. Harry Paget of the same regiment said:

"The dawning of peace means the beginning of war in the National Guard of the State of New York. I anticipate endless confusion and friction between the regiments returning from the front and those at home. But peace is welcome just the same."

NEW YORK PRESS OPINIONS.

The following editorials on the ending of the war with Spain appear in to-day's issues of the New York newspapers mentioned:

THE TRIBUNE.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

The war with Spain is ended. The peace protocol was signed yesterday. Our army and navy still remain on duty, but it is the duty of preserving peace and not of waging war. Puerto Rico is now our property, and as soon as possible the Spanish garrisons will march out and our own will take their place. Cuba is likewise to be evacuated and turned over to our possession, from which it may pass into the hands of its own people. Guam is ours, and is already fully in our hands. Manila and its environs will be surrendered to us, pending further negotiations which may well leave us in permanent possession of them and all of Luzon. There will be no need to storm Manila, nor to cause any further loss of life in any quarter. There is peace. That is the purport of yesterday's little ceremony in Washington.

It is a result upon which all parties are to be congratulated. The United States has conquered, not only a militant foreign foe, but other foes, less obvious to the eye of sense, but not less menacing. Upon what it has gained, above all its losses, this land may well felicitate itself. Its renewed and augmented Union, its proud development of military strength, such as even the warrior empires envy, its enlarged humanitarian horizon and range of interests, are all benefits of the highest order to this Nation. Also it is a day of rejoicing for the minor peoples in what were yesterday the colonies of Spain. They have acquired, through our intervention, freedom from an intolerable yoke and opportunity to grow up to the full stature of civilized nineteenth and twentieth century manhood. That is what peace means to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and, we trust, the Philippines.

Nor is unhappy, stricken Spain as one without hope. Her loss is heavy, it is true. But she is also rid of that which was an incessant drain upon her resources, her Treasury, and the lives of her sons. She has shown the dominance of her own best mind in acting upon the peace proposals promptly and in good faith. She will be able to enter the conference for settlement of details with a clear record. It may be a consolation to her to have discovered, as she has doubtless done ere this, that she has been beaten by no mean adversary, but by one to which it would be no dishonor for the mightiest power to yield, and one, moreover, capable of treating her in her fall with generous courtesy. It remains for her to make of yesterday the turning point of her career, turning from mediaevalism to modernism, from shiftless romance to thrifty facts. She has the land, and it is to be believed she has the people, for an upbuilding of prosperity in home affairs rivaling that of her most prosperous neighbors. If she will apply herself to her opportunities she may yet come to regard the Twelfth of August, 1898, as a date in her chronology by no means least worth commemorating.

THE SUN.

RECORD OF THE WAR.

Here are the marks along the path of our progress in the war, and it is worth while to look back at them, now that the end of the journey is reached:

May 1—Dewey destroys Spanish fleet at Manila.
May 19—Cervera's fleet reaches Santiago.
June 22—Shafter's army lands at Daiquiri.
July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed.
July 14—Santiago surrenders.
July 26—Miles lands at Guanica.
July 29—Ponce surrenders.
Aug. 11—Spain accepts our peace terms.

Was it possible to do much better than finish up the war in a little more than three months, with invariable victory and never even a setback throughout its course?

Spain Counts Her Lost Ships.

The Madrid press has made up, with melancholy fidelity, a list of warships lost by Spain during the present war, and there are thirty-five of them. They include Montojo's and Cervera's squadrons and many cruisers and gunboats destroyed at such ports as Manzanillo and Nipe. A few are little craft of less than 100 tons; more are from 100 to 500; while three are cruisers exceeding 3,000 tons, and four are great armored cruisers of about 7,000 tons each.

One of the marked features of the war has been the fury with which our navy has attacked the Spanish ships of all sorts and classes. It has done its blockading and bombarding of ports with sobriety, has cut cables diligently, and escorted troopships graciously; but the sight of a Spanish warship has brought out the fighting fever; and the rage seems to have been rather to sink than to capture, so that it has remarkably few prizes of war craft to show. It did its work so thoroughly that, although Spain still has left a few small craft hiding in harbors of the Antilles, she has not a single cruiser of considerable size and consequence, we believe, either there or in the Philippines.

To the havoc in her fleet, which she is now pondering, she was doomed by a memorable incident of a few months ago. However it might be with her forts and her troops, annihilation was in store for her ships. When they were not destroyed in line of battle, they were chased up rivers and sent to the bottom there. Perhaps one of the chief regrets of the navy at having Watson's cruise called off has been that a few Spanish warships are still left afloat.

But our sailors may be satisfied with the list of destroyed vessels the Madrid papers ruefully publish. The navy has remembered the Maine.

THE JOURNAL.

PEACE.

A glorious war has ended in a peace still more glorious. Victorious at every point, America is calmly considering the terms she will grant to her beaten adversary. Under no restraint but that of her own conscience, she is preparing to determine how much generosity to the humbled enemy is compatible with her duty to the oppressed peoples now in sight of freedom and with a proper regard for her own interests.

Some things are already settled.

The Cubans are to be free. That the chief object of the war on our part, has been conceded by Spain as an essential preliminary to the discussion of [illegible] terms of peace.

Twenty-four sunk or captured Spanish warships have avenged the Maine.

Puerto Rico is ours, and its inhabitants have been lifted from the sixteenth century into the nineteenth.

We hold Manila, and with our flag once hoisted there no Blount in America will venture to haul it down.

Cuba and Puerto Rico are to be evacuated under a programme laid down by a joint military commission, to meet within thirty days. Naturally the evacuation will be a somewhat leisurely process. Toral surrendered a month ago, and his troops have not been shipped to Spain yet. It may be six months before the last of Blanco's soldiers leave Havana. But the delay will cause no impatience, provided the evils of Spanish rule cease at once. It is not necessary to wait for the departure of the Spanish garrisons before giving comfort, freedom, and happiness to the Cubans. That can begin to-morrow.

An armistice has already been proclaimed. There should be nothing in the way now of immediate relief of Cuban distress on a wholesale scale. Every seaport on the island can be made a centre of rescue work. It will be a reproach to our humanity if a single Cuban within reach of the sea lacks for food in a week from this day.

We entered upon this war with motives as unselfish as ever animated a nation. We fought for others, but in aiding them we have gained something for ourselves. The gallantry of our soldiers and sailors has won us widespread possessions, and something without which distant possessions are worse than worthless—the respect and dread of the world. We have gained new national ideals. Spain has been a feeble enemy, but in vanquishing her Americans have learned to know themselves, and other nations have learned to know them. On the ruins of Spain's colonial empire rises the New America—a world power now, and perhaps the world power of the future.

THE WORLD.

PEACE WITH FREEDOM.

The signing of the peace protocol yesterday was followed immediately with a proclamation by the President declaring and ordering a suspension of hostilities on the part of the United States.

Thus the war ceases.

It is peace with honor, because it secures its sole object on our part—freedom for the oppressed. For weeks before war was declared Spain knew that this country was for "peace with—a But." The condition was that Cuba should be free.

The first provision of the protocol is "that Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba." By forcing and prolonging the war Spain loses also the rich island of Puerto Rico and all her other possessions in this hemisphere, and an island in the Ladrones. She yields likewise occupation of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

These terms express the inescapable logic of events. They embody the will of this Nation. They exact nothing in greed or in mere vengeance. They are necessary to execute justice and to insure permanent peace and tranquillity. Spain will ultimately be better off. She loses colonies which she could neither rule nor pacify, and the holding of which sapped her strength and drained her resources.

The settlement extends the area and the blessings of freedom, rids this hemisphere of the last remnant of tyranny and oppression, enlarges the boundaries and greatly enhances the prestige, power, and influence of the United States.

In this brief war our navy has won new and imperishable renown, and our army, both regular and volunteer, has added to the lustre of our arms. To the President the highest praise is due for the vigor with which the war has been prosecuted since it was at last fairly begun, and particularly for the skill and firmness with which he has made known and pressed resolutely upon Spain our terms of peace.

All war is cruel. Thank God this cruel war is over!

Sending Soldiers to Home Posts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The first move made toward putting the military establishment on a peace footing was made this morning, when orders were issued for the seven batteries of artillery now at Tampa to return to their stations at fortified points along the Atlantic Coast. The Fifth Infantry was ordered to stations in the Department of the Gulf. This was done that the soldiers may have the shelter of barracks and because they are no longer needed for offensive purposes.

GEN. PALMA ON THE OUTLOOK.

Cubans Are Confident that This Country Will Turn Cuba Over to Them, He Says.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, Delegate at Large of the Cuban Republic, was at the office of the Cuban Junta yesterday, and talking of the peace protocol and the steps that would be taken by the Cuban Government said:

"The first thing to be done by the Cuban patriots in America after the blockade has been raised will be to send relief to the starving Cubans in the field. Money that would otherwise have been spent in purchasing guns and ammunition will be spent in food and clothing for the Cuban soldiers and their families. This relief will be sent immediately, with the consent of the American Government.

"Another thing that will be looked after will be to try and secure the release of those Cubans who have been deported from Cuba and sent to the Spanish penal settlements. We shall urge that the Washington authorities secure the release of these prisoners.

"As far as the present Government of Cuba is concerned the leading men of that Government, from President Maso down, have implicit confidence in the declaration that the United States Government went to war not for the acquisition of Cuba but to free the island for the Cubans. It may be that in years to come the Cubans may of their own volition request this country to annex Cuba, but that is not for the present. Whether the present Government of Cuba will be recognized or not is no matter now. The Cubans do not wish to embarrass the Washington authorities and have no doubt that what is done will be for the best.

"It may take several months for the Spanish Government to remove its soldiers from the island. After the Spanish soldiers have gone away there will be left only about 120,000 Spaniards. Many of these might renounce allegiance to the Spanish Government. But assuming that there would remain 100,000 Spaniards on the island, that is a small number in comparison with the 1,200,000 native Cubans. While the Spanish troops are being removed I think that the United States Government would be wise in consulting unofficially the wishes of the large native population.

"The American Provisional Government, which will no doubt be of a military character, can do much toward strengthening the gratitude which the native Cubans already feel for the United States for having freed them from the Spanish yoke. In what way the United States should try to get the opinion of the people of Cuba, whether by popular election or otherwise, is one of the problems which it will have to solve. But no matter in what way the American Government goes about it, it will always find the native Cubans not only willing but anxious to help the Americans in the solution of the problem."

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

SANTIAGO TRANSPORT HERE

The Seguranca, with 331 Sick Soldiers, First of the Lot to Reach Port.

ROOSEVELT EXPECTED TO-DAY

Shafter's Men Are on the Way to Montauk Point—City Health Authorities Visit and Approve the Camp Site.

The first of the fleet of transports that is bringing the army home from Cuba arrived here last night. The vessel was the Seguranca, in command of Capt. Hansen, and on board were 331 sick soldiers, who left Santiago on July 31. The Seguranca anchored at Quarantine at 11:20 o'clock, too late to be examined by the Health Officer.

The Seguranca touched at Tampa on the way home, leaving there on Aug. 8. The soldiers belong to various regiments attached to Gen. Shafter's command, and the men are on their way to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point. Dr. Doty will examine the vessel early this morning, but whether the men will be landed here and sent to Montauk by rail or the vessel sent on to land them at Fort Pond Bay is more than the officers in the Army Building knew last night.

There was one death on the voyage home. Private Ellis of the Third Michigan died of paralysis on Wednesday, and was buried at sea.

The other transports, which left Santiago last Sunday, are thought to be close behind the Seguranca, and may arrive to-day. These are the Gate City, on which Col. Roosevelt and the Rough Riders are coming; the Miami and Matteawan, with the Third and Sixth Cavalry Regiments; the Vigilancia, with other cavalrymen, and one other vessel on which Gen. Wheeler and his staff are coming.

The health authorities of the City and Port of New York yesterday made an exhaustive examination of the Montauk Point camp and its surroundings. Dr. Doty, Dr. William T. Jenkins, Dr. John T. Nagle, Dr. J. F. Valentine, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Dr. O. L. Lusk, and Corporation Attorney to the Health Department Stiner reached the camp on the noon train.

They were met at the station by Col. Forwood, who took them to the hospital sites and to the detention camp as well as on a general tour of the camp grounds. They were very thorough in their examination, especially of the sites where it is intended to place the typhoid and other fever patients.

Dr. Nagle afterward expressed himself as well pleased with the camp, and said he did not see how any danger could come to the city or to the camp's more immediate neighborhood if the plans outlined by Col. Forwood were carried out and the rules laid down strictly enforced. He said the supply of water seemed to be good and wholesome, and that one feature of the camp he liked was the good filtration properties of the soil. He thought that all surface drainage would be thoroughly filtered before by any possibility it could reach the strata from which the water supply would be drawn.

Dr. Doty said, after he parted from Col. Forwood, that he had recommended that all typhoid fever patients be removed to another place and that this measure would prevent all possibility of contamination or spread of the disease. He thought it might be well to transfer the typhoid patients to hospitals where there were facilities for destroying everything that could spread the disease. This could be done with perfect safety to the patients and would add much to the general safety of the troops.

When asked what he thought of the chances of yellow fever getting a hold in the camp, he said he did not believe there would be any yellow fever cases. The surroundings and the climate were decidedly unfavorable for the development of yellow fever, he said, even if any should develop on board the ships. He understood that all cases of fever that could be detected were being left behind. Yellow fever was not apt to develop after the men were at sea, and none arriving free from fever would develop it afterward. As to the water, Dr. Doty said it was pleasant to taste and apparently good.

Doctors Object to Tent Hospitals.

The doctors who are to have charge of the fever cases are clamoring for wooden buildings. They say the tents are not the proper thing for a fever hospital. They might answer in the South, but at Montauk, where the thermometer has a habit of falling anywhere from twenty-five to forty degrees within a few hours, buildings that can be heated with stoves are absolutely needful. Early in the present week tents would have answered at Montauk, but since the rain it has been decidedly chilly, and the result would have been disastrous had there been any severe fever cases in camp.

Mr. Brown, who is in charge of the general hospital, says that the air of Montauk has had a splendid effect upon the soldiers from Florida. He says that many of them were in a very low state of vitality when they came, but that they have gained ground rapidly. Many who would now be in their beds sick if they were in Florida are becoming strong and well. Those in hospital, he says, are 30 per cent. better than they would have been in Florida. There is hope that every man in the hospital, even those down with typhoid, will recover. Not a thoroughly well man has been taken sick since going to Montauk.

Col. Forwood's report yesterday shows 75 in the hospitals, the same number as on Thursday. The report shows that six who were in the hospital were discharged Thursday and six others admitted.

Camp Not Yet in Readiness.

The camp is not ready to receive any more troops. Indeed, those of the Rough Riders who came in Thursday night and were quartered in the Fourth Regiment Armory at Jersey City, are still there, and likely to be for some time; while those who went first to Bay Ridge and were subsequently transferred to Long Island, are still in the cars and will probably not get into quarters in camp until well into to-day, if then.

Nevertheless, there are now about 2,500 soldiers in the camp. Every one of them is of the cavalry, not a single detachment of infantry having arrived as yet. It is thought there will be few arrivals in the camp for some days aside from those who may arrive in the transports and be assigned to the detention camp. Gen. Young's order, sent out Thursday, that the troops on their way to the camp should be held wherever they happened to be, has been approved by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, for it is recognized that the camp is not yet ready for the reception of these men. Every effort is now making to get ready the section of the camp for troops from Santiago, and there are not facilities at hand to care for the men coming in from Florida. Gen. Young says the men will be better off almost anywhere than at camp, and that they would hinder the work of getting the camp ready for the Santiago troops.

The result of Thursday's order is that trains, containing principally Rough Riders, are still standing at several points on Long Island. Those of the riders—about 300 or 400—who have reached the camp are stationed on a point almost opposite the railroad depot. The detachment in camp is under command of Major George M. Dunn. They will soon be transferred to a new location, which they will retain. They do not seem greatly pleased with their present location, and say they would like to go back as far as Southampton.

Many Relief Supplies.

The yacht Red Cross yesterday began discharging her cargo of supplies for the sick. The invoices for the cargo show she has on board twenty tons of material for chicken, consomme, and other soups; lime juice, pickles, peaches, pears, cherries, calves'-foot jelly, cocoa, lemons, tea, sugar, crackers, rice, oatmeal, peas, apricots, mustard, apples, tapioca, ginger ale, and port wine.

A great quantity of stuff for the general relief has also arrived in the camp. The Women's Relief Association has shipped in a big lot, and much more is coming. One lot now on hand consists of 200 pajamas, 150 suits of underclothing, a big box of slippers, and a number of cases of books and magazines.

The women of the relief societies continue most energetic. Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. Ellen Walworth of the Women's National War Relief Association are as hard at work as ever. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll of the Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary and Mrs. Downs, wife of Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment, went to the camp yesterday. Mrs. Downs will remain until the arrival of the Seventy-first. She will put in her time preparing to furnish the men with much-needed articles. Pajamas for the entire regiment and 1,000 towels have been made up at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and a large gift of soap has been received, and all will be at Montauk by the time the men of the Seventy-first get there.

Besides the yacht Red Cross there are now in the harbor the Protector, the Britannic, a tug to be used as an aid to the transports, the revenue cutter Dexter and the auxiliary cruiser Aileen, Capt. W. K. Stayton. The Aileen was on harbor patrol duty in the lower New York Bay during the war. It is expected the Aileen and the Dexter and perhaps one or two similar vessels will be assigned to patrol duty about the camp after the arrival of the Santiago troops.

The Water Supply Question.

Although the Red Cross Executive Committee ratified the offer of its Chairman, W. T. Wardwell, to provide the soldiers at Montauk with water from Jamaica or some other point on Long Island, Drs. Lesser and Carpenter, Red Cross physicians, think that water should be obtained from some outside source. Their opinion is shared by Stephen E. Barton, Chairman of the Cuban Central Relief Committee, who thinks that there is no pure water on Long Island, either at Montauk or any other point. When questioned on the subject yesterday, Mr. Barton said:

"I have been informed that the late Chief Engineer of the City of Brooklyn, Peter Milne, wrote to the Secretary of War more than a week ago pointing out the impossibility of securing water in Long Island in any quantity that was free from surface impregnations or seepage from the salt water or marshes. The engineer has had many years of fruitless experience in endeavoring to increase the supply of water for the City of Brooklyn. It will be remembered that in 1894 contracts were made with Messrs. Edwards, Monahan & Edwards for increasing the Brooklyn water supply 25,000,000 gallons a day from driven wells, which, it was said, were to go down through the glacial soil and strike a fabled subterranean stream flowing from the mountains of the North. The contracts provided for the delivery of the water in six months. After more than two years' discouraging and expensive search, the contract was given up. Only 13,000,000 of the 25,000,000 gallons was accepted by the city as being free from salt and brackish impregnations. It is stated that the 13,000,000 gallons would be unfit for use except for its being mixed in small percentages with surface water.

While the Red Cross, through the generosity of the Standard Oil Company, in furnishing tank cars, has offered to deliver water to the camp from Jamaica, L. I., it is a very serious question whether or not that water will be suitable for the camp. It must be remembered that Baisley's Pond, one of the largest sources of Brooklyn supply, and also Spring Creek, both in Jamaica, had to be shut off three years ago because of the absolute unfitness of their water for city use. King's Park furnishes another demonstration that Long Island cannot furnish water fit for drinking purposes.

Said Mr. Barton: "The remarks of Dr. Castle as given in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday show the true nature of the geological formation of Long Island, and only reiterate the fact which has been repeatedly pointed out by scientists and engineers that all of the water below the surface is impregnated with whatever may be upon the surface—as it is carried down by the absorption of the rainfall and also by the impurities of the sea and marsh water."

One of the wells that have been drilled has developed a plentiful supply of water, but there is a fear that it is only temporary and a result of the recent heavy rains. There is plenty of good drinking water at present in camp, the Red Cross having sent down 3,000 gallons yesterday. If the water now appearing in the wells proves to be a permanent supply, there will be several-hundred thousand gallons available every day after the needful pumps arrive.

The Second Cavalry yesterday morning attained the honor of being the first command to fly its colors over the camp. When the early morning call sounded the Color Sergeant appeared bearing the flag. The Color Guard with fixed bayonets surrounded him, and before him marched the buglers. Close to the Second's camp, and as part of their camp, there is a steep bluff. To this the detail marched; the Color Sergeant drove the staff into the sand, and the men piled stones about the base to make a good foundation. Then the flag was unfurled while the buglers played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The troopers, who were just leaving their tents to answer first roll call, gave the flag three rousing cheers when it was unfurled.

Floating Barracks Suggested.

Deputy Quartermaster General Kimball has hit upon an original scheme for caring for the men at camp and at the same time relieving the congested state of affairs. The plan is to charter excursion barges, and after using them as transports for the troops now in Jersey City, to retain them as floating barracks until the camp is made ready to accommodate all the men. Col. Kimball informed the War Department and Col. Frank Hecker yesterday that he could charter two Starin barges capable of accommodating 900 men each. He can secure another barge capable of holding 1,400 men. The Quartermaster's Department has on hand 25,000 hammocks that can be used by the men.

The use of the barges for the men was suggested to Col. Kimball by the fact that barges were employed by the First Volunteer Engineers when they were detained in the bay on the transport Chester.

Col. Hecker, Chief of Transportation, arrived yesterday from Washington and took hold of transportation affairs.

Gen. Young and Col. Forwood both said yesterday that for some time to come no one would be allowed to enter or leave the camp ground after the troops begin to arrive.

The carpenters are working on the new depot and the buildings to be used as storehouses. The new restaurant has not yet opened.

A large number of the junior staff officers arrived at the camp at noon yesterday, reported to their respective chiefs for duty, and were at once set to work.

State Secretary George A. Hall, of the Young Men's Christian Association, has been secured to take charge of the Association's tents at the camp. He went there yesterday morning. All the tents will be up by Monday or Tuesday.

The Men at Jersey City.

The 153 Rough Riders quartered in the Fourth Regiment Armory in Jersey City cannot complain of their treatment, for they have been lionized by the Jersey City residents. When they rose yesterday they started to prepare their own breakfasts in the kitchen in the basement of the armory, but they did not eat the meal, for invitations poured in on them to go to breakfast at the homes of citizens living in the vicinity of the armory. All the soldiers accepted. Fourteen milk cans full of coffee supplied by the Government arrived at the armory shortly after the Rough Riders accepted the invitations. They were stored for future consumption.

Among the riders who enjoyed the hospitality of the residents was John Mullins. He arrived in Jersey City from Fort McPherson, Ga., at midnight Thursday. His head was swathed in bandages, and he was on a furlough. Mullins was injured about the head by the bursting of a shell near Santiago on July 1. He was attacked by fever and was sent to Fort McPherson for treatment. There he improved, and it was decided to give him a furlough. He will be treated in a New York hospital. He enlisted with the Rough Riders from New Mexico.

They May Go to Sea Girt.

Adjt. Sayre of the armory detachment said yesterday that he did not know when orders would come for the men to go to Montauk. There was a rumor to the effect that they would not go to Montauk at all—that the Fourth Regiment was to be ordered home, the war being ended, and that the Rough Riders were to occupy the camp at Sea Girt.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has offered the War Department the use of the camp at Sea Girt. The camp can accommodate 4,000 men. The kitchens and eating halls are all erected and the water pipes laid. Col. Kimball informed the department of the offer, but has received no reply.

Surgeon La Mott, in speaking of the six sick troopers who had been sent to the Jersey City Hospital, said there were two cases of typhoid fever and three of malarial fever among them. He did not believe the men should be sent to Montauk because the ground there was low and sandy, and in his opinion the conditions would be favorable to the spread of typhoid fever.

"I am hoping," he added, "that the Government will arrange its plans and send us to some camp in the mountains. There the men would quickly regain their health, and the fever would soon be stamped out."

First Lieut. Fred W. Wientge of Troop I joined the company at the armory yesterday. He had been visiting friends in Newark. His son, whom he had not seen in twelve years, lives in Newark.

The mascot of Troop D is a female lion cub six months old. The cub is kept in the troop's baggage car in the Bay Street freight yards and is fed on milk principally, though occasionally it is given a little meat, for which it has an unmistakable liking.

There is one prisoner in the guardhouse. He is a private who was found asleep while on guard duty at Tampa. He was sentenced by a court-martial to sixty days in the guardhouse and a fine of $25.

A Rider Restored to His Family.

The delay of the Rough Riders in Jersey City was the means of reuniting one of them with his family. He was Edward Van Vechten, who ran away from home when a boy, fifteen years ago. He was sauntering down Newark Avenue yesterday when he was met by Policeman George Van Vechten.

"Stop, my friend," said the policeman. "I think I know you; at least there is something familiar in your face."

"I don't know you," said the trooper.

"Isn't your name Van Vechten?" asked the officer.

"Yes," said the trooper, "Edward Van Vechten, and I once lived in this town."

"Well," said the officer, "I'm your brother, George Van Vechten."

Then the two men shook hands. Trooper Van Vechten said that when he left home he had gone West and had learned rough riding on a cattle ranch. When he heard of Roosevelt's Rough Riders he decided to join.

Then, the brothers wended their way to the home of their parents on the Heights, and a family reunion followed. Trooper Van Vechten said he would live at home instead of at the armory until marching orders came.

The Quartermaster's Department in Washington yesterday morning informed Col. Kimball that the Second Volunteer Engineers had been ordered from Fort Sherman to Montauk. The Quartermaster was instructed to arrange for the transportation of the Engineers.

A Reception for the Troops.

In connection with the troops and their movements, present and future, an important step was taken yesterday when Gens. Daniel Butterfield, Daniel E. Sickles, and C. H. T. Collis called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer to ask him to co-operate in the plan for giving a great reception to the soldiers from Santiago on their arrival here after their season in camp at Montauk Point. They told Mr. Guggenhimer that it was proposed to hold a parade and a review of the soldiers and sailors by the President and members of the Cabinet. They said they would like the city to make an appropriation to defray the expenses of the affair.

Mr. Guggenheimer replied that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the movement and that he knew Mayor Van Wyck held the same views. He said a resolution would be offered in the Municipal Assembly next Tuesday providing funds for the celebration, and having other suitable provisions.

The Mayor will appoint a Committee of One Hundred to arrange for the celebration.

TROOPS HURRYING FROM CUBA.

No Discrimination to be Allowed—Last of the Volunteers to Get Away Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department has received the following:

"Santiago, Aug. 12.

"St. Louis left the Morro during the night of the 11th with the Ninth and Tenth Infantry, and two companies of the Seventy-first New York. St. Paul should have left Guantanamo last night or this morning with Second Infantry, four companies of the Seventy-first New York and Gen. Kent, with his headquarters. Morteno leaves in a very few minutes with Twenty-first Infantry.

"SHAFTER."

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 12.—The Rio Grande arrived this morning with the Fifth Volunteer immune regiment under Col. Sargent, and the Second Regular Cavalry. The enlisted men are mainly from Mississippi and Alabama, but there are some from Illinois.

The Rio Grande will leave to-morrow for Montauk Point with the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. This shipment—the final shipment of the First Division troops—contradicts all suggestions of discrimination against the colored troops. The original plan was to leave the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry here as immunes; but in order to avoid a charge or a suspicion of discrimination they have been ordered to embark.

The Mobile will sail to-morrow with the Eighth and Twenty-second Regulars and the Second Massachusetts. The shipment of the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts, which are the only volunteer regiments originally in the Fifth Army Corps, anticipates and defeats any possible charge of discrimination against the volunteers.

The remaining volunteers of the provisional division are expected to leave next week.

NO TROUBLE ABOUT WATER.

Quartermaster at Montauk Sends an Encouraging Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department gave out the following report of the Quartermaster at Montauk Point, dated to-day:

"Almost incessant rains during the past forty-eight hours and the arrival of troops by rail have caused the congested condition. It is fair to-day, every one in good spirits, working earnestly, and much systematic work is being done. General hospital will have floored tents for 250, and contagious hospital for 100, and detention camp for 1,000 will be ready this afternoon. All troops arrived by trains are in camp. Water situation promising. I feel reasonably certain there will be enough good water for the entire camp by Sunday, and before the end of next week a reserve supply to meet any emergency, including break down of machinery. In the meantime, the water from the lake and ponds is being used, and is safe to use. Gen. Young's order of yesterday holding up shipment of troops by rail was most timely and prudent."

NEW CAMP FOR SOLDIERS.

Willoughby Park Estate Near Gloucester, Mass., May Be Offered.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 12.—A movement is on foot in this city which may result in an offer of the Willoughby Park estate at West Gloucester for the use of the Government for a camp for the soldiers returning from Cuba. The estate is all that could be desired from a sanitary point of view. The idea originated with Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, the writer, who owns part of the land in the estate and who has received the hearty co-operation of the other holders.

Mr. Ward called upon Mayor Davis this morning and held a long conference. Mayor Davis referred the question to the city physicians, and if a favorable decision is rendered the offer will at once be made to the authorities in Washington.

CAMP WORK WELL SYSTEMATIZED.

Signal Officer at Montauk Pleased with Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Gen. Greely to-day received a dispatch from the Signal Officer in charge of the corps at Montauk stating: "Everything moving splendidly; our camp completed; men all well and comfortable; work thoroughly systematized. Have detailed stenographer, telegrapher, and clerk to Gen. Young. Have taken complete possession of telegraph office here; not a moment's delay on Government business. Surveyors and draughtsmen at work on map. Have strung four miles of wire; Young's headquarters, Gen. Randall's headquarters, corps hospital, and railroad office now in telegraphic communication."

OFFICERS REACH NEW ORLEANS.

Transport Berlin Will Take Texas Immunes to Santiago at Once.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—The transport Berlin, from Santiago de Cuba, reached this city to-day after three days' detention at quarantine. On board are Col. Charles Dick, the Ohio Republican leader; Capt. McKittrick, who raised the flag over Santiago; Dr. Goodfellow, and Capt. Mason of Gen. Shafter's staff. Col. Scully, Quartermaster in charge here, expects to get the Berlin away with Rich's Texas immunes to-morrow.

Senator Tillman Quieted Down.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State, Aug. 9.

Senator Tillman was in the city yesterday on his way to Clemson College to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees of that institution, and while here, as usual, was not averse to talking to newspaper men. The days of his pitchfork talk and tactics, however, seem to be over, and this sharp-pointed implement with which he expected to prod everybody in Washington who did not agree with him and to clean up things in general, appears to have been laid aside and allowed to rust. Washington life has taught him a thing or two, and has made him somewhat mild-mannered, if nothing else. The Senate is a very different place from the "whooping up" South Carolina campaign meeting with the "hand primary" attachment and such like, and Tillman no doubt has long ago realized that fact.

For a Different Purpose.

Temperance Orator—Brother Jolly, I have heard with profound concern that you commemorated your son's birthday by giving him a silver mug.

Mr. Jolly—Yes—the evil tendencies of—

Mr. Jolly—Yes—the evil tendencies of shaving are awful to contemplate!—The Jewelers' Weekly.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Administration Decides Not to Await the Recommendations of a Board of Review.

SAMPSON AHEAD OF SCHLEY

Most of the Advancements Are for "Eminent and Conspicuous Conduct in Battle"—Lieut. Blue's Heroism Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—For some unknown reason the Administration decided not to adhere to its formerly expressed announcement that the promotions in the navy would be made as the result of recommendations by a board, whose duty it should be to review the achievements of naval officers throughout the Spanish war. To-day the Navy Department made public the following promotions in the North Atlantic fleet, previous publications having been inaccurate in some particulars. These are ad interim commissions, and hold until the Senate confirms or rejects them. They take date of Aug. 10, 1898, and in each case are for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle:

Commodore William T. Sampson, advanced eight numbers, and appointed a Rear Admiral from Aug. 10, 1898, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. Takes rank next after Rear Admiral John A. Howell.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley, advanced six numbers, and appointed a Rear Admiral from same date and for same reason. Takes rank next after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson.

Capt. John W. Philip, advanced five numbers, and appointed a Commodore. Takes rank next after Commodore John C. Watson.

Capt. Francis J. Higginson, advanced three numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. Bartlett J. Cromwell.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. Charles S. Cotton.

Capt. Henry C. Taylor, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. John J. Read.

Capt. Francis A. Cook, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. Yates Stirling.

Capt. Charles K. Clark, advanced six numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. William C. Wise.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee.

Lieut. Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Charles C. Cornwell.

Lieut. Commander Seaton Schroeder, advanced three numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Duncan Kennedy.

Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, advanced ten numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander James D. T. Kelley.

Lieut. Commander John A. Rodgers, advanced five numbers. Takes rank after Lieut. Commander Edwin K. Moore.

Lieut. Commander James K. Cogswell, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander James R. Selfridge.

Lieut. Commander William P. Potter, advanced five numbers. Takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Ebenezer S. Prime.

Lieut. Commander Giles B. Harber, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Nathan E. Niles.

Lieut. Commander Newton E. Mason, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieut. Commander Benjamin H. Buckingham.

Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieut. William G. Cutler.

Lieut. Harry P. Huse, advanced five numbers; takes rank next after Lieut. William R. Rush.

Chief Engineer Charles J. MacConnell, advanced two numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer John Lowe.

Chief Engineer John L. Hannum, advanced two numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer Henry S. Ross.

Chief Engineer Alexander B. Bates, advanced three numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer John D. Ford.

Chief Engineer Robert W. Milligan, advanced three numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer Alexander B. Bates.

Chief Engineer Charles W. Rae, advanced three numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer George W. Baird.

Chief Engineer Warner B. Bayley, advanced two numbers; takes rank next after Chief Engineer George Cowie.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, advanced three numbers and appointed Chief Engineer; takes rank next after Chief Robert I. Reid.

Commander Bowman H. McCalla, advanced six numbers and appointed a Captain, to restore him to his original place on the navy list; takes rank next after Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich.

The following take rank from the same date, but different reasons are assigned for their advancement:

Lieut. (junior grade) Victor Blue, advanced five numbers for extraordinary heroism; takes rank next after Lieut. (junior grade) Ford H. Brown.

Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington, advanced one number and appointed a Colonel in the Marine Corps for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

Capt. George F. Elliott, advanced three numbers for same reason; takes rank next after Capt. Carlisle P. Porter; United States Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Louis C. Lucas, given the rank of Captain by brevet in the Marine Corps for conspicuous conduct in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from the 13th day of June, 1898.

First Lieut. Wendell C. Neville, given the rank of Captain by brevet from same date and for same reasons.

Second Lieut. Louis J. Magill, given the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain by brevet in the Marine Corps for good judgment and gallantry in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from the 13th day of June, 1898.

Second Lieut. Philip M. Bannon, given the rank of First Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps for conspicuous service in battle at Guantanamo, Cuba, from the 13th day of June, 1898.

Capt. Paul St. C. Murphy, given the rank of Major by brevet in the Marine Corps for gallant service in the naval battle of Santiago, from the third day of July, 1898.

Second Lieut. Thomas S. Borden, given the rank of First Lieutenant by brevet in the Marine Corps for distinguished services in the naval battle of Santiago, from the 3d day of July, 1898.

OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR FITNESS

If They Were Not, Secretary Long Would Not Want to be at the Head of the Navy Department.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 12.—Secretary Long, who is here for a brief rest, in commenting on the Sampson-Schley controversy, said:

"I think there is a general mistake made in supposing that in time of war, or with war in prospect, officers are to be selected according to their seniority in rank. If that were the case, I should not want to take the responsibility of being Secretary of the Navy. It is not seniority that should control at such times but the question who, under all the circumstances at the time and place, is regarded as the fittest man. For instance, Dewey was appointed to the command of the Asiatic Squadron last December when clouds were gathering, although there were a dozen officers his senior, one or two of whom desired that place, and yet I have never heard any one say that there was any injustice done or any mistake made in that selection."

GIVES SCHLEY ALL THE CREDIT.

Congressman Berry Eulogizes the Commodore for His Feat at Santiago.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—"I haven't a word of apology to make to anybody for the resolution I introduced in the House extending the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley," said Congressman Berry yesterday. "If there ever was a gallant tar who deserved all the honor a grateful people can give him, it is Schley, and that can be said without in the least detracting from the honors won by all our men on land or on sea, and without withholding from any one of them the credit that is due. Schley is, with Dewey, deserving of especial honors. He is modest as he is brave, and as competent an officer as the American Navy can boast—bar none.

"It was he who bottled up the fleet of Cervera that had eluded all efforts to locate it until Schley did the work. It was due to his cool daring and judgment that the fleet of the Spanish Admiral was destroyed when it attempted to run the gauntlet of his squadron, and the facts will be so recorded when the history of the war comes to be written.

"It was poetic justice that the work of destroying Cervera's fleet fell to Commodore Schley.

"It has been intimated in some quarters that it might be bad for Schley if his friends should press the matter of the resolution at the next session of Congress. I can only say in response to that that the friends of Commodore Schley will have all the opportunities they want, for the resolution will be called up and will be pressed, and it will pass the House if the House ever gets to a vote on it. There have been instances, you know, where resolutions have been prevented from coming before the House. But no matter what official prestige or official power may be, it always has and always will go down before the will of the American people. There can be no doubt of the popular verdict. It is with Schley overwhelmingly, notwithstanding some navy officers may have determined what the verdict ought to be, and threats of the nature indicated against Schley will, when they come to be analyzed and understood, be found to emanate from certain quarters where fear is entertained that charges may be brought against some one else.

"I don't refer to official charges, but to statements of certain matters which might as well be kept quiet. The friends of Commodore Schley are not afraid of anything detrimental to his character as a gentleman or as an officer being brought to the front. He is a peerless man and an ideal American gentleman, doing his duty and claiming no glory not his own.

"Congress will have an opportunity to vote on my resolution beyond a doubt, as far as the floor of the House is concerned, and I have no reason to believe the Chair will attempt to prevent its consideration.

"The number of telegrams and letters commending me for introducing the resolution extending to Schley the thanks of Congress was simply enormous. They came from all quarters—North, South, East, and West—and the passage of the resolution will be hailed by the people as a just reward to a meritorious and modest officer."

PRAISE FOR NAVY BUREAUS.

Secretary Long Says His Chiefs Are All of the Highest Capacity and Training.

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 12.—John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, arrived at his home here to-day for a brief rest. Referring to his work, Secretary Long says:

"We are preparing to begin the work of dismantling and reducing expenses now that the war is over, and that, of course, means that there is a good deal of work ahead of the Navy Department before the normal condition is reached."

Secretary Long was asked why the navy has been so distinguished in the matter of getting its vessels ready, increasing its strength, and taking care of its sailors so far as the equipment, &c., is concerned.

"On these grounds," replied the Secretary: "First, because of an excellent system of organization. Each bureau, and there is one bureau for every phase of naval work, is thoroughly adapted to its work. At the beginning of and previous to the war each bureau chief was told that I would back him in every way with money and power, but that he was to be held in strict personal responsibility for the conduct of his bureau. Then these bureau chiefs are men of the highest capacity and training, and too much cannot be said in the way of praise for the manner in which they have done their work. There has hardly been a mistake, or what I might call a single failure, in preparing for an emergency that has occurred."

ANSWER TO CAPT. EVANS.

Editor of The Index Disclaims Intent to Exalt Capt. Philip at "Fighting Bob's" Expense.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 12.—The editor of The Index has sent the following letter to Capt. Evans of the Iowa in answer to the Captain's recent letter commenting on an article in The Index entitled "Don't Swear! Fight":

Williamsport, Penn., Aug. 3, 1898.

Capt. R. D. Evans, United States steamship Iowa, First Rate:

Dear Sir: We take this first opportunity of replying to your esteemed favor of July 23, which came to hand on the 1st inst. Be assured that in sending you the copy of The Index referred to we had no ulterior object in view. We sent it to you in common with others of our brave commanders with the hope of accomplishing something for prohibition and the destruction of the liquor traffic. We admit, as we reread the article to which you take exceptions, that it is possible to draw the conclusion therefrom that it was intended to make an invidious comparison between the conduct of Capt. Philip and yourself to your disparagement, but, Sir, that was not the object. It was rather to condemn the practice of the press reporters in magnifying the remarks or exclamations bordering on profanity of our prominent men in times of excitement. The article was written to exalt Christian character to the disparagement of the wicked and profane in all avenues of life. In writing it, no thought of you in particular once entered our mind. We know nothing of your Christian character except what newspaper correspondents have published, and as for dragging your name into our paper, is it not public property? Are we not jealous of it? Is it not American and America's? It belongs not only to the present but the future, and while we cannot too highly honor the name of Robley D. Evans, we would seriously object to teaching the oncoming generations, from school textbooks, the expressions attributed to him and which the boys and girls of to-day are gleaning from the newspapers.

Let us ever cherish that broad manly recognition of the merits of others which rejoices in their success; such as characterized Grant, Sherman, Porter, and Farragut. Our regard for the noble commanders in that memorable action resulting in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, a most magnificent victory, is beyond words to express; and by no means the least in that grand galaxy of commanders is the one who so bravely and so magnanimously refused the sword of the Spanish Captain Eulate, but rather extended him his hand. We rejoice to know that you are not the profane ingrate that some of the war correspondents would make you appear, but that your heart turns to God in grateful praise for His beneficent goodness, and we trust that by a consecration to Christ your position among the chosen in the hereafter may be with those of whom it hath been said, "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a city."

Sincerely your friend,
C. W. HUNTINGTON,
Editor The Index.

TRIBUTE TO TROOPS IN CAMP.

The President Expresses Gratitude to Soldiers Who Had No Chance to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following official correspondence between President McKinley and Gen. Breckinridge, in which the President pays tribute to the troops who could not be sent to the front, was made public to-day:

Chickamauga Park, Ga., Aug. 10, 1898.

The President: May I not ask you in the name and behalf of the forty thousand men of this command to visit it while it is still intact? There is much to be said showing how beneficial and needed such a visit is, but you will appreciate better than I can tell the disappointment and consequent depression many men must feel, especially the sick, when they joined together for a purpose and have done so much to show their readiness and worthiness to serve their country in the field but find themselves leaving the military service without a battle or campaign. All who see them much recognize their merit, and personal interest must encourage all if you can find time to review this command. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major General Commanding.

Following is the President's reply:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 11, 1898.

Major Gen. Breckinridge, Chickamauga Park, Ga.: Replying to your invitation, I beg to say that it would give me great pleasure to show by a personal visit to Chickamauga Park my high regard for the forty thousand troops of your command, who so patriotically responded to the call for volunteers, and who have been for upward of two months making ready for any service and sacrifice the country might require. My duties, however, will not admit of absence from Washington at this time.

The highest tribute that can be paid to the soldier is to say that he performed his full duty. The field of duty is determined by his Government, and wherever that chances to be is the place of honor. All have helped in the great cause, whether in camp or battle, and when peace comes all will be alike entitled to the Nation's gratitude. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Millions to Pay Off Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department has decided to send more Paymasters to Manila. They will take $1,000,000 with them to pay the troops in the Philippines. A million dollars also will be sent to pay the troops in Puerto Rico, but the Paymasters at Santiago will be sent over to Puerto Rico to disburse the money.

SPANISH PRIZE WRECKED.

Salve Maria Grounds on Shoals Nine Miles from Key West—Crew and Prisoners Saved.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 12.—The two-masted Spanish schooner Salve Maria, of about thirty tons, was wrecked last night on the shoals of the Western Dry Rocks, nine miles southwest of Key West. She is a total loss. The ten men on board her were taken off to-day by the Government tug Accomac and brought here. They are Boatswain's Mate McManus and Seamen McKeown and Foley of the gunboat Hornet, who were the prize crew selected to bring her to this port, and seven Spanish prisoners, including Capt. Pallobanto, who owned the boat; her crew of four, and two of the Captain's friends, who were designated as passengers.

The Salve Maria was captured by the Hornet off Francis Key, near the Isle of Pines, last Saturday night. She was in ballast, carrying only the personal effects of the Spaniards aboard her. Capt. Pallosanto, who is a native of the Island of Majorca, explained that he had recently purchased the schooner, which was almost new, and, with his companions, had put out of Batabano to avoid death from starvation, intending to make for the first Central American port that offered food and shelter. They did not deny that they were loyal subjects of Spain.

The Hornet took the schooner in tow until last Wednesday morning, when a stiff breeze came up and it was decided to send her in under her own sail. The prize crew, consisting of McManus, McKeown, and Foley, was put aboard, and the Hornet left her and proceeded to Key West, arriving here the same night. The schooner was then about eighty miles southwest of here. All went well until 11 o'clock last night, when the Salve Maria, under full sail, went bow on upon the shoals without a moment's warning. Several holes were stove in her hull, and she filled with water up to the deck line.

The vessel and her company lay helpless all last night, but fortunately the wind and weather were favorable, and, being well supplied with food, the men suffered no great hardship. During the night, however, one of the Spanish passengers grew fractious, and insisted that something be done to relieve the situation. To check any possibility of trouble Seaman McKeown promptly thrust a revolver into the Spaniard's face, and warned him that if he did not keep quiet he would blow his head off. The threat proved effectual, and the prisoner was thenceforth mute.

Early in the morning the pilotboat Glance, under Capt. Samuel Weltus, came upon the wrecked mariners and offered to bring them to Key West; but, in spite of the perils and discomforts of the situation, McManus answered that his orders were to take the ship in and he would not leave her. The pilotboat returned and reported to Commodore Remy, who sent the tug Accomac, Capt. Angus, to the rescue. The tug attempted to pull the schooner off, but, after several futile efforts, it was decided that she was too far gone to warrant further trouble and after her men had been transferred the water-logged schooner was abandoned.

The Spaniards all carried revolvers and a goodly quantity of clothing, which was destroyed to avoid infection. They were thankful for their rescue, and he who had been unruly was so eager to reach the tug that he dropped his umbrella overboard, and in his efforts to save it fell into the sea after it. He was fished out unhurt. Upon reaching here the prisoners were put aboard the Hornet, pending further instructions for their disposition.

McManus declares that the shoals upon which the schooner grounded were not indicated on the chart furnished him and which was his sole guide in navigating the boat. They are, however, marked by a beacon.

Marshals in Charge of Spanish Prize.

The Humboerton Rodriguez, a Spanish prize, and the crew were yesterday turned over to the United States Marshal. Three Deputy Marshals were placed on board the vessel and five others were placed in charge of the crew. The prisoners will be confined in Ludlow Street Jail and the vessel will be sold.

SPANISH FOURS DECLINE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Spanish fours opened at 43⅛, ⅛ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed to-day at 42½.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Spanish fours opened at 43.30. Yesterday's closing price was 43.17½. The closing price to-day was 42.90.

Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day at the opening, but Spanish fours afterward weakened, on realizations. Brazilian securities were maintained and Russians were heavier.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Business was irregular on the Boerse to-day, due to weaker Vienna and Paris advices. Spanish fours and Austrian securities reacted. Bank and mine shares were firm.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day, but weakened later in response to Vienna and Paris advices. International securities were easier and Americans declined.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 63.50. Gold was quoted at 55.50.

BARCELONA, Aug. 12.—Spanish fours, 66.25.

KILLED HIS BROTHER'S SLAYER.

Fatal Termination of a Feud Between Texas Stockmen.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 12.—Conductor William B. Harner, who arrive here late last night, in charge of the train from Fort Worth, had a remarkable story of a shooting which occurred on his train near Claude, Texas, between Lee Bivins and B. S. Ellis, two wealthy stock growers.

A feud between the two men reached its climax a month ago, when Ellis shot and killed a brother of Bivins. Ellis was jailed, but was released on bonds yesterday morning, and started for his home in Claude. Bivins learned that his enemy was going home, boarded the train at a station a short distance from Claude, taking a seat in the forward end of the ladies' day coach. Ellis was sitting in the smoking car.

Shortly before the train reached Claude Ellis rose and walked through his car and stepped just within the coach where Bivins was sitting. On seeing Ellis, Bivins rose from his seat and began to shoot. Ellis turned, uninjured, and ran back into the smoker. Bivins was after him, firing as he ran, and the two men tore up the aisle, while their way was impeded by the frightened passengers. Bivins got a chance for a good shot and placed it in the body of Ellis, the latter falling like a log.

After that, it was soon all over. Bivins rushed forward like a madman, planted his knees on Ellis's chest, and, with deliberate aim, fired the last two shots remaining in his weapon into Ellis's body. At Claude Bivins left the train and surrendered to an officer.

Aged Brother and Sister Poisoned?

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Belle Rowen of the Ewings Road, Newfane, was found dead in bed Wednesday. Her brother was taken ill at the same time with vomiting and cramps. This morning he died. The Coroner is investigating the cases, as it is feared poison led to the deaths. The brother and sister lived together on a little farm. Both were nearly sixty years of age.

Signal Corps' Luck in War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Signal Corps has been peculiarly fortunate in the preservation of the health of its men during the war. Its operations have been wherever the army was, amid the sickness of Santiago as well as elsewhere, and yet the death by disease of none of the men has been reported. One officer died of fever. Two men have been killed.

Two Drowned in Indiana.

ANGOLA, Ind., Aug. 12.—While a party of six young folks were returning from bathing on Crooked Lake to-day, the boat capsized, and Leonard Robey, stepson of Judge Robey of Auburn, and Lena Rempis of Waterloo were drowned.

Miss Sloane Will Recover.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Miss Sloane, daughter of Henry T. Sloane, who was operated upon for appendicitis Tuesday, is doing well. Mr. Sloane says his daughter is not in a dangerous condition.

WOULD-BE NURSE'S STORY

Duties of Assistant in Red Cross Service Not What Her Fancy Painted.

POSITION THAT OF A MENIAL

Was Told, She Says, that She Would Have to Scrub Floors, Cook, and Pay Her Own Expenses—Miss Gill's Explanation.

At least one applicant for a position as an assistant nurse in the Red Cross service experienced a revulsion of feeling upon ascertaining just what was expected of an assistant nurse in time of war. Her story in brief is this:

"Early in May last I carried out my purpose, long formed, to join the Red Cross and go to Cuba. My pastor and his wife gave me my character credentials, and my physician gave me my health credentials. In three days I received my notice of acceptance as an 'assistant sister' with further directions to be ready on short call. From that hour I never allowed myself to make an appointment longer than a day or two, and all my relatives and friends helped me shape my affairs to be ready to go at once. On June 30 I received my summons, and on seeing Miss Gill was informed that I was one of the first seven called and one of the first three whom she hoped would start with her in two days.

"I was obliged to delay a few days, but gave my date when I would be ready, and though Miss Gill expressed regret that I could not accompany her, and told me in confidence that few of those accepted would be 'called,' she said, 'you will be as much needed next week, Miss S——' On leaving Miss Gill I asked, for the first time, what the work of an assistant nurse would be. I was told that the duties were of a menial character and subsequently Miss Cromlin added that the duties included 'washing of floors' and 'cooking.'

Must Pay Passage and Board.

"Both Miss Gill and Miss Cromlin emphasized 'menial work only,' and Miss Gill reluctantly, most evidently, told me about the new basis of the new committee on maintenance of nurses, which required that volunteer 'assistant nurses' should pay their own traveling expenses and board for the privilege of going to do such work.

"My friends and relatives had never put a stone in my way, though they felt anxious about my going. They, like myself, regarded it as a duty call which I must settle with my conscience. I had never had a moment's feeling other than a clear sense of duty and privilege till my interview with Miss Gill and later with Miss Cromlin. Then I confess I was amazed and almost disgusted, and my relatives and friends were outspoken in the same way. We all feel that the matter should be brought before the public in some way and explained, and the constant clashing between the Red Cross and the Government made me feel that perhaps other points in Red Cross methods might be investigated.

"The whole matter as to assistants has been mismanaged and with great impropriety. * * * Until the Red Cross explains this matter my loyalty and confidence in the society will not be restored. An uncle of mine remarked: 'A darky at a dollar a day might scrub floors and cook in Cuba, but the idea of having cultivated Christian women pay their own board to go and do such work!'"

Miss Gill, to whom this complainant refers, is associated in an executive capacity with Mrs Winthrop Cowdin, Acting President of the Ladies' Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses. She manifested surprise and regret yesterday when this complaint was brought to her notice. In the hurry and excitement of preparation the circumstances recited had not left any impression on her mind, and she said that she could not recall any conversation with the complainant, (whose name was mentioned to her.)

Had to Discourage Applicants.

Miss Gill said that she had not been clothed with any authority in the matter, but had been delegated to talk with some of the applicants for the position of "assistant nurses," find out who would go, and arrange with them about going to the front. Suddenly the ladies who were raising the money to aid in the Red Cross work decided not to pay the expenses of any but trained nurses, and it became necessary to discourage the applicants for "assistant nurses," as it seemed inexpedient to send any more volunteers of that class forward.

Miss Gill said that she could not understand how anybody could have told the writer of the foregoing complaint that "assistant nurses" would be required to wash floors and do cooking.

"I have never understood that such work was required of the assistant nurses," said Miss Gill. "Of course they are required to do menial work, such as wait on the trained nurses, count the linen, run errands, and do anything that is necessary to be done. I supposed that all of that was understood. As for the volunteer assistants paying their own expenses, that was a matter over which I had no control. The committee that furnished the money provided only for sending trained nurses to the front. Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Miss Margaret Chanler, sister of William Astor Chanler, who volunteered as assistant nurses and went to the front, each paid every penny of her own expenses.

"As for any friction between the Red Cross and the Army Corps, that is all over. This organization is working in harmony with the Daughters of the American Revolution, which body, through Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee of Washington, has been authorized by Surgeon General Sternberg to enlist trained nurses for the army hospital corps. The Daughters of the American Revolution now have an excellent corps of trained nurses to select from, and the Relief Association of the National Red Cross stands ready to supply whatever means is required to send these nurses to points where they are needed. I do not think that any more volunteer assistant nurses will be called for."

RED CROSS WORK IN CUBA.

Miss Barton Cables that Havana Is Open—Death of C. C. Bangs.

The following cablegram from Miss Clara Barton was received by Stephen E. Barton yesterday:

Havana open. Have asked President for immediate transportation. Poor Bangs died this morning. Buried to-day. Van Schelle arrived with letters by Breakwater. Dr. Hubbell took thirty-five tons of supplies to Baracoa.

The Bangs referred to was C. C. Bangs, who accompanied Miss Barton on the State of Texas as one of her assistants. He came to this city from San Diego, Cal., presented a letter of introduction from an Albany minister to Mr. Barton, and asked permission to go to Santiago, saying that he was on the Sanitary Commission during the civil war, and had three or four months at his disposal that he desired to spend in Red Cross work. Mr. Bangs was about sixty years of age. His relatives in San Diego were notified of his death, which is the first that has taken place among the Red Cross people in Cuba.

The Van Schelle mentioned in Miss Barton's message is Albert Van Schelle, the philanthropist, who came to this country from Belgium to do Red Cross work in Cuba.

Mr. Barton said yesterday that he thought Miss Barton would go from Santiago to other Cuban towns rather than to Puerto Rico.

It is reported that there are 1,000 Spanish and Cuban wounded and sick at Gibara, and presumably there are many more suffering for food and clothing. Miss Barton has an ample supply not only for Gibara but for all of Eastern Cuba. Measures will be immediately taken by the Central Cuban Relief Committee to reach any other Cuban ports that may be open.

MONEY FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

$5,000 of Red Cross Funds to be Distributed Among Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Surgeon General Sternberg has written a letter to Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Supply Committee of the Red Cross Society, acknowledging the receipt of $5,000, which he will distribute. He will send $1,000 to Col. Forwood, Chief Surgeon at Montauk Point, for the purchase of delicacies for the sick arriving at that place; $1,000 to Lieut. Col. Havard, at Santiago, for use of the sick at that place; $1,000 to Col. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon, Gen. Miles's staff, in Puerto Rico; $1,000 to Lieut. Col. Hoff, Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga; $500 to Major Hale, in charge of the United States General Hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., and $500 to Major Fay, in charge of the United States Hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Red Cross Contributions.

The following contributions were received yesterday by Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen of the American Red Cross Relief Committee, at his office, 320 Broadway: Class G., Zion Church Sunday school, Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., $9; Mrs. C. A. Sands, $65; anonymous, $2; N. Tesla, $25; A. K. L., $3; Miss Alleine Lee, $20; G. Dessecker, $5; proceeds of a fair at Great Neck, L. I., be seven small children, through Mrs. A. C. Clarkson, $20.

ROUGH RIDERS HAVE MALARIA.

But the Three Patients Now at Philadelphia Can Travel Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Two of the three Rough Riders, Joseph R. Adkins and Percy Geyer of Denver, Col., who, with Alfred Poey of New York, were yesterday removed from a train while en route to Montauk Point and taken to the University Hospital, in this city, are suffering from malaria. Poey's illness is pronounced a light case of typhoid. All the patients are doing well, and it is thought they will be able to continue their journey to Montauk Point in a few days.

SECOND WISCONSIN UNFORTUNATE.

Three Enlisted Men Die in Puerto Rico of Fever.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12.—The Sentinel's staff correspondent with the Wisconsin Volunteers, near Ponce, Puerto Rico, says:

"The Second Regiment has been most unfortunate, losing its third man from fever to-day, when Private Van Breda of Marshfield died. He was buried in the local cemetery. Private Allen of Wausau died last Wednesday, and Private Schuh of Appleton last Saturday. They also were buried in the local cemetery."

DOCTORS ENOUGH AT SANTIAGO.

Chief Surgeon Can Care Well for Patients Now.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following dispatch, dated Santiago, Aug. 12, was received this afternoon by Surgeon General Sternberg:

"Sternberg, Washington: Breakwater arrived yesterday. Received $1,000 from Paymaster Coffin. Had previously received $606 from Surgeon Appel. No more money needed now. Immune soldiers and female nurses to be sent probably will be enough. No more doctors wanted.
"HAVARD, Chief Surgeon."

Lieut. W. M. Wood Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department has received the following:

"Corbin, Washington: Lieut. William M. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, died at 1 o'clock to-day; malarial fever.
"SHAFTER, Major General."

Lieut. William M. Wood was born in Kansas and entered the West Point Academy on June 16, 1887, remaining there until June 25, 1888. He entered the regular army as a private on Dec. 18, 1888, and, after serving first as Corporal, and then as Sergeant of Company E, Third Infantry, he was appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment. On July 31, 1891, he was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry, with which command he was at the time of his death.

KILLED BY POISONOUS CANDY.

Mrs. J. Polk Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning Lose Their Lives at Dover, Del.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 12.—Mrs. J. Polk Deane of this place and her sister, Mrs. J. P. Dunning, have lost their lives, the result of poisoning from eating candy. Mrs. Dunning is the wife of J. Preston Dunning, a correspondent, now in Puerto Rico, and both women are daughters of ex-Congressman John B. Pennington. The candy came through the mails on Wednesday. The postmark on the box was illegible, but it is supposed by Mrs. Dunning to have been sent by a friend in San Francisco.

After opening the box, Mrs. Dunning handed it to those sitting on the porch. No unpleasantness was felt by any of the party until after they had retired for the night, when Mrs. Deane was taken ill with a violent vomiting spell. Mrs. Dunning, later in the evening, was also taken ill with a similar spell. Toward morning Mrs. Deane's daughter was taken sick in the same way, as were also the grandson, Miss Bateman, and Miss Millington, but they soon recovered.

Mrs. Deane died last night. Mrs. Dunning lived until 9 o'clock this evening.

SAFETY FOUND IN DEATH.

Girl Leaps Into the Sea to Escape an Assailant.

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 12.—The arraignment of H. C. Schooley of San Francisco here this morning, charged with assault upon Maria A. Flynn, disclosed the facts of a sensational drowning at Ocean Pier, Watch Hill, late last night, of which the woman mentioned in the charge against Schooley was the victim.

From the evidence obtained by the authorities, it appears that the young woman, who was employed at the Ocean House as a laundress, met Schooley yesterday afternoon. An appointment was made to meet again in the evening, and the arrangement was carried out.

At about 10:40 o'clock in the evening the attention of guests of the Larkin House was attracted toward the pier by a scream, "Save me!" and a splash. Those who heard it rushed out, but before they could be of assistance the life-saving crew appeared in their boat and the body of the girl was soon found. It was too late to save her life. She was twenty-three years of age, and her home is believed to be in New York.

The life-saving men had been summoned by Schooley himself, who made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was with Miss Flynn on the pier. He also admitted that he had had a struggle with the young woman. Suddenly, he said, she abandoned the struggle, and, without warning, sprang away, and with a scream jumped from the pier.

Schooley is a trick bicycle rider. When arraigned this morning he pleaded not guilty and was held in $5,000 for the October term of the Court of Common Pleas. Not being able to furnish bail he was taken to Kingston Jail. An autopsy on the girl's body has been ordered.

Woman Charged with Shooting a Boy.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Elizabeth Watterman Wiley, who is known commonly as Mrs. Watterman, aged about thirty years, whose home is at 156 Whitney Street, is under arrest at the police station, charged with the attempted murder of a lad named Prescott, aged about fifteen years. The woman shot the lad because he trespassed on her orchard and refused to leave, although she had threatened him, along with other boys, to shoot if he did not keep off her premises. The boy may die.

Negro Boy Hanged for Murder.

SNOW HILL, Md., Aug. 12.—Somerfield Dennis, a negro boy, less than seventeen years old, was hanged here at 10:15 A. M. to-day. He met his fate stolidly and with no signs of fear. Dennis killed his stepfather with a shotgun in January of this year because the latter whipped him for laziness. He was convicted mainly, if not entirely, upon the testimony of his mother and two younger brothers, who were witnesses to the crime.

Aged Chicago Couple Suffocated.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baier, an aged couple living at 1,812 West Polk Street, were suffocated by a fire which burned their home to-day. The neighbors think the place was set on fire by thieves.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are fast going to their graves with disorders of stomach, liver, bowels, and blood are brought back to good health by it. All the sick should try it.

BOURGOGNE VICTIM SIGHTED.

The Campania Passes a Child's Body Off Sable Island—A Swift Voyage.

The Cunard steamship Campania arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool and Queenstown after a pleasant voyage, which was only two hours longer than record time, 5 days 9 hours and 6 minutes. The big steamship had on board 1,122 passengers; 313 were saloon passengers, 300 second cabin, and 509 were in the steerage.

Among those on board were the Most Rev. Archbishop Keane of the College of the Propaganda at Rome, the Very Rev. Jean Marie, Abbé of Bellefontaine; Carlos Moria Vicuna, Chilian Minister to the United States; the Hon. Michael Herbert, C. B.; Mrs. Herbert and two children, the Right Hon. Sir William Marriott, member of the Privy Council; H. Seaton-Karr, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Armour, W. Morshead, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nevins, Gen. and Mrs. C. B. Williams, Miss Marie Engle, Denis O. Sullivan, an English actor; Jefferson M. Levy, and Edouard Betancourt. There were also more than thirty Roman Catholic priests, who had been spending their short vacations abroad, and were returning to their charges. Archbishop Keane, who was unattended, left the pier as soon as he got off the vessel.

The disaster which befell the French liner Bourgogne on July 4 was recalled to the passengers on the Campania. Shortly before dusk on Thursday evening, when the vessel was off Sable Island, a number of life preservers were noticed floating on the water and later on the body of a child encircled by a lifebelt was seen drifting with the waves.

On the day before the Campania passed a very large iceberg in latitude 46.23, and longitude 47.17 degrees. Nearly two hours later the vessel passed to the northward of two more bergs and the passengers who had cameras were able to get some interesting negatives.

BOONE'S GREAT-GRANDCHILD.

Young Woman Is Saved Opportunely from Eviction and Hunger.

The great-granddaughter of Daniel Boone was saved from being dispossessed yesterday. Miss Grace Boone is the daughter of Anna Boyle Boone, the authoress, and has a brother in Company C of the One Hundred and First Regiment, now at Camp Black. Before his enlistment, about seven weeks ago, he gave her $3 a week. Since then he has not sent any money home.

Until Thursday of last week Miss Boone lived at 53 Eighth Avenue, but on that day she moved into a cheaper room at 240 West Seventeenth Street. She had been endeavoring to secure work, even of a menial sort, but was unsuccessful. She was unable to pay her room rent of $1.25 on Thursday. When seen by a reporter yesterday she had just been informed that her room would be wanted last evening.

Her case was made known to the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association, which immediately sent her enough to pay her rent and to get food. For several days she had had no nourishing food, and her credit at butcher's and baker's and grocer's had long been exhausted. Yesterday, until aid arrived, she had had only a small cup of coffee and a piece of bread.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Sergt. Walton Shields, Company C, Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, will be discharged from the service of the United States, to date July 14, by the commanding officer of his regiment, he having accepted a commission.

Transfers in the Fifth Artillery: Capt. Luigi Lomia, from Battery B to Battery H; Capt. Thomas R. Adams, from Battery H to Battery B.

Second Lieut. George T. Patterson, Third Artillery, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster-in of United States volunteers, and will proceed to join his proper station.

The sick leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. Ridgely Gaither, Fifth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month, on account of sickness.

Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon United States Army, will report to the Secretary of War for consultation on official business.

First Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, Third Cavalry, having been relieved from treatment in the post hospital at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Montauk Point and join his troop.

Major Clarence P. Townsley, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of a division.

Capt. Henry B. Moon, Twentieth Infantry, is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., vice Capt. Lewis D. Greene, retired.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army, will proceed to Columbia and Middletown, Penn., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, under instructions to be communicated to him by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

The leave of absence granted Major Charles A. Vernon, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended ten days.

Second Lieut. Alfred Hampton, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, will report to Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieut. Frank Outcalt, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

William K. Naylor having accepted, July 25, an appointment as Second Lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army, is honorably discharged the service on tender of his resignation as Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, to take effect July 24.

Second Lieut. Addison D. Elston, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, Commissary of Subsistance United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Montauk Point and report to the commanding General United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of a brigade.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Montauk Point, and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that place, for duty: Frank G. Jones, Cleveland, Ohio; Harry C. More, New York City.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. (then Second Lieutenant) Paul B. Malone, Thirteenth Infantry, is extended twenty days on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Victor E. Watkins, United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Avary, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place, for assignment ot duty.

Capt. Nathan M. Flower, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to New York City, take passage on the steamer Concho, and proceed thereon to Ponce, Puerto Rico, reporting, upon his arrival to the commanding officer of the United States forces there for assignment to duty. Prior to sailing he will report to the Depot Quartermaster, New York City, and comply with such special instructions as may be communicated by the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Elbert E. Persons, United States Army, will proceed from Chicago and report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Elbert E. Persons, United States Army, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will proceed to Tampa and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ernest W. Fowler, United States Army, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place, for assignment to duty.

The following distribution of labor and assignments of officers to duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, together with assignments to the principal depots of the Quartermaster's Department, are ordered:

Major Medad C. Martin, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, now on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, is assigned to the charge of the hire, purchase, or construction of barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, roads, sidewalks, wharves, bridges, and generally of all structures furnished by the Quartermaster's Department for the use of the army, including the repairs thereof, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, is assigned to the charge of water supply, sewerage, lighting, and heating for military purposes; collecting and filing of complete title papers and information pertaining to all land under the charge of the War Department, purchased or appropriated for army or other military uses, except when designed for permanent military fortifications or for armories, arsenals, or ordnance depots; and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster United States Army, now under orders for duty at Puerto Rico, is assigned to the charge of the principal Quartermaster's depot at that place, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. John McE. Hyde, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, now on duty at Boston, is assigned to the charge of the principal Quartermaster's depot at that place, and while so acting shall have the rank of Major.

Major George Ruhlen, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now under orders for duty at Honolulu, will, in addition to the duties already assigned him, assume charge of the principal Quartermaster's depot at that place, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Oscar F. Long, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, now on duty at San Francisco, is assigned to the charge of the principal Quartermaster's depot at that place, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel.

Major John B. Bellinger, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now on duty at Tampa, is assigned to the charge of the principal Quartermaster's depot at that place, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Second Lieut. W. C. Bailey, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, reported by the Surgeon of his regiment to have originated prior to his enlistment, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence on account of sickness granted Major Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Assignments of officers to regiments: Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Tenth Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, to date from June 30, vice Cochrane, retired.

Col. Richard Comba, promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Twelfth Infantry, to the Fifth Infantry, to date from June 30, vice Cook, retired.

Col. Harry C. Egbert, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Infantry,) to the Twenty-second Infantry, to date from July 1, vice Wikoff, killed in battle.

Col. Edwin M. Coates, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Sixteenth Infantry,) to Seventh Infantry, to date from July 23, vice Benham, retired.

Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, (promoted from Major, First Infantry,) to the Tenth Infantry, to date from June 30, vice Kellogg, promoted. He will report in person to the commanding General at Montauk Point for duty pending the arrival of his regiment, which he will join when it reaches there.

Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Smith, (promoted from Major, Second Infantry,) to the Twelfth Infantry, to date from June 30, vice Comba, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Miner, (promoted from Major, Sixth Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, to date from July 1, vice Egbert, promoted.

Lieut. Col. William H. McLaughlin, (promoted from Major, Sixteenth Infantry,) to the Sixteenth Infantry, to date from July 23, vice Coates, promoted.

Major Ira Quinby, (promoted from Captain, Eleventh Infantry,) to the First Infantry, to date from June 30, vice T. M. Smith, promoted.

Major Alpheus H. Bowman, (promoted from Captain, Ninth Infantry,) to Second Infantry, to date from June 30, vice Jacob H. Smith, promoted.

Major Folliot A. Whitney, (promoted from Captain, Eighth Infantry,) to the Sixth Infantry, to date from July 1, vice Miner, promoted.

Major Joel T. Kirkman, (promoted from Captain, Tenth Infantry,) to the Sixteenth Infantry, to date from July 23, vice McLaughlin, promoted.

Capt. J. Walker Benet, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed six visits to the works of the Walker Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and six to the works of the Falls Rivet and Machinery Guy Company, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages and projectiles.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Albert B. Scott, Thirteenth Infantry.

The resignation by letter of Col. Alexander Rodgers, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, (Captain Fourth United States Cavalry,) of his commission as Major and Inspector General of Volunteers, only, has been accepted, to take effect July 3.

The resignation of Col. Charles Bird, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (Major and Quartermaster, United States Army,) of his commission as Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, only, has been accepted, to take effect July 14.

The leave of absence on account of disability granted First Lieut. John R. Thomas, Jr., First United States Volunteer Cavalry, is extended thirty days.

The resignation by Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, United States Army, of his commission as Major and Inspector General of Volunteers, only, has been accepted, to take effect July 28.

Majors William B. Schofield and Theodore Sternberg, Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, now at San Francisco, will embark on the United States transport Scandia about the 25th instant, for Manila, Philippine Islands, with funds and supplies pertaining to the Pay Department, United States Army, and upon arrival there, will report to the commanding General, Eighth Army Corps, and to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Pacific, for further instructions.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. Robert B. Vanvliet, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. William N. Rivers, First Cavalry, is extended twenty-one days on account of sickness.

Navy.

Naval Cadet A. G. Howe is detached from the Castine and ordered home with leave until Sept. 30.

Commander C. T. Hutchins is detached as Inspector in charge of the Fifth Lighthouse District and ordered immediately to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. D. H. Menfee is detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered immediately to the Naval Academy.

Acting Boatswain Charles J. Christianson is appointed, from Aug. 11, on the Oregon.

Lieut. J. E. Lombard is detached from the Corwin and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. H. Stayton is detached from the New Hampshire and ordered immediately to command the Aileen.

Lieut. W. R. Addicks is detached from command of the Allen and ordered to command the Huntress.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall is detached from the Mangrove and ordered immediately to the Lancaster.

Ensign J. H. Dayton is detached from the Mangrove and ordered immediately to the Lancaster.

Assistant Engineer W. H. Mackay is ordered to duty with the Buffalo.

Ensign S. L. Crossing is detached from the New Hampshire and ordered immediately to the Rainbow.

Ensign F. C. Ford is detached from duty in connection with the Eighth District Auxiliary naval force and ordered to duty in connection with that force at Pensacola.

Ensign John J. Leary is detached from the Jason and ordered immediately to duty with the Buffalo.

Passed Assistant Engineer O. W. Koester is ordered to the Bancroft.

Commander C. M. Thomas is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to take charge of the Fifth Lighthouse District.

Ensign C. A. Brand is detached from the Mangrove and ordered immediately to the Lancaster.

Lieut. Commander D. D. V. Stuart is detached from command of the Mangrove and ordered immediately to the Lancaster as executive officer.

Naval Cadet R. E. Pope is detached from the Texas and ordered home with leave until Sept. 30.

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Saturday Matters

STORE closes at noon to-day. A day's business to be done in four hours. The news is chiefly of matters of apparel, and it's all good news.

Women's Gloves at 75c.—The new "Mock Reindeer"—soft, pliable, durable. Of lamb suede. A splendid glove at a little price.

$2.50 Women's Shoes at $1.25.—Laced boots of tan kidskin; flexible soles—neat, reliable, stylish. Excellent value at double our price—$1.25 a pair.

Handkerchiefs.—Special offerings for men and women. Men's $1.50-doz. handkerchiefs at $1.15 doz. Women's Novelty French colored handkerchiefs at 25c., that were 75c.

An Umbrella Bargain.—Men and women may share it. Fine all-silk umbrellas, 2 sizes each for men and women. Cheap at former price, $2.25. Now they're $1.75.

Women's Serge Suits.—A lot of new serge costumes in black or navy blue. Very low priced at $10 to $20.

Men's Serge Suits.—Double-breasted, silk-faced to buttonholes. Were considered exceptional value at $15. Price $12.

Boy's Suits.—Of fancy cheviots and plain worsteds, for boys 13 to 19. They've been $12. Choose at $8.

Men's Furnishings, Five Items. Men's one dollar Negligee Shirts, at 50c. Silk and Satin Scarfs, 2 for 25c.—values in the collection 25c. to $1. Bathing suits at one-third to one-half off regular prices. Silk Suspenders, at 25c.—all pure silk, and a decided bargain. Men's Collars, in every good shape, equal in appearance and wear to the usual 25c. quality—these are 10c. each, or 50c. for a half dozen.

18c. Books.—Thirty-eight-cent books rather, that we're selling at 18c. Seventy-five titles. Scott, Dickens, Cooper, Eliot, Lever, are some of the authors. Well printed, nicely bound books, at less than half price.

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AROUND THE WORLD AWHEEL.

Three Englishmen Who Started from London Complete 19,000 Miles of Their Journey.

Stopping at the Everett House are three young men who, with the exception of the trip to London, which they will take on Wednesday next, have just completed a trip around the world on bicycles, having when they reached New York completed a trip of 19,000 miles, 3,000 of which they walked. They are John Foster Fraser, a London newspaper man and author, and a member of the Authors' Club of London; Edward Lunn a brother of Dr. H. S. Lunn of London, a promoter of English interests in the Orient, and F. H. Lowe, who made the trip solely for the purpose of taking photographs of the many countries visited. The tourists arrived in New York yesterday morning.

The men left London July 13, 1896, and have been traveling most of the time since.

The young men are well browned, but each one expressed himself as being in the best of health. Mr. Fraser, whose duty it was to record the experiences of the trip, said last night:

"We cycled across France, Germany, and Turkey without much difficulty, meeting with good roads until we struck Russia. It took us just two months to cross the steppes of the southern part of Russia. Here we walked most of the way, and we encountered much difficulty in obtaining food, as the peasantry of Russia was inclined to look upon us as spies, as they knew we were Englishmen. We coasted down the Asiatic side of the Caucausus Mountains, a distance of eighty-six miles, having left snow at the top and when our wheels slowed up on level ground we were in the midst of a country where fruit and vegetables were growing in abundance.

"From Russia we went into India, where we found the best roads of the trip, the Grand Trunk Road being a level stretch of nearly 2,000 miles, and is just as hard as your city asphalt. On this road we made a century on the average every day. We only rode at night, as the heat was intense in the daytime. We then rode through Burmah, taking the jungle paths during the rainy season, when we were all taken with smallpox. We were repeatedly stoned in Persia, the natives crying out curses against the 'Christians.'

"It took us 151 days to cross the Chinese Empire, a distance of 1,500 miles, many hundreds of which we walked. Here again we were much disliked, but at the same time we made ourselves feared by displaying our pistols. There are not five miles of roads in China that it is possible to wheel on. From China we went to Japan, and found the roads and the people much more congenial. A wheelman doesn't know what it is to cycle until he has been through Japan—hundreds of miles of hard level roads and a very hospitable people.

"From Japan we came direct to San Francisco, where we wheeled across the Nevada desert and over 1,700 miles of railroad track until we reached Omaha. This we found the hardest ride of the whole trip. From Omaha we went to Chicago, and from thence to New York, stopping at Niagara Falls."

Twenty-five pairs of tires were used up by the three men, but they are still riding the same wheels upon which they started.

On the steamer coming across from Japan to San Francisco, Mr. Fraser met Miss Amelia Lawrence, the daughter of a millionaire mine owner of Seattle, whom he married two months ago. Mr. Fraser will return to London to confer with the publishers of his book, "Around the World on a Wheel," which will come out in the Fall. He will then return to Seattle to join his wife.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

The Arizona and Scandia to Leave San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—It has been definitely decided at headquarters that the Arizona will weigh anchor Monday morning. On Sunday afternoon the troops will embark and the vessel will draw into the stream on the evening tide. The Scandia will be ready about Thursday.

It is announced authoritatively that the Third Battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, Major Paul commanding; the Third Battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry, Major Goodale commanding; the recruits from the Tenth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Barnett commanding; recruits for the First Colorado, for the Second Oregon, and for the First Nebraska, will go to Manila on the Arizona, the capacity of which is 1,600 enlisted men. The Seventh California and part of the Nebraska and Colorado recruits will be assigned to the Scandia.

Brig. Gen. King and staff will be quartered on the Arizona. The Hospital Corps will be taken aboard the Scandia.

To-day Gen. King relinquished command of his brigade. He is succeeded by Col. Loper of the Fifty-first Iowa, the senior Colonel in the brigade.

The Australia and the Sydney are expected to arrive next week. They will return to Manila with the Tennessee, Iowa, and Kansas regiments.

The Alliance, under the command of Capt. E. M. Hardwick, arrived to-day from Seattle. She is under charter to transport troops to Honolulu. It is thought that the Alliance will leave Monday.

There were 200 men in the hospital to-day.

AS A BRITON SAW THE WAR

Mr. Lynch of The London Chronicle Gives His Impression of the Cuban Campaign.

OUR MEN SPLENDID SOLDIERS

Commissary and Medical Departments, However, Were Disgracefully Incompetent, He Says—Cubans Not So Black as Painted.

George Lynch, a war correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle, who arrived yesterday from Cuba, talked about his experiences during the war and expressed his opinion that the Cubans are not at all so black as they have been painted, at least some of them whom he had seen under fire at Guantanamo. The Cubans that were at Santiago, he believes, were the wildest and worst lot that he had ever seen; but they were half starved and half naked when the American troops landed, and such wild men under the circumstances would naturally be tempted to steal.

Mr. Lynch thought he could not find words enough adequately to praise the fighting qualities of the American soldiers of the regular army, both white and black, and said that the volunteers did all that could be expected of volunteers who had never been under fire before. As regards the commissariat, transportation, and medical department of the army, however, he indulged in severe criticism, and wondered whether it was politics, about which he had heard so much, that caused such serious blunders.

It was while Mr. Lynch was on his way here from England that he was told by the pilot that the hostilities between the United States and Spain had actually broken out, and almost immediately after landing in New York he went on to Tampa.

"I first went to Cuba on the Gussie, and really that expedition ought to furnish Gilbert and Sullivan with a good subject for a new comic opera. It was to have been a secret expedition, and the boat was to have landed the troops at night. The commander was a cavalry officer, and no one on board seemed to know anything about signaling, and she was repeatedly stopped by the American warships. The Gussie was a sidewheeler, with a beam engine, and instead of carrying out the orders that had been given to her, she wandered up and down the coast, as though announcing to the Spaniards with her beam that she was on hand. How could the result have been different from what it turned out to be?

"I then landed at Guantanamo with the 650 marines from the Panther. They encamped on the top of a little hill and the boat Resolute brought over the supplies. So many blunders were made by the boat that the marines dubbed her the Irresolute.

"The Spaniards began to pour in a deadly fire with their smokeless powder, and the marines were fearfully exposed. They deserve all the credit that can possibly be given them for the bravery and coolness with which they held their position under a continuous galling fire by day and night.

"You have good men who fight remarkably well, but you do not feed them properly nor provide for them. In my dispatches home I wrote 'our men,' because we feel just as though they were our men, for we are all Anglo-Saxons, and this war has brought us together tremendously.

"I visited Gen. Castillo's camp, some distance from Guantanamo, and found that the Cubans who joined the marines there certainly fought very well, and so I'd like to query the general condemnation of Cubans that we see in the American press. The men that are condemning them are doing so on wrong grounds. The Cuban soldiers in Santiago Province were the poorest, hungriest, and wildest lot of Cubans that can be found anywhere, and it is hardly fair to take them as specimens. The Cubans that fought with the marines fought extremely well. About 150 of them under command of Col. Thomas came to reinforce the Americans.

Routed the Spaniards at Daiquiri.

"I was at Daiquiri a day before the American troops landed, and Castillo came on by a forced march that night with 1,200 men. They cleared out the Spaniards before the Americans landed, and four of their men were killed by fire from the American boats. After the landing they went to the extreme right and extreme left. They were half-starved and half-naked, and thought that they were to be provided for by the Americans, and so whenever they found anything they nabbed it. Thus they got a bad name. It is true, however, that they were the worst of the Cubans.

"But Cuban and American methods of fighting differ. The Cubans have been taught by Gomez the guerrilla method, to fight and run away, and not to keep up the fight in the open, and several Spanish officers told me that they had no chance of beating them.

"I remained at Santiago until the surrender, and it came just in time. The impression made upon me from the fighting there is that there is nothing better than the regular army, both white and black, and the way that the Rough Riders fought, and all suffered privations, is beyond praise. The manner in which all underwent semi-starvation and all kinds of sufferings, not only without grumbling, but with cheerfulness, was remarkable.

"The volunteers were handicapped by being unnecessarily placed in a difficult position, and probably behaved as well as any volunteers would who were unused to be under fire. They were also handicapped by their Springfield rifles, with black smoke powder, which always betrayed their position to the Spaniards. They lost all formation, and spread along the line among the regulars, and whenever they fired they made a mark for the Spaniards with their black powder. I have been under fire eight or ten times, and you could never tell where the fire from the smokeless powder came. It might be half a mile or a mile.

"The Spanish fire both from the gunners and infantry was very poor. At Santiago, with the exception of the six guns that had been landed from the ships and placed in position in the forts, nearly all the guns were of ancient pattern of the past century, and are only good for a museum. You certainly should bring some of them for your museum here and in Washington. One gun called the Vulon bore the date of 1751.

The flight of Cervera from Santiago was the means of hastening the capture of that city, for had he remained there with his gunners at those guns landed from the warships the city most probably would not yet have been taken, and the American troops would have suffered fearful losses. In fact, they might have had a set-back, as the Spaniards had provisions for two months longer. The gunnery, after Cervera left, immediately became poorer.

"As for your Commissary, Transportation, and Medical Departments, I can say nothing in their praise. There was a total want of organization all through, and they seemed to vie with each other in incompetence. The Commissary Department may have sent enough supplies from Tampa, but the fact remains that the army was half starved, and sickness ensued. The commissary and transport service were dovetailed into each other. The Medical Department was equally a disgrace to America. They had very little of supplies, and not enough men, and soldiers were left to die of their wounds or to bleed to death. One man three days after the engagement was found sitting under a tree with a photograph of his wife in one hand and a photograph of his children in the other. He had bled to death. I believe that the medical stores were lying in the transports and had never been landed.

"The Engineering Corps seems to have been similarly organized. Between Gen. Shafter's headquarters and the front there were three fords on the main road. None of them was bridged, and the soldiers had to wade waist deep through the streams. The engineers could have easily bridged the streams, because pontoons were sent from America, but they were never landed, and I believe they have been brought back."

Mr. Lynch will sail for home to-morrow.

BATTLE WITH ROBBERS.

KOKOMO, Col., Aug. 12.—Shortly after midnight this morning three masked men held up the proprietor and fourteen men in the Denver Hotel gambling room at Breckinridge. The gun of one of the robbers was accidentally discharged. The robbers got about $100 in money, several watches, and one diamond. They were followed to this place this morning, where a posse attempted to arrest them. A battle ensued, in which two men were killed, one on each side, and one of the deputies was mortally wounded.

Georgia Fertilizer Mills Sold.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—The Virginia and Carolina Chemical Company has purchased the mills of the Southern Fertilizer Company for $150,000. The four mills controlled by the Southern Company are situated at Atlanta, Savannah, Rome, and Cordele, Ga. The purchase of these mills makes the total number of factories controlled by the Virginia and Carolina Company twenty-seven. The company is capitalized at $7,000,000.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Differential and Excess Fare Question to be Discussed at Meeting of Eastern Passenger Men.

One of the subjects which will have the attention of Eastern passenger men at a meeting to be held in this city next week will be the differential and excess fare grievance, or rather menace.

It is understood that Vanderbilt interests advocate what has been termed a "common time, common fare," system in lieu of the differential. This would establish a standard running time between the principal centres of poulation and commerce. The trains that make the schedule time or over would have the same fare. Higher fares would be charged for trains reducing the standard. This would be scaled by the time cut down.

New lines which formerly could not make good time, but whose equipment has come to be as speedy as other lines, are by the differential permitted to ask lower fares. The Erie Railroad advocates the "common fare, common time," substitute.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS.

New Passenger and Freight Cars and Engines for Several Lines.

Railroad equipment is continuing on an active scale. Of the requirements and orders which have recently become known are the following:

The Baltimore and Ohio is ready to contract for five postal cars, the Centralia and Chester is having 60 cars built, the Union Pacific has recently given an order for 800 freight cars, the Georgia Southern and Florida will receive 7 cars for passenger service, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis is having built 200 freight cars in addition to 200 previously noted, the Chesapeake and Ohio ordered this year 2,000 box and 500 coal cars, and does not expect to order additional cars this year, and the North Chicago Street Railroad has placed an order for 25 open motor cars and 50 closed motor cars.

The Ohio Central has just received five locomotives ordered some time ago from the Brooks Locomotive Works. All are to be used on the Bucyrus Division. Another addition to the rolling stock will be 800 gondola cars, an order for which was placed some months ago. The company has received 200 of these cars, and they are now in use.

It is announced that the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works have just closed a contract with the Plant system for twelve locomotives and with the Georgia and Alabama for four locomotives.

OPPOSED TO C. P. HUNTINGTON.

British Stockholders in the Central Pacific Send Agents Across.

Sir William Marriott and W. Morshead, who arrived on the steamship Campania from England yesterday, have come to this country to represent the English and Irish stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad that are dissatisfied with C. P. Huntington's management. These stockholders held a meeting and deputized these two gentlemen to lay their complaint before the Attorney General of the United States and to demand a thorough investigation of the management of the railroad. Sir William Marriott said that as soon as their complaint is made known, it will not be at all pleasant for Mr. Huntington.

Another Line Into Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—It is now almost certain that the New Columbus and Northwestern, or the Detroit and Lima Northern, intends extending its road from Wapakoneta, Ohio, direct to Chicago. When the contractor for grading has completed the work to St. Mary's he will continue on grading toward Fort Wayne from the latter city, and the work will be extended on to Chicago, making a system that will embrace some of the very best railroad shipping centres that can be found. The Detroit and Lima Northern Railway Company will then have the lines connecting Detroit, Lima, Columbus, Fort Wayne, and Chicago.

Women to Build a Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—An issue of $1,000,000 of bonds to run for forty years at 6 per cent. interest has been decided upon for building the Stockton and Tuolumne Railroad or "Woman's Road," as it is popularly known. Mrs. Annie Kline Rikert is at the head of the railroad. Associated with her as Directors in the company are Mrs. Sally M. Green, Mrs. E. T. Gould, Maggie Downing Brainard, and Hannah Lewella Lane. This road is to be sixty miles long, running from Stockton to Summersville, in Tuolumne County, through a rich mining region. Nineteen miles of grading has already been completed.

Street Railway Mortgage Foreclosure.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The preliminary steps have been taken in the direction of a foreclosure of the mortgage on the Terre Haute Street Railway, a corporation in which considerable Chicago capital is interested. There are two bond issues outstanding. One is for $400,000 and is secured by a first mortgage on the road, and the other is for $600,000. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of this city is Trustee for the first mortgage bondholders, and the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York stands in a similar relation to the holders of the consolidated bonds.

A Consolidation Rumor Denied.

Of the rumor of a consolidation between the New York Central or the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, James A. Rumrill, a Director of Boston and Albany, said yesterday: "There is no foundation for rumors of a consolidation of the Albany with either the New Haven or the New York Central Road. The advance in the stock, if maintained, means a considerable extra expense to the road, as its corporation tax is based on the market price of its shares."

Wabash and West Shore's Relations.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—It has been intimated that much closer relations will be established between the Wabash and the West Shore, as well as with the Vanderbilt lines generally. Report says that the Wabash has been giving the West Shore a good deal of business, both passenger and freight, and it has therefore been looked upon as a dangerous competitor in the struggle for Eastern traffic.

CARRANZA IN MERRY MOOD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Secret service officials here say that Lieut. Carranza, the Spanish official at Montreal, who has just reappeared there after being believed to be back in Spain, will leave Canada on the steamer Scotsman.

It is said here Lieut. Carranza has made arrangements for a farcical performance on the dock just before departure for the gratification of Spanish onlookers. This information is that he has engaged a "wharf rat" to impersonate a police officer who in an attempt to make the Lieutenant's arrest is to be thrown overboard by Carranza. Then under the laugh at the sport the vessel is to pull out.

New President of Argentina.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says: "To-day Gen. Roca, who on June 12 last was elected President of the Republic of Argentina for a term of six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, was formally proclaimed President by Congress. At the same time Dr. Costa was proclaimed Vice President of the Republic."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—727 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Matthew Walsh; damage, $25.

7 A. M.—155 Norfolk Street; Oscar Drexler; damage slight.

5:20 P. M.—11 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; W. R. Low; no damage.

7:25 P. M.—137 Attorney Street; unknown; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The manufacturing plant of the American Cutlery Company, 178-198 Mather Street, was damaged $75,000 by fire to-day. Five hundred employes were in the building. All were rescued. John Wolf, seventeen years old, was badly burned.

LONG BRANCH HORSE SHOW

The Crowd Likes the Exhibition, but the Dress Parade a Great Feature.

RICHARD F. CARMAN'S PRIZES

An Award for C. F. Bates Displeases Dr. Gagnon, Who Drives Off in a Temper—Show by Electric Light.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 12.—The horse show is proving a big success. The crowd yesterday reached almost 4,000 persons, and after dress parade began this afternoon the crowd was as large if not larger. Dress parade begins about 4 o'clock. To many it is the feature of the show. Some of the toilets worn are exquisite.

The horses are next in importance to the dresses, and the animals come in for what attention is left after the dresses have been admired. The class of exhibits this year is ahead of anything yet seen at the Branch. So far the awards seem to have given almost universal satisfaction, although yesterday Dr. George S. Gagnon thought some of the events in which his entries came out second or third should have been first prizes for him.

Richard F. Carman is cutting quite a figure with his entries, and this makes the judging very interesting, as Mr. Carman enters into the events which formerly lay between Dr. Gagnon's entries and those of Charles F. Bates. Mr. Carman's horses are a superb lot. To-day there was a series of firsts going to Mr. Carman's horses, and some of the awards were not pleasing to Dr. Gagnon.

Dr. Gagnon lost his temper a little when in the sixth event Mr. Bates's Whirl of the Town got first prize. Dr. Gagnon was exhibiting The Cat in this event, and only the critical eyes of the judges could have awarded the prize with justice, for between the high-steppers in the ring it was hard to make a pick. Dr. Gagnon, who was exhibiting his horse, at once drove from the field, not waiting for the ribbon to be attached. One of the judges tried to throw it into the trap as Dr. Gagnon went by, but the ribbon fell short, and Dr. Gagnon went on. Later, one of his men picked up the ribbon.

Much interest attaches to the exhibition by electric light to take place to-morrow evening. The largest crowd of the show is expected then.

The Summaries.

Class 3.—Best roadster and best appointed turnout—Won by Thomas M. Hilliard's Hood's McGregor, ch. g., 15.2 hands, 10 years; John H. Sniffen's Little Gypsy, b. m., 14.3 hands, 5 years, second.

Class 14.—Pair of horses over 15.3 hands—Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, b. g., 16 hands, and Stranger in New York, b. g., 16 hands, first; Charles F. Bates's H', br. g., 15.3½ hands, 7 years, and High Tide, br. g., 15.3½ hands, 8 years, second.

Class 29.—Ponies under saddle—Won by James T. Hyde's Diavolessa, blk. m., 14 hands, 7 years, Master Kingdon Gould's Black Satan, blk. g., 14 hands, 6 years, second.

Class 4. Trotters.—Stallion, mare, or gelding, with a record of 2:30 or better, to be shown to bicycle sulkies—Won by George S. Gagnon's Northlight, b. g., 15.2 hands, aged, record, 2:17¼; William M. V. Hofman's May K., b. m., 15.2, 8 years, record, 2:24½, second.

Class 34.—For harness horse shown to a park gig, horses that have won a first prize at any previous horse show, and horse dealers and professional drivers barred—Richard F. Carman's New Comer, b. m., 16.1 hands, first; Miss Amelia Kusuer's Ivanhoe, ch. g., 15.2, 6 years old, second.

Class 36.—For the best high-stepper—Won by Charles F. Bates's The Whirl of the Town, b. g., 14.3½ hands, 7 years; George S. Gagnon's The Cat, b. g., 14.1, 7 years, second.

Class 25—Saddle horses; horses taking first prize at any National horse show barred—Won by W. Stanton Elliott's Glencoe, ch. g., 15.1, 5 years; Charles T. Proctor's Wild Rose, b. m., 15, 7 years, second.

Class 33.—For pair of horses to be shown before a Demi-Mail, Spider, or Stanhope, Phaeton, for park use; previous winners of this prize barred—Won by Richard F. Carman's Walsingham, b. g., 16 hands, and Stranger in New York, b. g., 16 hands; R. M. C. Lord's Brilliance, b. g., 16, 5 years, and Botanic, b. g., 16, 6 years, second.

Class 30.—Hunters and jumpers, ponies or cobs; to be shown over six jumps, about 3 feet 6 inches high.—George S. Gagnon's The Baroness, gr. m., 14.1 hands, 6 years, first; P. F. Fitzgerald's Florrie F., dun m., 14.3 hands, 9 years, second.

Class 21.—Harness tandem, the wheeler exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Richard F. Carman's Walsingham and Stranger in New York; Charles F. Bates's The Proper Caper, br. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, and Coxey, b. g., 15.1 hands, 9 years, second.

Class 10.—Pair of horses over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands. Won by George B. Hulme's Lieutenant Wilkes, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years, and Lord Brilliant, ch. g., 14.3½, 7 years; Charles F. Bates's The Whirl of the Town and Yankee Doodle Dandy, b. g., 14.3½, 7 years, second.

Class 35.—Offered by F. C. Bates, in money or plate, for the best performance of professional coachman, driving pairs. This event was won by Harry Thomas.

CLOSE CONTESTS AT COOPERSTOWN.

Good Playing at the Golf Tournament for Prize Cups.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The second day's play of the Otsego golf tourney brought out some close and exciting matches. The closest match of the day was between Paul B. Cooke of Harbor Hill and W. Chadwick of Cambridge, which the latter won by 1 up only, although he had Cooke "dormie" 4, and but for an unfortunate stymie of the last hole Cooke would have halved the match.

Morgan, Vanderpool, and Bowers all won their morning matches easily. In the play for the Susquehanna Cup the feature was the fine uphill game put up by H. Van Rensselaer of Albany in his match with G. Hyde Clarke, which he won by 2 up and 1 to go, after being 4 down at the ninth.

The other matches for this cup resulted in L. J. Arnold winning from G. F. McCullagh by 6 up and 5 to go. G. W. Dorland disposed of F. M. Corse by 5 up and 4 to go, and D. S. Compton defeated H. Erben by 4 up and 2 to go. In the afternoon Vanderpool played Chadwick and defeated him after a close match by 4 up and 3 to go. The following were the scores:

W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County—										
Out	3	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	—40
In	3	6	5	5	4					—23
Total										63
W. Chadwick, Cambridge—										
Out	3	5	6	4	4	4	6	4	5	—41
In	4	4	6	5	5					—24
Total										65

The other match, for the Cooperstown Cup, was between S. D. Bowers and William Festus Morgan, both of the home club. Morgan was clearly off in his putting, and this, coupled with a 38 which Bowers made on the first round, cost him the match by 7 up and 6 to go. The byes were played out as follows:

S. D. Bowers, Otsego—										
Out	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	3	4	—38
In	3	5	5	7	4	4	5	5	5	—43
Total										81
William Festus Morgan, Otsego—										
Out	5	7	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	—43
In	5	6	6	4	4	5	6	5	6	—47
Total										90

The semi-finals for the Susquehanna Cup were also played, and resulted in an easy victory for A. D. Compton from G. W. Dorland by 7 up and 6 to go, and also in a victory for Howard Van Rensselaer of Albany from Lynn Harold by 5 up and 4 to go. This leaves Vanderpool and Bowers to fight for the Cooperstown Cup and Compton and Van Rensselaer for the Susquehanna Cup. In the morning there will also be a handicap open to those only who did not qualify.

THE MAINE IS REMEMBERED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The State Department has received the following from the Consul at Montevideo:

"The sacrifices of those who were lost in the destruction of the Maine in Havana Harbor are not forgotten in this far-away place. I have the pleasure to report that the masters of the American ships here have placed a very beautiful, costly, and permanent porcelain mortuary wreath on the walls of the Consulate as an expression of their sorrow and remembrance of our dead in that foul crime. Those who thus remembered the heroic dead.

"Capt. Hinds, bark Edward L. Mayberry; Capt. Sewall, ship Benjamin H. Sewall; Capt. Avis, bark Ella; Capt. Norton, bark Justin H. Ingersoll; Capt. Higgins, bark Minnie Swan; Capt. Gifford, whaler Sunbeam; Capt. Colbert, schooner Stowell Sherman; Capt. W. D. Evans, retired, resident here; Manuel Botheu, navy store consignee here, and Dr. J. Clyde MacCartney. The plaque of dedication reads:

"'Remember the Maine. The brave dead sleep blest.'"

Have You

ever used Lundborg's Violet Water? Delightfully refreshing and fragrant.

CERVERA COMING NORTH.

Paroled to Visit the Quarters of Spanish Seamen Imprisoned at Portsmouth, N. H.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 12.—Admiral Cervera, Lieut. Angel Cervera, Paymaster Eduardo Urdapileta, and Ensign Narciso Dier, Spanish prisoners of war, left here on parole to-day for Camp Long, Portsmouth, N. H., to visit sick Spanish seamen at that place. So far, no preparations have been made at the Naval Academy looking to the return of the prisoners to Spain.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12.—Word was received here this afternoon that Admiral Cervera would arrive in this city to-morrow morning upon a visit to the Spanish prisoners at Camp Long.

The Spanish Admiral is expected about 11 o'clock. After being taken over to the navy yard, where he will pay his respects to Admiral Carpenter, he will go to Camp Long. There the quarters of his former comrades in arms will be inspected and the sick sailors visited, and it is expected that the Admiral will receive an enthusiastic welcome.

Later in the day the distinguished visitor will be banqueted at one of the large Summer hotels by Col. Forney, commander of Camp Long. It is expected that Admiral Cervera will remain in Portsmouth for a number of days.

CERVERA MAY GO TO CHICAGO.

Cousin of the Spanish Admiral Wants Him to Visit that City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Admiral Cervera may be the guest of relatives in Chicago before he returns to Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lucius of this city, who gave a dinner for the Castilian commander and the officers of his fleet at the Maryland, in Annapolis, on Thursday, went East for the express purpose of urging him to come to Chicago as soon as peace negotiations release him.

Mrs. Lucius is a cousin of Admiral Cervera. Besides being a relative of the Admiral, Mrs. Lucius is well known to many other officers of the fleet, having made their acquaintance through her father, Admiral Bulnes, who was stationed for many years at Havana.

SPANIARDS SEE OUR NATIONAL GAME

Annapolis Prisoners Display Interest in the Exciting Sport.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 12.—A number of the Spanish officers who are stationed at the Naval Academy as prisoners of war saw a game of baseball between seamen and marines on the grounds of the institution this afternoon. The strangers displayed great interest in the proceedings and frequently made excited comments to Admiral McNair.

Lieut. Hill was umpire, and a good game was played. To the third inning it was one to one. Then the marines struck out from the shoulder and made five runs and blanked the sailors. The tars never recovered their narve, and the game ended: Sailors, 7; Marines, 14. The batteries were: Sailors, Coffin pitcher, Carroll catcher; Marines, W. Thompson pitcher, Monahan catcher.

PROUD OF MRS. CURZON.

Parents of the New Indian Viceroy's Wife Are Pleased.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—"Naturally, I am pleased," said Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, when seen to-night at the home of her son, Joseph Leiter, 4 Tower Court, Chicago, "with the honor which has come to my daughter. Indeed, I am as happy as a mother can be, though I cannot say that I feel otherwise than when she was merely Mrs. Curzon, instead of wife of the Viceroy of India.

"I have telegraphed my congratulations to my daughter, but as yet I have received no response to my message. I expect that I will receive an answer to-morrow. I am pleased with the manner in which the news has been received in Chicago, her home."

Mrs. Leiter spoke also in behalf of Mr. Leiter. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter have spent much of the Summer at their country resort at Lake Geneva, Wis. It is not known whether their future movements will be affected by the selection of Mr. Curzon for Viceroy of India.

Commerce of Our New Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The June Summary of Finance and Commerce, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, contains a series of tables on the imports and exports of Puerto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, and Canada during a term of years, showing the articles imported and the country of origin or destination, the population, production, and consumption of the various communities, and much other information important to those contemplating business enterprises in these places. The volume can be obtained, free of cost, by application to the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, as can also the one issued earlier on the trade of the Philippines and adjacent countries.

BUYERS' CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

Wholesale Buyers Are to be Excluded from Membership.

The convention of the National Buyers' Association of America ended its labors, at the Hotel Albert, last night, after a long session. J. H. Carey of R. H. Macy & Co. presided. The convention voted to exclude all wholesale buyers from membership. This was done on the ground that wholesale buyers might be salesmen also and that they would secure an unfair advantage in meeting the retail buyers on such a footing.

It was also decided to hold a ball in January or February next, the proceeds to go toward establishing a home in this city where all buyers may go when they are in town.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Albert Grant, London, and Charles Johnson, Bradford, England.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. D'Ormea, Turin; Major Spittal, Isle of Man; Ex-Congressman L. B. Gunckel, Ohio, and D. W. Way, London.

HOFFMAN—W. Hethey, Berlin; Ex-Mayor George E. Green, Binghamton, and Gen. C. Neilson, Maryland.

HOLLAND—Hart O. Berg, Paris; F. H. Chadwick, Oldham, England; Jonathan Schohs, Southport, England; J. G. Whytlaw, Glasgow; David Crawford, London, and H. H. Wills, England.

IMPERIAL—J. Seifelder, Paris; Noble James, London, and A. Benoit, France.

MANHATTAN—Donald Noble, London, and H. Seton Kerr, M. P., London.

MURRAY HILL—Ashley W. Cole, Albany; E. T. James and A. E. Fitzmaurice, London; Dr. T. G. Roddick, Montreal, and Dr. W. Osler, Canada.

WINDSOR—George Roger, London.

WALDORF—Baron de Bellescize, Paris; Norman W. Cramp, Philadelphia; W. Carson Kane, Charlton Court, Shepperton, England; Lewis Hartley, London; M. Percy Peixotto, Paris; Sir W. F. Marriatt, London; C. Moria Vicuna, Chilean Minister to the United States; E. B. Betancourt, Paris, and James Gattoway, Jr., Edinburgh.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Apollos, J. S. B., Ardmore, Indian Territory; general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Abraham, M., Vicksburg, Miss.; general merchandise; 513 Broadway.

Brandt, R., Chester, S. C.; jewelry; 55 West Seventeenth Street.

Blackman & Lunkenheimer, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Lunkenheimer, china, glass, &c.; Hoffman House.

Branch, J. B., & Co., Coldwater, Mich.; J. B. Branch, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown Brothers, Cadiz, Ohio; C. W. Brown, clothing; Dunham.

Boyce, C. H., & Son, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. G. C. Boyce, bird store; 545 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Bondi Brothers & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; Hart E. Bondi, fancy dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Culli Brothers & McAtee, Mount Vernon, Ill.; L. Culli and C. E. McAtee, general merchandise.

Cannon, W. A., & Co., Lexington, Ky.; W. A. Cannon, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Clayton Dry Goods Company, Cleborne, Texas; B. F. Clayton, dry goods, and A. B. Patton, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Coleman, W. N., Northern, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Ia.; S. Davidson, notions; Hotel Albert.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sadd, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dallmeyer, R., Dry Goods Company, Jefferson City, Mo.; R. Dallmeyer, dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Diamond Match Company, Barberton, Ohio; Avery Wood and Aubry Lee; New York Hotel.

Dulin, McLeod & Co., Madisonville, Ky.; W. J. Dulin, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Deardoff & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; A. M. Pritchette, N. E. Deardoff, and Bettie Deardoff, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Ellis, Charles P., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Ellis, Charles P., Nashville, Tenn.; Benjamin Levine, clothing; Hoffman House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Drain, cloaks; 104 Worth Street.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; Hotel Normandie.

Frankland, Sol, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Sol Frankland, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank, John D., Canton, Ohio; boots and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank, J. D., & Co., Massillon, Ohio; D. F. Frank, boots and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fain & May, Whitewright, Texas; W. C. Fain, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Fair Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. J. Doer and J. G. Russell, dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Good, E. F., Stella, Neb.; general merchandise; Mills Hotel.

Gonnow & Patterson, Detroit, Mich.; B. M. Patterson, drugs.

Greene, E. C., Jackson, Mich.; clothing; Hotel Metropole.

Gottlieb, E., Newton, Iowa; department store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gilbert, John, Dry Goods Company, Evansville, Ind.; M. De Jong, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks and suits; L. Frisch, linens and white goods; 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; G. B. Robson, cloaks; 258 Church Street.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 622 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Heuseler, C. A., Milwaukee, Wis.; perfumery; 6 State Street.

Haire, Andrew J., Derby, Conn.; A. J. Haire, Jr., domestics; Continental Hotel.

Hanson, C. B., & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; C. B. Hanson, Maud Summers, and Alice Hanson, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Hammons, S. A., & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; S. A. Hammons, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Horn, W. O., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Brown, neckwear.

Jackson Fire Clay Company, Jackson, Mich.; Fred B. Crego, pipe and tile; Hotel Metropole.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufmann, ladies and infants' wear; 699 Broadway; Holland House.

Kutner, D., & Sons, Peru, Ind.; D. Kutner and wife, dry goods and clothing.

Kaufman, S. F., Attica, Ohio; jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman, Isidor, Attica, Ohio; jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Keller, J., & Co., Kendallville, Ind.; A. J. Strauss; general merchandise.

Levy, Henry, & Brother, East Las Vegas, N. M.; Henry Levy, dry goods.

Landsberg, William, & Son, Winchester, Ky.; T. Landsberg, dry goods, &c.

Lowenhart, H., Lexington, Ky.; clothing, &c.; Grand Union.

Leyens & Switser, Vicksburg, Miss.; Ed. Leyens, men's furnishings; New York Jewelry Company, 513 Broadway.

Leahy Shoe Company, La Salle, Ind.; Mrs. J. F. Leahy, boots and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Leahy Shoe Company, La Salle, Ind.; John F. Leahy, boots and shoes; Hotel Albert.

McMillin, McMurry & McMillin, Whitewright, Texas; Benton McMillin, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Moore & Biggers, Whitewright, Texas; T. B. Moore, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Menken, J. S., Company, The, Memphis, Tenn.; G. W. O. Miller, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. E. Malley, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Marshall, Mrs. W. E., McKinney, Texas; millinery; 38 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Nix & Baird, Cleburne, Texas; A. W. Baird, general dry goods; 74 Walker Street.

Newman, James, Pierce City, Mo.; Albert Newman, clothing and shoes; Hotel Vendome.

Newman, James, Mouett, Mo.; Sol. Newman, clothing and shoes; Hotel Vendome.

People's Outfitting Company, Springfield, Ohio; W. L. Kleeman and Mrs. W. L. Kleeman, furniture, &c.; Imperial Hotel.

Paul, C., Delaware, Ohio; woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Printz Brothers, Warren, Penn.; A. A. Printz, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Ringwalt, J. S., Mount Vernon, Ohio; D. E. Salisbury, Theodore Ringwalt, and William Miller, dry goods; 50 West Twelfth Street.

Raphael, Harry, Indianapolis, Ind.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Royce, C. H., & Son, Detroit, Mich.; George C. Royce, bird store; 545 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Reives & Stellwell, Whitewright, Texas; J. H. Reives, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Banoe & Walaski, Charleston, S. C.; J. W. Banoe, clothing.

Raleigh, W. B., & Co., Great Falls, Mont.; H. E. Brunnell, general dry goods; Stuart Hotel.

Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stern, woolens; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces and embroideries; Hotel Vendome.

Strauss Brothers & Miller, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; A. Mayer, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Shur, S. P., & Co., Dreanare, Ohio; H. C. Shur, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simon, Alex, Brenham, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shrum, The J. R., Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. L. Barnard, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Snow, Henry W., Hamilton, Ohio; general merchandise; Hotel Lafayette.

Shumaker & Co., Akron, Ohio; M. B. Shumaker, boots and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. T. Hamilton, dry goods, Hotel Albert.

Swaim, J. D., & Co., Paris, Ark.; J. D. Swaim, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sommer, Sam, Athens, Ohio; dry goods and clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Salmon, M., Beaver Falls, Penn.; L. Salmon, dry goods; 38 Walker Street.

Thorn, F., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Thorn and Fannye Frankel, millinery.

Urchs, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Ernest Urchs, pianos; Hotel Manhattan.

Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Ind.; M. J. Voris, dry goods; Hoffman House.

White, J. B., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; A. B. Von Kamp, notions; Hotel Empire.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.

Walker, D. N., & Co., Union City, Tenn.; D. N. Walker, dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wallace & Co., Paint Lick, Ky.; W. A. Wallace, general merchandise; New York Hotel.

Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Sam Weber, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

West End Bazaar, St. Louis, Mo.; M. P. Pufeles and S. H. Pufeles, general merchandise; Gerard Hotel.

Wright, W. W., Cadiz, Ohio; Warren S. Wright, dry goods and shoes; Dunham.

Weil & Rosenbaum, Hebron, Neb.; S. B. Weil, general merchandise; Dunham.

Williamson, Blocker & Co., Honey Grove, Texas; E. E. Blocker, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:08	Sun sets...7:01	Moon rises...1:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:48	Gov. Isl'd...5:21	H. Gate....7:10
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook....4:48	Gov. Isl'd...5:24	H. Gate....8:16

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 13.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cleopatra, London		9:00 A. M.
Dorset, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull		
Palatia, Hamburg		8:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Leonard's, Antwerp		
TUESDAY, AUG. 16.		
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.		
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Salerno, Newcastle		
THURSDAY, AUG. 18.		
Bremen, Bremen		12:00 M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 19.		
City of San Antonio, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 20.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Albert Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arecuna, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Victoria, London		9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Glenfarg, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 17 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 6 and up to Aug. §19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §3 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 13.

Bucentaur, Shields, July 30.
Buffalo, Hull, July 30.
Carib, New Orleans, Aug. 10.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 7.
Salerno, Dundee, July 27.

SUNDAY, AUG. 14.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Aug. 11.
Irrawaddy, Port Spain, Aug. 6.
La Normandie, Havre, Aug. 6.
Tartar Prince, Naples, July 27.
Victoria, London, Aug. 4.

MONDAY, AUG. 15.

Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 9.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 4.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 4.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Aug. 3.
St. Regulus, Antwerp, Aug. 3.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

California, Gibraltar, Aug. 2.
Chicago City, Swansea, Aug. 3.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 11.
Forest Brook, Antwerp, Aug. 2.
Hildebrand, Para, Aug. 4.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.

New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 12.
Queen Margaret, Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Trave, Bremen, Aug. 9.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Aug. 6.
Patria, Hamburg, Aug. 7.
Russian Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 5.
Servia, Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 12.

SS Bratton, (Nor.,) Holm, Santiago Aug. 5, in ballast, with passengers to Flint, Eddy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Sanderson, Amsterdam July 28, in ballast to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Aug. 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:52 P. M.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, Hamburg July 31, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:55 A. M.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, Hamburg July 27, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Cleopatra, (Br., new, 4,510 tons,) Griffiths, Hull July 29 and London 31st, in ballast and with passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub, Stettin, &c., July 23, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Caprivi, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Rotterdam July 28, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Bremerhaven July 28, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 11th.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Bourges, Marseilles, &c., July 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 11th.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Nicholas, Shields July 28, in ballast to Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 11th.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS F. W. Brune, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 12, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Olivedene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Georgetown, Dem.
SS Strathlyon, (Br.,) for Havre.
SS Mexican Prince, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Ocean, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
SS State of Texas, for Brunswick.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) for Savona, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Wilmsen, from New York for Stockholm, was spoken Aug. 4 in lat. 46, lon. 47.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK UPPER BAY—BAY RIDGE CHANNEL—WRECKED BUOY PLACED.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that a second-class spar buoy, red and black horizontal stripes, was placed Aug. 11, 1898 in 26 feet mean low water, to mark a mud scow sunken in Bay Ridge Channel, New York Upper Bay. The buoy is about 60 feet S. W. from the scow, on following magnetic bearings: Robbins Reef Lighthouse, N. W. by W. ⅝ W.; North Corner of Bay Ridge "Terminal Dock," S. by W. ½ W.; Chimney of Nassau Electric Light and Power Company, N. E. by E. ⅝ E.

MOBILE BAY—ALABAMA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Aug. 4, 1898, the following-named lights in the entrance to Mobile Bay were re-established as heretofore: Sand Island Range Rear Beacon, Mobile Point Beacon.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 58 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 85, Par. 22.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 152, Nos. 885 and 886, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1898," Page. 8.

GALVESTON ENTRANCE—TEXAS.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Aug. 4, 1898, the following-named lights in the entrance to Galveston Harbor were re-established as heretofore: Galveston Entrance North Jetty, North Gas Buoy, South Gas Buoy, Inner Gas Buoy, Fort Point, Second Turn Gas Buoy.

(L. H. B. Notices to Mariners Nos. 131 of 1897 and 67 of 1898, and Bulletins No. 78, Par. 14, and No. 85, Par. 23.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 164, after No. 969, and Nos. 970, 971, 972, 975, and 976, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1898," Pages 29 and 30.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Advices received say that the bark G. H. Wappaus, (Ger.,) Capt. Mahn, from Ship Island for Guayaquil, before reported ashore on June 28 at Punta, Guayaquil River, was, after being partly discharged, towed to Guayaquil prior to July 17.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, (from Genoa,) sld. from Naples for New York via Gibraltar at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, (from Hamburg and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, passed Ponta Ferraia to-day.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) Capt. Goodwin, from New York for Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS White Jacket, (Br.,) Capt. Palmer, sld. from Smyrna for New York yesterday.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Aug. 10.

SS Pathan, (Br.,) Capt. Day, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Singapore for New York Aug. 10.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Capt. Hilt, from Alexandria for New York, passed Sagres Aug. 5.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prelle, from New York, arr. at Dantzic Aug. 10.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly at 3:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Cunaxa, (Br.,) Capt. Goodall, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Undaunted, (Br.,) Capt. Elocate, from Sourabaya via Colombo for Delaware Breakwater and New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, sld. from London for New York yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Scottish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McLennon, from New York, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 10.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 6:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

ATE SURRENDERED HORSES

Yankees Were Regaled with Fresh Meat at Great Profit to Conquered Spaniards.

MYSTERY OF TORAL'S CAVALRY

He Could Turn Over Only 143 Chargers to Gen. Shafter Instead of More Than a Thousand — First American Jury Trial.

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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 26.—There are two ways of looking at the value of horseflesh in Santiago de Cuba since the American occupation. Alive and kicking, a horse is dirt cheap. You can buy an animal for a five-dollar gold piece, with all the trappings thrown in. Dead, as meat at so much a pound in the market, horses come high—in more ways than one. The reasons for the discrepancy in values between a live and a dead horse here just now are obvious. Gen. Shafter's report says that on July 24 143 horses were turned over by Gen. Toral as the sum total of the Spanish cavalry under his command. It is well known that 1,000 is nearer the number that should have been turned over, but history in this case must relate to the whys and wherefores of the shrinkage.

When Santiago surrendered on July 17, 11,000 Spaniards stood in urgent need, first of food, and second of cash. These crafty Castilians bethought themselves of an ingenious plan for satisfying their lust for flesh and gold.

They knew our boys would enjoy a repast of "fresh meat" after their severe diet of bacon and hardtack, and would be glad to pay almost any price in the local restaurants for it. So a goodly number of tough old war horses were put to the sword and distributed at fancy prices to the inns and chop houses of the district for the especial benefit of the Americans.

For a time this horse flesh brought excellent prices, but after many equine steaks had been devoured and paid for, the American troops gradually began to realize what they were eating and would have no more of it. A slump in the market followed.

New Channel for Spanish Ingenuity.

But a new channel was opened for the development of the self-same Castilian ingenuity. In the chaotic condition of Spain's military régime in the city, orderlies would mount their officers' steeds and ride into the market place, offering their mounts to the first comer for the most they could get.

In this simple manner, unhampered by the formality of a bill of sale, many horses changed hands, always to the advantage of the seller, who was getting something for what had cost him nothing, and incidentally depriving Uncle Sam of lawful prize of war. And thus, at least partially, is explained the fact that the Spanish cavalry horses, when turned over to Gen. Shafter, had dwindled to the ridiculous figure of 143.

The first American trial by jury in Cuba took place on July 12 in the camp of Company F, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers. The principals were Private George Griggs, plaintiff, and Private George Youngs, defendant, and the cause of the complaint was a canteen in the possession of Youngs and claimed by Griggs.

Capt. Walsh was the presiding officer of the court, which sat under a great mango tree, and the attorneys were drawn from members of the same company. A jury of six men, good and true, was drawn, Sergt. J. Mann acting as foreman.

Both parties called a large number of witnesses, and the case was hotly contested. After an hour's deliberation the jury, by a poll standing four to two, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

First American Post Office in Cuba.

The first American Post Office in Cuba was opened on June 23 at Daiquiri, Eben Brewer being the first United States postal agent. From the first day United States postage stamps were sold and money orders issued.

An immense amount of mail had accumulated at Tampa since the departure of the army, and its prompt delivery to the men at the front after its arrival at Daiquiri was a task of some magnitude, considering that Daiquiri was twelve miles away from camp through forests, swamps, and streams, while the only means of transportation was mules or horses.

After sorting the mail by regiments and companies, Mr. Brewer bought a horse, loaded the animal with a heavy pouch of mail, and started for the front to make delivery. It was the first mail in Cuba under American auspices. He was gone thirty-six hours, and immediately after his return he made another trip, this time hiring two mules, one of which he loaded with the mail matter and tied to the one he rode himself. On this trip he was gone four days, and besides delivering his mail he assisted in carrying the wounded off the battlefield and helped the field surgeons in their arduous task.

Mr. Brewer during these four days took neither sleep nor rest, and the officers and soldiers among whom he went agree in saying that he was as self-sacrificing on the field of battle as the brave men whom he helped during several days of fierce fighting.

In the meantime 400 sacks of mail had accumulated at Daiquiri, and an improvement in the system of mail distribution became imperative. It was decided to move the Post Office closer to the front, and on July 6 the Siboney Post Office was opened in place of the old Daiquiri office. By this time Lewis Kempner had arrived as assistant to Mr. Brewer, and in two days every piece of mail matter was at the front, sent there by pack mules, wagons, and carts. Three days later Mr. Brewer was taken sick and removed to the yellow fever hospital, where he died on July 14.

Torch Applied to Check Fever.

The dreaded fever had begun to spread so rapidly that an order was issued to burn down every building and hut at Siboney that might be a hotbed of infection or the hiding place of disease germs. Consequently the Post Office building went with the rest, and on July 12 the office was again moved—this time into a canvas tent, where business was resumed under great difficulties until July 21, when the Post Office was finally removed into the City of Santiago and established in the building occupied by the Spanish "correo," or Post Office, with Mr. Kempner as United States postal agent at its head.

In this short space of time since the establishment of an American Post Office in Cuba considerable business has been done. Money orders to the value of more than $6,000 have been issued, and $3,000 worth of stamps and stamped envelopes have been sold, which is very large, considering that the greatest proportion of the mail forwarded consisted of soldiers' letters unstamped. A million pieces of mail matter have thus far been received and distributed, and more than half a million letters have been forwarded to the United States.

As an offset to exaggerated reports of deaths and burials in Santiago that have found their way into many American newspapers, the following official record of burials for the last week shows a very low percentage of mortality considering the horrible sufferings, the hunger endured, and the disease fostered among the returning refugees from El Caney, Firmeza, Boniato, and Cuevitas, who make up the population of the city.

On the 19th 16 interments are recorded; on the 20th, 13; on the 21st, 16; on the 22d, 21; on the 23d, 21, and on the 24th, 19. The causes of death are given as typhoid fever, dysentery, gastro-enteritis, and anaemia.

While it is true that a good deal of sickness prevails—mostly malaria and dysentery—it is all of a mild type. No cases of sunstroke have been reported. Among the troops camped on the outskirts of the city the same conditions prevail. There are many cases of malaria and prostration from the heat, but there is little mortality.

THE BATTLE OF EL CANEY.

The Part Taken by the Twenty-fifth Infantry Described in a Letter from Col. Doggett.

A letter has been received in this city from Lieut. Col. A. S. Doggett of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, which shows the part taken by the Twenty-fifth at the battle of El Caney, and the conspicuous bravery displayed by the men. According to the letter of Col. Doggett, Companies H and G, under command respectively of Lieut. Caldwell and McCorkle were deployed in the firing line by order of the Brigade Commander, about 700 yards from the fort. The right being unprotected, Col. Doggett ordered Company D, Capt. Edwards, to deploy as flankers, the left connecting with the Fourth Infantry.

After moving forward about 250 yards under heavy fire from the front and the oblique left, the battalion came to a halt under cover, and delivered an effective fire upon the enemy in the fort and rifle pits in front. Sufficient time having been given to rest and steady the line, a forward movement was ordered, with Company C reinforcing. Thus strengthened the line was enabled to advance, skillfully conducted by the commanding officers, and to continue to within a short distance of the fort, keeping the enemy's fire down by its own effective fire. Soon the enemy showed a flag of truce. At the same time members of other regiments, the Fourth and Twelfth Infantry, included, were hard at work and all of them shared in the glory of the capture of the fort.

Many of the Twenty-fifth Infantry men have portions of the Spanish flag which had been flying over the fort, but which was taken down and subsequently torn up for mementos.

It will be recalled that in this battle First Lieut. McCorkle was killed and Capt. Edwards and Lieuts. Hennison and Murdock were wounded; while of the men seven were killed and twenty-nine wounded.

BEGGED TO GO TO PUERTO RICO.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler Writes that His Men Would Rather Fight than Lie Still.

Gen. Wheeler, in a letter from Santiago to a friend in this city, writes:

My Dear Friend: Our army is resting as much as possible and trying to recruit their health, which has been a good deal shattered by the exposure and hardships which both officers and men have undergone. I am glad to say, however, that it is improving, and that the yellow fever cases have thus far proved very light.

We are very much in the dark about the United States. The latest letters which I have received were dated July 1, and I cannot learn of any officer or soldier having received letters of a later date than this. We fear that some letters were burned, as the Post Office at Siboney was burned up when the Postmaster died, as it was thought that the building was infected with yellow fever.

We are all begging to go to Puerto Rico. We think the voyage would do the men good, and anyway they would rather fight than lie here doing nothing except guarding a lot of unarmed Spaniards. I inclose a leaf from the tree under which the surrender was negotiated.

With high regards, truly your friend,
JOS. WHEELER.

Headquarters Cavalry Division, Santiago de Cuba, July 24, 1898.

Passengers from Santiago.

The Norwegian steamer Bratten arrived yesterday from Santiago, whence she sailed Aug. 5 with seven passengers and no cargo. The passengers are Rene La Febrere French Consul at Guantanamo, his wife and child; E. P. Frias, H. H. Pike and J. B. Overton, all of New York, who visited Santiago on business, and F. L. Brady, private, Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders.)

THE CROWD PAID THE RENT.

Brooklyn Street Gathering Took Pity Upon Sick Man's Evicted Family.

One of those generous impulses that sometimes sweep over an American crowd at the sight of distress took possession of a number of Brooklyn people in the neighborhood of Smith Street and Atlantic Avenue yesterday, and the expression of their good will was so prompt and vigorous that for a time the police inclined seriously to the opinion that there would be trouble. The feelings of the crowd were aroused by the spectacle of a sick, pale-faced young man, a pretty but delicate-looking young woman, and three children, one a baby, sitting on the sidewalk in the midst of their goods and chattels, evidently in utter despair and not knowing what to do.

A few questions brought out the fact that the young man was Frank Schurr, who for eight months had been employed by Frederick Figge, a butcher at Smith Street and Atlantic Avenue. He had rooms over the store, and paid his employer $9 a month for them. Three weeks ago Schurr was taken seriously ill, and at the same time the baby was born. Schurr was unable to do any work or pay the rent on the first of the month, and Figge threatened to evict him. Schurr pleaded for time, but, after waiting for eleven days, Figge entered the place yesterday and had all Schurr's goods put out on the street.

One of the children is three years old and one four, and the sight of these forlorn-looking innocents sitting helpless with their sick parents among their scanty furniture aroused the pity of the gathering crowd.

Before long the crowd numbered hundreds. The neighborhood is not a very polished one, the expressions of opinion regarding Figge were neither mild nor elegant. Threats began to be heard, and several policemen thought it advisable to linger about to preserve order. The emotions of the people soon took a more practical form.

"Here!" shouted one philanthropist in a workingman's clothes, "pass around this hat of mine and see what we can raise. We'll cheat this —— landlord yet."

The proposition was received with cheers, and there was a scramble to get money into the hat. Most of the people were poorly dressed and evidently had no money to spare, but out of their scanty means the dimes, nickels, and pennies came flowing with the best will in the world. Tradesmen and those better off in this world's goods gave quarters and half-dollars, and when the hat ceased to circulate it was found that $20 had been realized. The evicted wife wept as she received the money.

"This ain't all," said Philanthropist No. 2. "We'll have to get a new lodgin' for 'em. They shan't go back to Figge."

"If you fellers'll find a good place for 'em," said Joseph Knight, a truckman, of 123 Boerum Place, "I'll move 'em up there, an' it shan't cost 'em a red cent."

There were more cheers for the truckman, and some one forced his way through to the front of the crowd and announced that there was a room at 1,112 Willoughby Avenue which would suit the Schurrs. Without more ado Knight brought up his wagon, and in a moment the crowd was hard at work placing Schurr's property upon it. This did not take long, and presently Knight rattled off down the street followed by the rescued family, who kept turning back to wave thanks to their rescuers.

"Did yez hear her?" said one of the rescuers, gazing after Mrs. Schurr. "She said we wuz angels."

"Then yez should lose that dhudeen, Mike," rejoined another; "yez don't luk the parrt."

It was some time before the crowd dispersed. The sentiment against Figge was very bitter and several heads of families said they would trade with him no longer.

FOUGHT HIS BROTHER'S QUARREL

Sixteen-Year-Old Alabama Boy Shoots and Kills Another.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 12.—In a crowded dance hall at East Lake Pavilion last night William Coughlan was shot by Walter Cahoon, sixteen years old. Coughlan died this morning.

Miss Emma Sullivan was dancing with her escort when Cliff Cahoon, elder brother of Coughlan's assailant, accosted her and asked her to finish the dance with him. The girl declined, saying Cahoon was drunk.

Cahoon was laughed at by his companions, and, urged on by them, twice more tried to persuade Miss Sullivan, but without success. He then left the pavilion. Will Coughlan remarked in a crowd shortly after that he would have whipped Cahoon if he had been Miss Sullivan's escort. Young Walter Cahoon took up the cudgels for his brother, and charged Coughlan with being too cowardly to say to his brother what he said about him.

A quarrel ensued, and blows followed. Coughlan knocked Cahoon down twice, and the latter then drew a pistol and fired the fatal shot. They broke up the dance. Young Cahoon surrendered to-day. The dead man and his slayer bore good reputations.

Five Years for Forger Patterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Benjamin F. Patterson, who was convicted of forging notes with the name of Charles E. Planer of Rutherford, jumped his bail last May, and was arrested Sunday at Ovid, N. Y., while on a visit there to his wife, was this morning sentenced by Judge Barkalow to five years' imprisonment. Patterson seemed stunned by the severity of the sentence.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON PLEASED.

Challenger for the America's Cup Delighted at the Prompt Acceptance by New York Yachtsmen.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—When Sir Thomas Lipton, who has challenged for the America's Cup with the Shamrock, through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, received the news of the acceptance of his challenge to-day he expressed delight at the promptness of the action taken, and said:

"I expected they would deal with the challenge in a businesslike way. But, I did not expect they would be so prompt. I know I shall be as fairly treated in New York as I would be on the Clyde. I am certain the boat which wins will be the best boat. Fife starts for New York in a few days, taking the dimensions of the Shamrock to hand to the Committee of the New York Yacht Club. All I can say is that she will be a ninety-footer and of about the dimensions of the Valkyrie."

According to current rumor, the "Cowes faction" is angry at Sir Thomas Lipton for challenging. The members of that faction think Lord Dunraven should have been consulted, and that he should have received an apology from the United States before another challenge was sent. This "faction," however, is not likely to have much weight among yachting men here, as it is known the Prince of Wales does not share that view of the case, while, on the other hand, he approves of the active taken by Sir Thomas Lipton.

DISPARAGING MR. LIPTON.

The Field, a London Paper, Sneers at the Yacht Challenger.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Field this morning renews its sneers at Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup, and says:

"The New York papers will regard the contest, if it ever takes place, more in the light of national character than ever. We can congratulate ourselves that no special interest will be taken on this side of the Atlantic. The New York Yacht Club has wired that the challenge is most agreeable to it. Probably so, especially in the light of the fact that no other British yacht club would have backed the challenger."

TO BUILD THE NEW DEFENDER.

C. Oliver Iselin and the Herreshoffs Agree Upon the Plans—Strict Secrecy Maintained.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 12.—At the workshops of the Herreshoff Company to-day it was stated officially that the new Defender will be built there. It was also learned that the design will be one upon which Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff and C. Oliver Iselin have already agreed. The greatest secrecy is maintained, and to guard against intrusion from newspaper reporters and others the number of watchmen will be increased above anything ever attempted at the yards.

President John B. Herreshoff, the blind boat builder, will take an active interest in the work of construction, and he has to-day sent for and conferred with some of the most skilled metal workers in the employ of the company.

The conferences of leading yachtsmen the present week have been numerous and most important to the Herreshoffs. Not only has Capt. Nathaniel Herreshoff been in close conference with the wealthiest of the younger set of yachtsmen about New York and Newport, but he has also met and talked the whole thing over with the older and more experienced cup defender syndicate members.

It is estimated that the cost of the new defender, built of metal, will be about $60,000.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Fleet of Forty Vessels Assembled at Larchmont—The Programme.

The Atlantic Yacht Club fleet, forty vessels strong, rendezvoused at Larchmont yesterday for the club's annual cruise down the Sound. The large number of yachts which responded to Commodore Adams's call was a complete surprise to the club officials, as the cruise is only an informal affair, and it was thought that not more than ten boats at the outside would take part. Nearly four times that number appeared, and over thirty-five skippers attended the meeting of fleet Captains on the flagship Sachem last night.

As now arranged, the fleet will leave Larchmont at 8:30 o'clock this morning for Black Rock, where a reception will be tendered to the visiting yachtsmen by the Bridgeport Yacht Club. On Sunday the fleet will go to New London, where a ball will be held in its honor on Monday night, and on Tuesday the fleet will go to Shelter Island, where it will disband.

Among the yachts which will take part in the cruise are:

Schooners—Sachem, Commodore Frederick T. Adams; Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell; Glendover, Robert B. Carpenter; Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw.

Sloops, Cutters, and Yawls.—Eidolon, James Weir, Jr.; Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde; Hussar, James Baird; Mauwee, Henry J. Robert; Zenobia, F. C. Swan; Athlon, E. B. Haven; Lorna, W. Stow; Gulnare, John E. Dwight; Uvira, Clifford Brokaw; Sea Gull, J. Fred. Ackerman; Tigress, Capt. Roderick P. Curtis; Daphne, G. W. Copland; Spray, R. H. Lander; Saona, Charles M. Brooks.

Steamers and Auxiliaries—Wachusett, Prof. Edward Weston; Tranquilo, ex-Commodore H. H. Hogins; Laurel, Richmond Pease; Venezia, J. M. Foote; Viola, Abram Baudouine; Marietta, Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore; Rambler, W. Dixon Ellis and W. J. Golding; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Hildegarde, Rear Commodore B. M. Whitlock; Duplex, (auxiliary,) T. M. Wilson; Edgewater, Mr. Chittenden; Wenonah, F. G. Corning; Theresa, G. Sidenberg; Cosette, Dr. F. Danné; Scionda, Alfred W. Booth; Kalolah, the Misses Thayer.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—In a good breeze from the south this afternoon the thirty-footers raced for the cup offered by Ralph N. Ellis over the Dyer's Island course. Eight of the boats were in the race, which was won by the Carolina, owned by Pembroke Jones. Commodore Morgan had Mrs. Morgan with him in the Puck and Mr. Duryea was accompanied by Mrs. Duryea in the Vaquero. The start was at 3:07:

Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, P. Jones	6:06:58	2:54:58
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	6:07:12	2:55:12
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	6:07:21	2:55:21
Puck, E. D. Morgan	6:07:45	2:55:45
Veda, C. Vanderbilt	6:09:22	2:57:22
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	6:09:55	2:57:55
Wawa, R. Brooks	6:11:02	2:59:02
Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:17:21	3:05:21

The ladies are now talking of having a race with the thirty-footers with the crew made up of their own sex.

May Protest the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—It was announced at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Clubhouse at Dorval this morning that if the Canadians decide to race the Dominion in the Seawanhaka races she will be protested. This decision was reached after a consultation among the United States yachtsmen.

VAST FORTUNE IN IOWA LAND.

Ancestor Died in Debtors' Prison—Descendants to Share $80,000,000.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 12.—During Revolutionary days Robert Morris was the richest man in this country. Real estate speculations ruined him and he died in a debtors' prison. At that time he owned immense tracts of land which his creditors left in his possession because they considered them worthless.

This land is now worth $80,000,000, and a division is soon to be made among Morris's eighty decendants. Letters here to friends of F. M. Morris and Mrs. T. C. Beard of Colorado Springs say they are among the number. Both are residents of this city and are at Colorado Springs for their health.

TO CANONIZE A BISHOP.

Tribunal of Priests to Pass on the Late Bishop Neumann.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The tribunal of priests that has been conducting the investigations in connection with the effort to secure the canonization of the late Bishop Neumann, fourth Bishop of Philadelphia, has completed its work as far as this city is concerned. The Rev. Joseph Wissel of St. Joseph's Church will leave for Rome on Aug. 20 with a copy of the acts of the tribunal. If the acts are approved at Rome then will begin a rigid investigation into the miracles attributed to Bishop Neumann.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Preparing for a Large National Convention of Lutherans.

TO ORGANIZE YOUNG PEOPLE

Efforts to Promote Growth of the Denomination—Twelve State Leagues Formed—Programme of the New York Convention.

One of the difficulties against which the Lutheran Church has contended unsuccessfully for many years has been the inclination of the young people of both sexes to leave the church after confirmation. To Lutherans this is a more serious matter than to any other communion, looked at from the mere consideration of denominational progress. The reason that it is so is that Lutheranism has not only lost a proportion of those who forsake the Church entirely, but it has lost a far larger number of those who do not understand the foreign tongue used in the large proportion of Lutheran churches. This large number leave Lutheranism and connect themselves with English-speaking congregations of other denominations.

Like others, Lutherans early foresaw the power which the young people can exert if properly organized, and they have seen also the necessity of keeping young people interested in church work after confirmation. Out of experience, therefore, grew the Luther League, the sole aim of which is to keep young people in close connection with the Church during the unsettled years of youth and until a maturer intelligence will impel them to study the doctrines of the Church of the Reformation. Although the foundation of the league was laid in this city ten years ago, its work of organizing individual, district, and State leagues was so slow that it was not until 1895 that the Luther League of America, a National body, came into existence. This occurred at Pittsburg, and was the outcome of the combined efforts of the five State leagues of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, and Kansas.

These State organizations, with their respective district leagues and individual societies, formed a nucleus from which a strong organization was grounded, and at the first convention twenty different States were represented. At the second convention, held in Chicago, in November, 1896, eight State leagues, besides many district and individual organizations, were represented, having an estimated individual membership of over 50,000.

The third National convention of the Luther League is to be held in this city Oct. 18, 19, and 20, when it is expected that delegates will be present representing an individual membership of 75,000. Twelve State leagues are now organized and will be represented here. The business sessions of the convention will be held in Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, Twenty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue. The first evening session will also be held in that church. On the second evening four simultaneous meetings will be held—in St. John's Church, in Christopher Street, the Rev. Dr. J. J. Young, pastor; in St. Paul's Church, in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the Rev. John A. W. Haas, pastor; in Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Church, Twenty-second Street, near Third Avenue, the Rev. M. Colpe, pastor, and in St. Peter's Church, Bedford Avenue, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischmann, pastor. The final evening session will be held in the large Carnegie Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The programme of the convention, as far as outlined by the Executive Committee, but subject to change, is as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 18.—10 A. M., general assembly of delegates for registration, assignment, &c. 2 P. M., opening session; topic for presentation and discussion, "Education." 7:30 P. M., services, with welcoming addresses, followed by social hour.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.—9 A. M., business session; miscellaneous business and discussion on "Literature of the League." 2 P. M., topic for presentation and discussion, "Deaconess Work." 7:30 P. M., four simultaneous meetings, three in New York and one in Brooklyn.

Thursday, Oct. 20.—9 A. M., business session. 2 P. M., topic for presentation and discussion, "Missions." 7:30 P. M., final session, Carnegie Hall.

The watchword of the convention will be "Labor" or "Work," carrying out the third of the three "L's"—"Loyalty," "Literature," and "Labor"—the first having been the watchword at the Pittsburg Convention and the second at Chicago. The three topics selected for discussion at this convention—viz., "Education," "Deaconess Work," and "Missions"—will no doubt carry out the third of the three "L's" with as great success as the previous two.

A Committee on Ways and Means, appointed by the Luther Leagues of New York City and Brooklyn, with Mr. George D. Bosdhen, 131 Liberty Street, this city, as Chairman, has charge of all local arrangements and are actively engaged making preparations for the convention.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Aug. 21.

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SUBJECT—Naaman Healed.—Second Kings, v., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—Heal me, O Lord, and I shall be healed; save me and I shall be saved.—Jeremiah, xvii., 14.

"He was a leper." This is the distinguishing characteristic which history gives of Naaman. Many noble things are said of him, but they are all overmastered and dwarfted by this one consideration. It was a most dreadful affliction. Dean Trench calls it "the parable of death." It was not dreaded, however, because of its painfulness, or even because of its loathsomeness. Neither was it because it was in every case contagious, and so liable to spread distress and sorrow among all with whom it came in contact. It was, rather, because no cure for it was known among men. Neither was there any remedy which could materially relieve its misery or in the least stay its progress. It meant certain death to every one tainted by it, and it was sure to be hereditary. Naaman had probably received it into his system, directly or indirectly, at his birth, and he would certainly transmit it to his children. And yet it had not prevented him from attaining a high position among his fellows, or from securing their affection and esteem, or from becoming wealthy and influential.

In the Scriptures, leprosy is very seldom looked upon simply as a horrible bodily disease. It rather represents a dreadful condition of the human soul. Whenever it is spoken of, almost without exception it stands as the special and significant type of sin. The Mosaic directions concerning it were, therefore, not sanitary regulations to provide for the health of Israel, but they were marked features in the religious observances of the people. Many other diseases more painful and more contagious, and perhaps more common, were not subject to the same rigid rules. But this disease seems to have been selected by God out of all others as particularly appropriate to impress upon the people His thought concerning sin, the sinful nature belonging to every child of Adam, and from which every open transgression proceeds. This is clearly evident from some of the special directions concerning it. These were of force with strong emphasis among the Jews, but among other people, even where the disease was more common and more malignant, they were of no force at all, and nothing like them took their place, because among no other people were God and His claims recognized.

Significant Provisions.

The very first of these directions was of special significance. It set forth that neither child nor adult when afflicted with the disease pronounced himself a leper. Neither was he to be considered a leper because his neighbors declared him to be such. In its first stages he might go in and out among his fellows freely, with no inconvenience to himself and with no dread to others, and yet the disease was in his system, and at times might show itself visibly to himself and to all about him. Still he looked upon himself and all about him looked upon him as "clean" as any one in the camp. But when he went before the high priest, or his son, who represented God to the people, and under his inspection was found to be afflicted, then he pronounced him "unclean." (Lev. xiii., 2.) Then it was not a matter of argument.

The second provision was equally significant. Being declared a leper by the high priest or his son, the child or adult was at once to be separated from all his fellows. He was to "dwell alone"; "without the camp shall his habitation be," and with his clothes rent and head bare, and "a covering upon his upper lip," whenever he came near any others he was to warn them of his condition by the melancholy cry, "Unclean, unclean." (Lev., xiii., 45-46.) He had no access to the tabernacle or to the temple, and no companionship with the people of God.

But the provision for the return of the leper into the camp, with all of his "uncleanness" removed, was even more striking still. The law read, "If the leprosy cover all the skin of him that hath the plague, from his head even to his foot, wheresoever the priest looketh; then the priest shall consider; and, behold, if the leprosy have covered all his flesh, he shall pronounce him clean that hath the plague; it is all turned white; he is clean." (Lev., xiii., 12-13.) Probably the man himself and all about him would then declare that he was most unclean, with no part whole. But God said that it was not until he recognized that he was in just this condition, was it possible for him to be restored to his rightful place among His children.

Nothing could be more significant than these directions, and all the details with which they are accompanied. They are clear-cut types by which all men can read great and important truths. They set forth:

1. That it is God, and not man, who declares that any man is a sinner.
2. That because men are sinners they are separated from God, and from all the privileges of His children, and from all enjoyment of His promises.
3. That when the sinner is fully conscious of his condition—when he knows that in him "dwelleth no good thing," (Romans, vii., 18,) then he can be saved.

Physically and spiritually, Naaman, when introduced to us in the sacred history, was such a leper. His whole conduct shows that he was terribly conscious of his dreadful condition. Possibly this may explain the force of our Lord's allusion to him, when He said, "Many lepers were in Israel in the time of Eliseus the prophet; and none of them was cleansed, saving Naaman, the Syrian." (Luke, iv., 27.) Because he felt so keenly his need he came and was healed. His healing thus marked, with peculiar emphasis, the effect of the prevailing idolatry and the low state of spiritual life in Israel. God and His ordinances had become so far forgotten and despised that none of the lepers in that land sought to be restored to their social, civil, or religious privileges in the way of God's appointment. Probably the restraints placed upon them by the Mosaic ritual were not enforced under Baal. The disease was undoubtedly as prevalent then and there as at any other time and place, for our Lord distinctly said "many lepers were in Israel," but it had lost its religious significance. It was looked upon, as were all other diseases, simply as a misfortune, and not as a type. Therefore it was no more dreaded than any other. Travelers tell us that the same feeling exists in our own day in countries where it is common.

Naaman's Constant Burden.

It was not so, however, with Naaman. Although it had no religious significance to him, yet he dreaded it as a disease. He was Captain of the host of Ben-hadad. But notwithstanding his high position he could never forget that he was a leper. This fearful thought rested upon him day and night. It burdened him as an awakened conscience disturbs the peace of the sinner. It was a matter of family concern. Even the little captive maid from Israel, as she waited upon her mistress, made his case her own with warmest sympathy, as she remembered all the gracious things she had heard of the great prophet in her own land. If her master would only go to him, she was sure that he would find relief, for he never turned any away empty. So she told her mistress all she knew about Elisha.

To one in Naaman's state of mind the good news gave immediate hope. To be sure, he knew nothing of the prophet in Israel, or of his willingness to help a Syrian, who had all his life been at enmity with his King. And to reach him he must take a long, tiresome, and costly journey, with no certainty, in his own mind, that it would meet with any success. Yet with all this uncertainty before him he resolved to try. He could but perish if he went, and he would certainly die a leper if he did not go. So this intense knowledge of his condition, coupled with a very feeble faith in the message he had heard, prompted him to immediate action.

Moreover the whole Court was at once interested in his recovery. The King, himself, wrote a special letter to Jehoram, the son of his old enemy, asking assistance. Naaman also took in his hands a magnificent present for the prophet. In our money it was, probably worth from $50,000 to $75,000 dollars. This was not a bribe, but simply marked the high esteem in which he held one who could and would heal him of his leprosy. "Then, as now, in the East, it would have been the height of rudeness and indecorum for any one to present himself before a superior, or equal, especially if he had any request to make, without some present, more or less, according to his degree."—(Kitto.) Thus Saul, when he went to consult Samuel in regard to his father's asses, felt that he could not go before him, until his servant found that he had with him "the fourth part of a shekel of silver," (1 Samuel, iv., 8,) or about 12 cents in our money.

So with high expectations the journey was undertaken and in due time the letter was presented to Jehoram. But Jehoram cared nothing for the God of Israel, and knew nothing about His prophet. To his mind the earnest desire of the King of Syria, and of the leper Naaman, were only feints to provoke a war and secure territory. So little does the world and worldings understand the longings of those who are troubled on account of sin, and seek salvation. But Elisha understood the case in a moment and bade the King send Naaman to him.

Thus at last he stood, with all his retinue, at Elisha's door. All his hopes were to be now realized. here was indeed a prophet in Israel, although the King knew him not, and this prophet had invited him, the Syrian leper, to come and be healed. But he must learn that he cannot be healed in his own way, and that "God is no respecter of persons. (Acts, x., 34.) Many a sinner has had the same lessons to learn. Mr. Moody tells of a rich and noble lady who asked in the inquiry room, with surprise: "Do you mean to say I must be saved in the same way as my footman?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Moody.

"Then I will not be saved at all," she answered, and went away in a rage.

The Remedy Very Simple.

So did Naaman when he received the message from Elisha, "Go and wash." It was not what he had expected. It was too simple. It was as simple as the direction given by Paul to the jailer at Philippi, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." (Acts, xvi., 31.) It was not only too simple a remedy for so great a disease, but it was not a reasonable remedy. If water could cleanse, Abana and Pharpar were far more limpid and pure than the Jordan—why could he not wash in them and be clean? So through his own pride and self-will all of his high expectations were likely to be dashed to the ground. He would go back to his own land, a leper still. Many an awakened sinner has thought and acted in the same way.

But when the rage of his disappointment had passed away, Naaman came to himself again. Then he listened to the simple reasoning of his servants. And he not only listened, but he acted: "Then went he down, and dipped himself seven times in Jordan, according to the saying of the man of God." (v., 14.) It was a strong test of both faith and obedience. Time after time he faithfully tried the promised remedy, but there was no effect produced. Each time he came up out of the water he was just as leprous as when he went down into it. If his anxiety had not been deep and earnest, faith and patience would not have had their "perfect work." (I. James, iii., 4.) But at last they triumphed. When he came up out of Jordan the seventh time, behold "his flesh came again like unto the flesh of a little child, and he was clean." The promise of El-Sha was perfectly fulfilled. He was another man, "a new creature." And all this was free; no payment could be made or accepted because of it.

Now, the summing up of all this is worthy of careful consideration.

Naaman was "a man"; he was not a child, "but he was a leper." Age and experience had not altered that.

He was "Captain of the host of the King of Syria," a leader among men, and of men, "but he was a leper." Position and power had not altered that.

He was "a great man with his master," very much beloved and trusted, "but he was a leper." The affection and esteem, even of the King, had not altered that.

He was "honorable," high-toned, and true, "but he was a leper." An upright character among men had not altered that.

He was "honorable, because by him the Lord had given deliverance unto Syria," he had greatly benefited his country, "but he was a leper." His good and great deeds had not altered that.

"He was also a mighty man in valor," strong and courageous for difficult and dangerous undertakings, "but he was a leper." Courage and skill had not altered that.

Neither age, nor position, nor the esteem of others, nor high personal character, nor great usefulness, nor wisdom and skill—not even a deep consciousness of his danger and an earnest effort to obtain relief—had in the least changed his condition. He was a leper still Nothing changed that, but the washing, according to the word of the Lord. That cleansed him, and then a new life opened up before him—a life of joy and blessedness.

Spiritually, the sinner and the leper are one. Substitute in this summary yourself for Naaman, and "sinner" for "leper," and the lesson will have a personal application.

Questions on the Lessons.

What was the distinguishing characteristic of Naaman and what is said of his disease?

How is leprosy looked upon in the Scriptures; upon whom were the Mosaic directions binding, and why?

How was a person declared to be a leper?

When he was pronounced a leper what was he to do?

When and how could he be restored to his social and religious privileges?

What great spiritual truths are set forth by these directions?

How did Naaman feel in regard to his leprosy and how does his healing explain our Lord's works in Luke, iv., 27?

What is said of his anxiety and of its effect upon his household?

What difficulties were in his way; how did he prepare to meet them, and what is said of his present?

How was he received by the King of Israel and what lessons had he to learn from Elisha?

How did he reason concerning the directions given him?

How did these directions test his faith and obedience?

What is the summary of the whole story?

What is the personal application?

NEW SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY.

Opening of Mountain Retreat in Western North Carolina.

A number of prominent church workers of this city and vicinity are interested in the Mountain Retreat, in Western North Carolina, and the Southern Assembly, which opens there next Tuesday, to continue for fifteen days. Mountain Retreat is similar in character to Northfield and Ocean Grove, but with the important addition that it is intended to be open for residence the entire year through. The assembly now to open is a district convention of the Christian Workers' Association. The purpose is not a money-making one, but an effort of a number of Christian workers to secure at first cost a desirable all-the-year residence and to establish a place for the annual discussion of church methods.

Unlike Ocean Grove, this North Carolina retreat is intended for church people of all denominations. About 300 lots have been taken to date, the proceeds from their sale going to improve the grounds and make the whole place better fitted to become, like Northfield, a centre of Christian thought and method.

Mountain Retreat is twelve miles from Asheville. It comprises seven square miles of land stretched out over several mountains. Th altitude is from 2,500 to 5,700 feet. The work of laying out the grounds to be occupied by the assembly has been done by F. S. Odell of Mount Vernon. The programme of the meeting to open next week bears the names of the Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago, H. J. Gillette, city evangelist of Hartford, Conn.; Capt. A. T. Fisher of Cleveland, and the Rev. John C. Collins of New Haven.

Among those who are interested in this new project are the Rev. Dr. David Gregg of Brooklyn, John S. Huyler, and C. N. Crittenton of New York; the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins of Providence, President David Allen Reed of the Bible Institute, Springfield; Gen. W. H. Rusling of Trenton, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

A Number of Prominent Orators Will Speak During the Sixth Week's Session.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The sixth week's session of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, which will begin on Sunday morning next, promises to be one of the liveliest of the season. On the following Saturday an excursion party from Manhattan and Brooklyn, composed of delegates from the various councils of the Knights of Columbus in those borough, will arrive, and a special programme, consisting of social and literary features, will be arranged for their benefit. Various councils in other parts of the State are now making arrangements with the management for accommodations during the seventh week's session, which will be known as "Knights of Columbus" week. The gathering, which will come from various sections of the State, will be the largest ever witnessed on Lake Champlain.

Following is the programme for next week: Sunday, religious services, 10:30 A. M.; Monday, "The Will and Sensative Desire," the Rev. Thomas I. Glasson, S. J., 10 A. M.; "Bible Study in Reading Circles," the Rev. Mortimer E. Twomey, 11:30 A. M.; symposium on reading circles, 8 P. M.; Tuesday, "Elements of Free Will," the Rev. Thomas I. Glasson, S. J., 10 A. M.; "Fiction Study in Reading Circles," the Rev. Mortimer E. Twomey, 11:30 A. M.; "The Scope of the Novel," Henry Austin Adams, M. A., 8 P. M.; Wednesday, "Free Will and Happiness," the Rev. Thomas I. Glasson, S. J., 10 A. M.; "English Literature," Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., 11:30 A. M.; "Novelists of the Eighteenth Century," Henry Austin Adams, M. A., 8 P. M.; Thursday, "Free Will and Hypnotism," the Rev. Thomas I. Glasson, S. J., 10 A. M.; "English Literature," Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., 11:30 A. M.; "Romantic Novelists," Henry Austin Adams, M. A.; 8 P. M.; Friday, "The Will's Freedom of Action," the Rev. Thomas I. Glasson, S. J., 10 A. M.; "English Literature," Thomas O'Hagan, Ph. D., 11:30 A. M., followed by a programme arranged for reading circle day.

HEBREW CHARITIES BUILDING.

Unique Features of the New Structure in Second Avenue.

The unique feature of the new Hebrew Charities Building, just now rising above the ground level on the corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, adjoining the Post Graduate Hospital, is the relief waiting room. In this room there is no wood whatever. The ceiling, walls, and floor are of tile, and the wainscoting, base, and all furniture are to be of slate. It is therefore possible to keep the room in a perfectly sanitary condition by playing a stream of water into it daily and allowing it to drain dry. The character of the work for which the building is erected makes such provision necessary.

The style of architecture of the building itself is Florentine renaissance, simple in design, but rich in delicate detail. The exterior, ninety feet on the street and sixty-five feet on the avenue, is to be of Indiana limestone to the second-story belt course, and above that to the main cornice, white brick and terra cotta. The main entrance for officials and visitors is on the Second Avenue side. It is approached through a heavy portico supported by two beautifully carved columns and pilasters, on ornamental pedestals.

A disinfecting room is to be situated beneath the sidewalk, where all gifts of clothes are to be treated before distribution. The whole building is of strictly fireproof construction. It will contain the finest sanitary and ventilating appliances obtainable. Many niches have been provided for the reception of busts or memorial tablets in the halls and assembly room. Mr. Loeb of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is the giver of the building, which, it is expected, will be completed by next Spring. Its cost will be $150,000.

The Rev. W. W. Mead, who has been for some years stationed at Adna, Turkey, under the American Missionary Board, arrived from Naples on Thursday and went at once to the Adirondacks in the hope of restoring Mrs. Mead to health.

A young Congregational minister was ready a year ago to go to Erzeroum, Turkey, to begin work as a missionary, but his fiancée had two more terms in a medical college. They were married, and immediately the young husband started for his field, while the young wife went back to her studies. Recently the wife was graduated from the Woman's Medical College in this city, and in September sails to join her husband, where she will become a medical missionary. Her name is Mrs. Ida M. Stapleton. She will be accompanied by Miss Parleva, a recent graduate of the training institution connected with the New York City Mission Society.

On Sept. 10 Miss Agnes M. Lord, who has been a missionary for twenty years at Smyrna, Turkey, sails on the Winnifreda, accompanied by Mrs. J. K. Brown and son. Mrs. Brown is going to join her husband at Harpoot, who has been stationed there for twenty-five years. Miss Ruth M. Bushnell and Miss Louise Ellsworth go with them as new missionaries. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Dewey, who has been in Eastern Turkey for a quarter of a century, sails on the Aller on Sept. 10, accompanied by his wife, by Mrs. C. F. Gates, wife of President Gates of Euphrates College, Turkey, and by Miss Ellen M. Pierce, long a worker at Aintab, Turkey.

New Church to be Built.

The Union African Methodist congregation is under the necessity of building a new place of worship, because reckless blasting in neighboring lots cracked the walls of its old church, standing on three lots, 226 to 230 East Eighty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, to such an extent that the Building Department ordered it torn down. This was done, and the congregation hired a hall at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, where services have been held for two months by the pastor, the Rev. George W. Long. The old church was built in 1849 by Episcopalians, sold by them to Congregationalists, and finally purchased about ten years ago by the Union congregation.

Plans have been drawn for the new church, and the Rev. Mr. Long is meeting with success in the raising of funds.

Feast of the Assumption.

In all the Roman Catholic churches throughout the world on Monday next special services will be held to commemorate the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, better known as "Lady Day." This is one of the greatest festivals and holy days of obligation on the calendar of the Catholic Church. Masses will be held in the several churches in this city at the same time as on Sundays. The feast commemorates the death and assumption into heaven of the Blessed Virgin. A plenary indulgence may be gained on this day by all who worthily approach the sacraments of penance and eucharist.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, the services will be unusually fine, and Archbishop Corrigan will pontificate. In the Church of the Assumption, in West Forty-ninth Street, Manhattan, and the Church of the Assumption, York and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, the services will be elaborate.

The Rev. Campbell Morgan to Preach.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London, where he is pastor of the New Court Congregational Church, a church that numbered among its pastors Richard Baxter, author of "Saints' Rest," will preach to-morrow, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor. This church considers itself fortunate in securing one of Great Britain's ablest preachers to occupy its pulpit, and the churchgoing public now in town will no doubt appreciate its opportunity and hear a man who is intensely American in his sympathies, and who through the Northfield conferences has an international reputation.

Church News and Notes.

The Church of the Nativity, on Second Avenue, is being renovated and redecorated inside and out, and put in modern condition.

The annual festival of the United Councils of the Catholic Benevolent Legion of Manhattan, representing thirty-one councils of that order, will be held at Brommer's Union Park on Friday next.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele of Brooklyn will preach on "The Results of the War with Spain" in the Trinity M. E. Church, Harlem, to-morrow night. He will also occupy the pulpit in the morning.

The Rev. Len. G. Broughton of Atlanta, Ga., will speak in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning and evening. Mr. Broughton is known as "the Henry Irving of the South."

The Rev. William Livingston, Chaplain of the House of the Good Shepherd, has taken possession of the residence built especially for him in East Ninetieth Street, adjoining the institution. It is a handsome three-story brick structure.

Bishop F. R. Graves of Shanghai, China, will hold an ordination in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh Street and Waverley Place, to-morrow forenoon, when Mr. William Gordon Thompson, late of the General Theological Seminary, will be advanced to the Deaconate.

Work on the new Church of St. Raymond's, Westchester, is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that the whole of the edifice will be ready for occupancy the latter part of next month. The basement is finished, and services will be held in it to-morrow. The Rev. Dean McKenna is the pastor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET,
HENRY VAN DYKE, PASTOR.
Service Sunday, August 14th, at 11 A. M.
REV. JOHN I. BLACKBURN, D. D.,
of Covington, Kentucky, will preach.

The Brick Church will be closed Sundays, August 21st and 28th.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway and 34th St. Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Rev. John E. Tuttle, D. D., of Worcester, Mass. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST. —Dr. Morse preaches morning. Subject—"Friendship as Illustrated in David." Rev. Joel Werda at 8. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; evening service, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—High Mass, 9; Low Mass, 7.30, 11; Matins, 10; Vespers, (plain,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, rector; Rev. Benj. Brewster, minister in charge.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Holy communion on first Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—Services 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 11 A. M., noon, and 8 P. M. All seats free. The rector will officiate.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 14th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London is expected to officiate.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Frederick D. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, THOS. DIXON.
11 and 3:30, Roosevelt, the Heroic Leader.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
LENOX AVENUE AND 122D STREET,
Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.
Morning prayer and sermon.....................11.
Evening prayer and sermon.....................7:45.
The curate, Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., will preach at both services.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St., 5th Av.—Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of Chicago, will preach during the month of August, at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. J. Tallmage Bergen will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and 71st St., at 11 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Boulevard, cor. 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the
Rev. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, D. D.,
of Louisville, Ky.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St., REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D. No evening service during August. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

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PEACE.

Amid the general rejoicing at the close of a successful war President McKinley, above all other citizens of the Republic, has reasons for pride and satisfaction. He was reluctant to begin the war, but from the moment of its beginning, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy he laid on the blows in a way to make the enemy exceedingly sick of the quarrel. He is to be congratulated not merely on having brought to terms inside of four months the first Continental power of Europe with which we have ever waged a serious war; not alone on having seen the fleets of our navy accomplish with unexampled skill and success the tasks he set them to perform; nor even on having brought the war to its conclusion with the loss of so few lives. The fruits of the war and the great distinction President McKinley has won in beginning and conducting it are to be looked for on the pages of history yet to be written. A work of imperative necessity was to be undertaken. For years it has been evident that it would one day become a work of obligation for us. That day fell within the Administration of William McKinley. It was for him to execute the humane designs brought clearly into the view and the purpose of the people during the Administrations of Grant and of Cleveland. It fell to him to accomplish a work of destiny by driving Spain out of this hemisphere, and to paralyze on both sides of the world that power of colonial control that she has abused for centuries.

We may for the present pass by with no other notice than mere enumeration the benefits direct or indirect that the war with Spain has conferred upon our country. First among these we count the allaying of that "perilous unrest" among our own people which the President cited as one of the chief reasons for declaring war. It was in fact our first and greatest reason. The satisfaction of having performed an unselfish and humane act for the relief of a cruelly oppressed people is another reason for the sacrifices we have made. It is something, too, to have raised ourselves somewhat above the surface of the world's events and to have commanded and won the respect of other nations in a degree that our traditional isolation had hitherto denied to us. It was time we did that. But certainly among the greatest of the benefits of the war for us is the bringing to the fore of a set of new National questions of absorbing interest which have put out of date and buried the most odious and dangerous of the political issues that have been the subject matter of controversy among us for a score of years. There may be a National peril in the desire for expansion, but it is slight in comparison with the peril of National dishonor involved in the policies of Bryanism. It is better to expand than to cheat.

While we are not unmindful of Las Guasimas and the storming of San Juan, we can say that the great victories of this war have been for us bloodless. In two engagements that have made glorious the name of the American Navy we destroyed all but one or two of Spain's ships of war with the loss of one sailor. All told, our naval loss, excluding the Maine, is barely a dozen men. Santiago de Cuba, after we had suffered a severe loss in the preliminary engagements, was compelled to surrender without an assault, which would surely have cost us the lives of many soldiers.

But the achievements of our diplomacy outshine even our feats of arms, for as the result of a few days of negotiation we secure the surrender of the three notable strongholds of colonial Spain—Manila, San Juan de Puerto Rico, and Havana itself, which Gen. Grant fifteen years ago pronounced impregnable. This is the supreme triumph of prowess and skill in war, to capture fortresses without loss of life. Those crazy counselors who but a little while ago were thrusting their advice on the President to advance at once on Havana to "strike a solar plexus blow" would have been the greatest criminals of the age if it had been obligatory to pursue the policy they recommended.

We have now secured the absolute separation of Cuba from Spain, the cession to us of the island of Puerto Rico and the small islands about it, and these two conditions mean Spain's departure from this hemisphere; the surrender to us of the city, harbor, and bay of Manila to be held by us pending the determination of the control and future government of the Philippine Islands, and the cession of one of the islands of the Ladrones group, probably Guam. Arrangements for the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico are to be made immediately by Commissioners at Havana and Puerto Rico. Hostilities are suspended, the war is at an end. It has been a just and worthy war, waged with skill and spirit for good ends. The world is the better for it. Mindful of our losses, of the cost in blood and treasure, and of all the burdens and the sorrow, we can say that we are better for it.

TAMMANY AND THE ELECTION LAW.

The refusal of the Tammany Hall Committee to submit names for appointment as deputies under the election law is both just and expedient. It is a sore annoyance to the Republican machine, which had counted on the desire for patronage to overcome the scruples of the Democratic organization. Had the names been submitted, the Republicans could have afforded to disregard the criticism and opposition of the Democrats, which would have been stripped of half its effect. Politicians who take places and money under a law are in no position to fight it effectually. When they refuse the considerable patronage offered to them, and spurn it as a bribe, they are stronger before public opinion. They are even stronger before the courts, which, whether consciously or not, cannot but be influenced by so solid a proof of disinterestedness.

It is to the courts that the opponents of the law should now promptly resort so soon as action under the law gives them a proper occasion. The resolutions of the Tammany Committee declare the law to be unconstitutional. That is a point to be decided by the courts, but even a layman can see that it is absolutely opposed to the principle as to home rule, distinctly adopted in the Constitution. Whether the Republican machine has been acute enough to evade the requirements of the Constitution without directly violating its provisions can only be settled by a judicial decision. The grounds for thinking that this decision would be adverse to the law are so strong that it should certainly be sought. To fail to seek it will weaken the cause of the Democrats. And though it will seem to both the Tammany leaders and the municipal reformers, say, of the City Club, a counsel of unnecessary perfection, it would, nevertheless, be extremely sensible if they would join in the suit to test the constitutionality of the law. Both are advocates of home rule for the city. Their joint action would strengthen the principle.

There is a point other than the constitutionality of the law on which the courts should be called to pass. The law provides that the Supervisor of Elections, in case deputies of either party are not named by the General Committee of that party, shall name the deputies without nomination from the party represented by that committee. The Democratic committee having refused to nominate, the Supervisor will proceed to appoint the deputies under the provision. How will he select them? What evidence will he require that they are Democrats? What evidence can he get that will be competent and adequate? The nomination by a party committee is a definite transaction, a condition that can be exactly fulfilled. Whether it proves that the nominees are Democrats or not, it does qualify them for appointment by the Superintendent. But when the law requires the Superintendent to appoint men from a certain party and defines no means of identification, it requires an act to be done under a condition so vague as to be impracticable of compliance. That is one of the many points in this loose law that should be examined judicially.

The real intent and nature of the law are now clearly brought out by the action of the Democratic committee. The force of deputies, when chosen, will consist wholly of Republican partisans or of reputed Democrats so little attached to their party or representative of it that they are ready to reject the authority of its regular committee and take place and pay from the favor of the other party machine. The pretense that from such a force any safety is to be had for pure and impartial elections is ridiculous. The law becomes at best a device for spending some $300,000 under the direction of the Republican machine. But it may also become a source of great confusion and disturbance. It should be fought at every step.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Señor Sagasta semi-officially announces the position of the Spanish Government regarding the Philippines: "The Government is of the opinion that the most critical period of the peace negotiations has now arrived, as it depends on the arrangement of details as to whether the peace will be more or less advantageous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, to which she proposes to accord all political and administrative reforms consistent with the maintenance of her sovereignty." This is obviously a question that will come fairly and fully within the discretion of the peace Commissioners acting under the instructions of their respective Governments. The summary of the reply of President McKinley to the overtures of Spain, given out to the public on Aug. 2, contained the following broad statement, which is repeated verbatim in the protocol: "The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines."

It will be seen that this leaves to the negotiators of the treaty of peace the consideration of "the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines." It also provides, however, for the evacuation by Spain of the only important city, fortified place, and adequate bay and harbor in the islands, and for their occupation by the United States. In other words, the United States, as victors in the war, practically take possession, with the assent of the defeated Government, of the key to the Philippine group. Whatever modifications of this arrangement may be made will be in the nature of concessions by the United States. Not only is Spain, as the result of her defeat, generally incapacitated to dictate terms, but she specifically surrenders all means of disputing by force the control of the islands.

This does not imply that our Government will make indefinite use of the advantage given by the fortunes of war. It means only that we have taken ample security that whatever policy we may finally decide upon can be carried out with freedom and according to our judgment. It is our clear duty to make such provision as we can for a stable, just, and orderly government of the islands, for our own advantage, for the protection of the present population, and, still more, to secure the development of the region and its opening to the influences of modern civilization. What that provision can be and should be is a large question, and will tax the ability and sagacity of the statesmen to whom its solution is to be intrusted.

THE WATER AT MONTAUK.

"Surgeon General Sternberg said to The Eagle correspondent to-day: 'I have sent a number of Pasteur water filters to Montauk, to be used in purifying the drinking water. If these are not enough, we will have all drinking water boiled before it is given to the men. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the contamination of the water, which is the cause of most typhoid fever.'"—The Brooklyn Eagle.

The Pasteur water filter, which we desire neither to decry nor to advertise, is, like other good water filters, adapted to a certain purpose. It will, like any other good filter, when in efficient condition, strain out and separate from the water of the thirsty all coarse sand and gravel, sticks, stones, fish, dead or living; frogs, eels, visible algae, ship's tackle, and articles of clothing left in the water by inconsiderate suicides or forgetful bathers. But what in the name of bacteriology does the Surgeon General of the United States Army mean by saying that he proposes to employ water filters as a defense against polluted-water diseases, and if "they are not enough" he will then have the water boiled?

Does Dr. Sternberg believe that the germs of typhoid fever, for instance, can be excluded from drinking water by means of a filter? In effect, he says that he will try the filter, and then, if infection spreads, he will boil the water. Why not boil it in the first place, after filtering? Does he know any other absolutely certain method of destroying bacteria? Is any method short of an absolutely certain one to be relied on in a camp reeking with infection?

It has of late become tolerably plain why we have had so much typhoid fever in the soldiers' camps. Typhoid infection is the result of ignorance and filthy habits. There is no excuse or palliation for the appearance of this disease in a camp. It is a scandal and a crime, for which in every instance the responsibility ought to be fixed by a court-martial.

THE STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

All observers returning from Cuba agree that the efficiency of the fighting force of the United States Army is in marked and painful contrast with the inefficiency of the staff departments. For this inefficiency there are various reasons assigned, but one reason, which is well recognized in the army, has not heretofore been recognized by the public. That is the transfer to the line and the command of troops of experienced and competent staff officers.

The theory of our military organization is that it should be readily expansible in time of war. For this reason it is quite proper and indeed necessary that the army, especially in the staff departments, should be, in time of peace, "top-heavy." That is to say, it is necessary that we should maintain a staff more numerous than the army needs in time of peace, in order that it shall meet the requirements of a greatly and suddenly increased army.

In time of peace the staff positions are of course most sought after. The work is very much pleasanter than the irksome, monotonous, and thankless work of a line officer in a remote post. Accordingly, the staff departments are manned by officers who, by merit or otherwise, have found favor with the War Department. But when war breaks out, the chances of distinction and promotion come from service in the field. Accordingly, the officers who have had their choice in time of peace and chosen the staff, in time of war choose the line and try to obtain their choice. But this pressure should, of course, be firmly resisted in view of the efficiency of the army. They have learned the business of the staff departments, and it is of vital importance that that business should be well done and done by experienced men. Nevertheless, the Secretary of War has shown himself no more capable of resisting this pressure than any other, and the staff departments have been stripped of many of their most experienced men. Four of the leading officers in the Adjutant General's Department, three in the Inspector General's, including its chief; one at least in the Quartermaster's, one in the Medical, and four in the Engineers have been made general officers in the volunteer army. That they should have desired the transfer was natural, but that they should have been allowed to make it was not at all creditable. To the withdrawal of such men the inefficiency of the staff departments is without doubt very largely due.

The Secretary of War has contributed still more to the demoralization of the staff departments by the appointment of incompetent civilians not to the lowest ranks alone, but almost to the highest. He seems to have taken the ground that it did not much matter who was put in charge of the most important work. Not only has he replaced with inexperienced men the experienced men who were allowed to withdraw, but he has in very many cases put these inexperienced men over the heads of the experienced and competent men who had to teach the newcomers their business and to teach it to them in time of actual war. The disgust and discouragement of these competent officers have doubtless co-operated with the incompetency of the incompetent to produce the results that we see. It is no wonder that the administrative departments of the army have so completely broken down. Nor is there any doubt upon whom the responsibility lies.

Profoundly gratifying to the American people as is the peace secured by the triumph of our arms, hardly less so is the proof of real wisdom on the part of the Spanish Government in assenting to our terms. What internal troubles that unfortunate land may yet have to suffer it is a good augury for its future that the Ministry of Señor Sagasta, under the authority and guidance of the Queen Regent, has felt itself strong enough to do the right thing and face the consequences. It will be the sincere desire of the body of the American people and the devout prayer of many that no disturbance or distress may follow this act of real patriotism, and that the nation whose courage and fortitude under sore disadvantages have won our respect may enter upon a career of uninterrupted progress and prosperity.

Our neighbor The Sun is in error in saying that the protocol that has been arranged between the Administration and the French Minister representing Spain "is an informal statement or interpretation of the preliminary agreement for peace." An "interpretation" is precisely what it is not, since it is merely a record, list, or statement of the points that have been agreed to, the chief terms and conditions of peace that will be before the Peace Commission for interpretation and more precise final statement in the treaty. Powers not at war meeting as the European powers met at the Berlin Congress to draw up a treaty in the common interest may, and usually do, prepare a protocol or first draft of the intended instrument in order that each power may know how far it must go and to what its assent is asked. So in the preliminary discussions that open a negotiation for peace it is customary, when the negotiation has reached the stage of a general agreement upon terms stated, to draw up a protocol embodying those terms. The details, the minor matters, and the definitive draft of the treaty are then left to the Peace Commissioners.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Compromising with evil is something which English-speaking people do, not infrequently, but a large majority of them have an invincible reluctance for ever admitting in words either the necessity or the wisdom of that policy, and the result is that we have constantly to hear a large amount of discussion that produces no visible effect. A case in point is the sale of intoxicants to soldiers under what has come to be known as the "canteen system." This is undoubtedly a compromise with evil. The establishment of the canteens was bitterly opposed, and their maintenance is as bitterly denounced, by the comparatively moderate as well as the obviously extreme advocates of temperance. Moreover, the canteens have been as often condemned by military authorities, who, like Gen. Shafter, argue the question from the standpoint of soldierly efficiency, as by those, who, like Gen. Howard, place at least equal emphasis on the moral aspects of the controversy. Yet the canteens remain, and the prospect for their speedy abolition is no better now than it was some time ago. The defense of these drinking places really amounts to nothing more than the assertion that the men are bound to drink to a greater or less extent, whatever difficulties may be put in their way, and that without a regulated supply of the milder stimulants close at hand they would go further and fare much worse. No attempt is ever made to prove that alcohol, except occasionally as a medicine, does the soldier any good, while it is common knowledge, rather than common belief, that alcohol is vastly oftener harmful to him than harmless. The plea that canteen profits make possible a pleasing addition to regular army rations does not deserve consideration by reasoning beings. The fact is that all the logic of fact and experience is on the side of those who oppose the canteens—all of it, that is, except the better-than-the-worst argument. That, too, is based on fact and experience, and as yet it has prevailed over all the rest. The subject is a difficult and delicate one, but beyond question the tendency of the age is helping the foes of the canteen. Everything else aside, the drunken soldier is useless, a drinking soldier is a poor reliance, and strict, possibly total, abstinence makes for health, strength, and—victory. Now, victory in the soldier's business is very important.

—Amateur financiers with a liking for real money and stability therewith are menaced with the loss of an argument which they have often found effective with opposing amateurs of argentine tendencies. That argument was an enumeration of the countries in which silver was the circulating medium, and a comparison of their condition, commercial and intellectual, with the condition of countries where gold had everything its own way. So rapidly, however, are the little backward nations getting out of the white column into the yellow one that in time it may occur to one of the silver men to turn the tables on his hitherto triumphant foe. When the latter says: "Just look at the sort of folks that uphold the silver standard!" the former may retort: "Just look at the sort of folks that are adopting the gold standard!" And that will be most painful—and silencing—to the amateur of the first part. Peradventure he will recover, however, and by giving the question a little real study he can easily find a way to make capital out of the adhesion even of Korea to his pet theory.

—It has come at last! A court, and an Appellate Court at that, has decided not only that tips must be given to servitors who expect them, but that said servitors can fix the amount of the tip, and seize and sequestrate the personal property of persons who give either no tip at all, or a tip that is of unsatisfactory size. This momentous issue was settled in Austria and in Vienna, where the Higher Court, after a dignified delay of nearly two years, has just decreed that a hotel porter to whom had been offered an inadequate "pourboire" by a guest about to take his departure was justified in carrying back the wretched man's luggage to the hotel and depositing it with the manager. Six florins was tendered to him for thirty-eight days of personal service, and he demanded ten. The Appeal Court, in confirming the dismissal by the court below of a charge of "extortion accompanied with threats and injury to property," ruled that a servant who received no wages was thrown for his subsistence on the generosity of the visitors, a fact of which the particular visitor was judicially held to have been aware; and that personal service for thirty-eight days, "according to the local usage of ten kreuzers a day," amounted to at least twelve florins, and that the man was not only entitled at law to this sum, but was "quite within his legal rights in retaining the luggage to secure himself against pecuniary loss." The New York Times has high reverence for judicial decisions, but if ever a United States court renders such a judgment as that it purposes to preach instant rebellion, even to the shedding of blood.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment, in a letter published by The Times yesterday, asserted that, with a few exceptions, the Cuban soldiers who have come under his observation in the vicinity of Santiago "are a dirty, filthy, lazy lot." Another paragraph of his letter thus describes the result of hardship and illness upon the members of his own gallant organization: "All ten years older, poor fellows, and as ragged as Coxey's army could ever hope to be. Water is a mile away, and most of the men are so weak that they get it only for drinking and cooking, and their appearance suggests almost as much repugnance to soap as that of our friends the Cubans." The characterizations are widely different, and yet in each case is not about the same thing revealed? It is far, indeed, from our intention to claim or even to hint that the men who served under Garcia are the equals of those in Lieut. Col. Smith's command, that rags and uncleanliness were as unnatural and as distasteful to the one as to the other, and yet the fact that each class, when subjected to similar conditions, the one for years and the other for a few weeks, have ceased to carry water long distances for any purposes except drinking and cooking might, we think, be taken into consideration. We would not have the Lieutenant Colonel find less of pathos in the appearance of the Seventy-first men, but could he not have mitigated a little the contempt with which he described the wretched Cubans? Our boys, when they return to civilization, will instantly and gladly resume the habits of civilization. Is it not just possible that the Cubans, also, will amend their ways when life becomes for them something better than a desperate struggle against remorseless tyranny, against murderers in uniform, and civil officers who ever stretched out one hand for bribes and with the other pointed to a dungeon?

—And a timid word or two might possibly be said for that hasty and foolish person, Gen. Garcia. He left undone innumerable things which he should have done in the course of his short alliance with the American forces, and he did almost as many things which he should not have done, but of war as he understands war, he doesn't seem to be at all weary. The policy of charging up a hill against intrenched foes did not appeal to his barbaric fancy, but it must not be forgotten that other critics than he are now finding fault with such charges, and intimating somewhat plainly that a preliminary use of cannon is wise in such cases. Be that as it may, Gen. Garcia has removed himself to a considerable distance from Yankee stores of bacon and hardtack, and he is making things so lively in the neighborhood of Holguin that his prospects of capturing the big garrison of Spanish regulars in that city are giving serious thought to the diplomats of Washington and Madrid. Garcia would be none the worse for some more common sense and some more patience with the humor of American privates and the courtesy of American Generals, neither of which fit in with Iberian standards, but after his poor Cuban fashion he seems to be a fighting man of considerable persistence and a certain rude skill.

—Leo XIII. fully realizes, it is said, the precarious state of his health, but he refuses to heed the advice of his physician to rest and almost completely cease mental work, declaring, with an obstinacy which is the despair of Dr. Lapponi, that he wishes to die in harness. So it happens that in the evening, after having said his rosary, there is no one with sufficient authority to prevent him from sitting at his desk to write Latin couplets, many times falling asleep over them. This writing is not only a mental but a physical effort, as the Pope's hand trembles so much that he has often to hold it with his left. Even then his handwriting is so shaky and irregular as to be almost illegible to those who are not accustomed to it. It required the most urgent pleading on the part of his doctor to obtain the postponement of the great Belgian and French workingmen's pilgrimage, which should have come to Rome in the beginning of August, but the Pope would on no account renounce the pleasure of receiving the American pilgrimage, led by Father Smith, which is expected in Rome in a few days on the way to Lourdes.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Kentucky farmer in Mercer County, Ky., has just sold his farm of 650 acres, said to be the finest land in the Blue Grass section, for $50,000.

* * *

The will of the late Dr. Theodore H. E. Gruel, which was admitted to probate in Philadelphia on Thursday, contains this clause: "My niece, Mrs. Bertha Lutz, shall have all that is pertaining to the family of Gruel. I wish that she should take great care of a basket containing the hair of members of my family for a hundred and fifty years back."

* * *

Citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have formed a society with the purpose of erecting in their city a memorial statue of Ensign Worth Bagley, their townsman, who was the first American to fall in the war with Spain.

* * *

A negro regular soldier, lately from Santiago, who has seen much service on the Western plains in recent years, says that the Spaniards in Cuba fight like the Indians, but they are not as brave as the Indians.

* * *

The serious and almost fatal illness of a woman in Cleveland, Ohio, has been attributed by her physician to her having swallowed, in drinking a cup of coffee, a fly which had eaten some of the poison on fly paper.

* * *

Light Street, in Baltimore, opposite the wharves, is so light at night that the steamboat men are complaining that the glare blinds them, and are begging that some of the electric lights be removed or better shaded.

* * *

Two robins in building a nest in a tree in the yard of a residence in Chicago wove into it a small American flag, and now it can be seen fluttering in the breeze, to the great delight of the children of the family and neighborhood, not to mention the older folks.

* * *

Col. George W. F. Vernon and wife of Baltimore, having completed twenty-five years of happy married life, are about starting on a silver wedding tour, intending to "take in" New York, Newport, the Hudson River, Lake George, Saratoga, Fort Ticonderoga, and Montpelier.

* * *

A Chicago physician has sued the Illinois State Board of Health for $50,000 damages because they said, apparently under a misapprehension, that his license to practice medicine was irregular. Charges which were made against him by the attorney of the board were dismissed by the court.

* * *

John T. McGraw, whom the Democrats of the Second District of West Virginia have nominated for Representative in Congress, is said to be the largest land holder in the State. He is a graduate of Yale, a lawyer, and actively interested in the State's railroad, coal, lumber, and oil development.

IN DEFENSE OF CAPT. EVANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to say that, in my judgment, the letter of Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon in reply to Capt. Evans is not representative of the Christian public, the Christian Church, or the Christian clergy. In one particular, and in one only, do I think the letter of Capt. Evans in any sense defective In saying that the personal and explicit giving of thanks at such an occasion as our naval victory at Santiago was "a matter of taste," he seems to imply that Capt. Philip acted in bad taste. That expression (if so intended) was unfortunate, and it would have been unfortunate even if it had been true, but it was not true. Such an act, at such a time, is not a matter of taste, whether bad or good. It is simply a matter of temperament. At such a moment all standards of propriety give way to the simpler standards of reality. Reality is the only test. If the emotion and the words of Capt. Philip were genuine, or, in other words, if Capt. Philip was true to himself, true to his own convictions and his own heart as a man, what he did was wisely and nobly and rightly done. It is because his words have met this test of reality that they have awakened sympathy and appreciation.

Upon the other hand, the letter of Capt. Evans bears the same test. It is the expression of a man who, speaking on the defensive, speaks with perfect manliness, simplicity, and directness, from the ground of his own temperament. Therefore, his words also have awakened sympathy and appreciation. It is manifest that he has been true to himself. He thought, and spoke, and acted, naturally and instinctively from his own heart. The personal expressiveness of the one man—the personal silence of the other—each rings true to the only test which is applicable under such conditions. Each man thanked God. Each man thanked God in his own way. If Capt. Philip had observed the silence of Capt. Evans he would have been a coward. If Capt. Evans had used the words of Capt. Philip he would have been a hypocrite. Each man was true to himself; to his own impulse of duty, affection, and gratitude: and each man, because he was true to himself, played the part of the American, the gentleman, and the Christian.

It is a question of temperament. It is a question of individuality. Men are different, and the American people know that men are different. They love Capt. Philip. They know that he did not thank God in the spirit of religious ostentation. For his heart went up in his words. They love Capt. Evans. They know that he did not keep back his words from a niggardly or cowardly reluctance. For his heart went up through his silence. They know that his character as a "blasphemer" is more of a newspaper tradition than a fact. They know that his letter is not full of "insinuations" and braggadocio; that it is a document of honesty, manliness, and genuine religion. These things are everywhere recognized, and, from what I know of men, I can say that they are nowhere more clearly recognized than by the clergy of the Christian Church.

EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY.
The Rectory, St. John's Church, Kingston-on-the-Hudson, Aug. 11, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest and with other emotions the open letter written by a certain minister of the Gospel to Capt. Evans of the battleship Iowa. Since the reverend gentleman is such an adept in the art of administering public rebuke, he should prove a graceful recipient of the same, nor object to the fact that in a journal so eminently fair and open-minded as The Times the one addressed to him should find place as well as that addressed to Capt. Evans.

Let us ignore, for the present, the fact that the writer of this open letter to Capt. Evans is a minister of the Gospel, and see upon what grounds this man reproves and judges another. Mr. Bacon, then, called Capt. Evans "a notorious, foul-mouthed blasphemer," and alluded to his "dirty habit of profane swearing." He also suggests, as suitable to this gallant officer, the following titles, "Swearing Bob," "Swaggering Bob," "Blustering Bob," "Advertising Bob." The only grounds for all this abuse (which the writer calls reproof) is the fact that the reporters in quoting Capt. Evans have represented him as using rather strong expressions.

Is Mr. Bacon a recently arrived immigrant, that he should take seriously the half-joking, half-affectionate characterization of a popular hero? At all events, he betrays himself as only too ready to fling virulent abuse broadcast. He does not know (nor does the writer) whether Capt. Evans swears or not. But if America must give up all her heroes who have committed this folly, what a poverty-stricken history were hers! That diminished roll of honor would lack its most shining names. Not that we approve of swearing. Far from it. But still less do we approve of reckless accusations and of selecting for special vituperation one unfortunate from among the many equally guilty.

So much for the justice of the savory epithets quoted. Now as to the letter written by Capt. Evans in his own defense; the public may take its choice between that and the letter written by Mr. Bacon. It is astounding that the latter should venture such comparison. Vituperation is cheap, as we may judge from its free use by the reprover of Capt. Evans, and it is amusing enough that such a past master in abuse should call a man to account for "implying" that "in his opinion" another had acted "in bad taste"—not that it is fair to say that Capt. Evans did make any such implication!

The tendency of abusive epithets to work up into a frenzy him who conceives them is well known, and finds further proof in this Mr. Bacon, for he makes a direct misstatement. Referring to Capt. Philip's thanksgiving, he remarks cynically: "You were just going to do the same thing on your own ship if you had not been interrupted," meaning that such is the claim made (untruthfully) by Capt. Evans in his letter of defense. What Capt. Evans did say was that he had given permission to his Chaplain (upon request from the Chaplain) to offer thanksgiving for victory. This is a very different matter. But an abusive tongue needs no just occasion. It only requires for its defilement some shining mark.

So much for the justice of the charge brought by one man against another; so much for the fitness of the "rebuke" to its occasion. And let the appropriateness of rewarding our heroes with abuse be entirely passed over. But there is another point which may not be overlooked. This Leonard Woolsey Bacon is a minister of the Gospel. Now, a soldier who disobeys commands is dealt with summarily enough; an officer who acts independently of his General is not to be tolerated. But what shall be said of a minister of the Christian Church who utterly and publicly disregards the teachings and precepts of the Founder of Christianity, thereby bringing shame upon the whole organization? "Respect for the cloth" must yield to love of the faith. Let such ministers of the Gospel as disregard all principles of allegiance to their professed Master dispense also with all official claims to respect. The Church organization is as much endangered by their conduct as would be the welfare of an army by officers who disregard orders from headquarters.

The public will know how to choose between an abusive minister and a swearing hero—if it must come to that! Capt. Evans need not fear the epithets cast at him by an officer who has disregarded the express orders of his Commander in Chief.

VIRGINIA YEAMAN REMNITZ.
Madison, N. J., Aug. 11, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Aug. 11 gives space to a wordy and censorious "open letter" from Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon to Capt. Robley D. Evans, which is one of the finest examples of the survival of Puritan prejudice in modern times that has lately been made public. It were not difficult to surmise with which of these two leaders the vast majority of manly men would rather sail. Dr. Bacon's quasi-courteous hectoring spirit reminds me of a good story.

One of our best-known and most highly esteemed American Bishops was recently traveling by stage coach in the Adirondacks. The good man, in common with his fellow-travelers, was somewhat scandalized, it appears, by the strong language indulged in by the driver, a local jehu. At length the Bishop concluded to enter a mild protest and expostulation, which he did, in the hearing of all present. The knight of the ribbons heard him through as patiently as possible, then gave the following reply:

"Well, now, Bishop, you see it's just about this way, ain't it? Here you've been going on preaching for a good many years and I've been going on swearing for a good many years—but I guess we don't either of us mean anything by it!"

E. H. CLEVELAND.
Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 11, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Profanity is, I trust, as repugnant to me as to anybody. But of the two, I believe that, as a Christian, I would sooner swear a good deal than write such a letter to anybody as the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon has addressed publicly to Capt. Robley D. Evans.

PRESBYTERIAN.
New York, Aug. 11, 1898.

Dr. Koch and His Mosquitoes.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

We once heard a very eminent and scholarly Bishop say that, in his experience, some learned men were the greatest fools. We do not care to apply this harshly to Prof. Koch, but will mildly suggest that he is out of his reckoning. Prof. Koch of anti-tuberculosis fame has made a new discovery. He has come forward with the startling announcement that he knows what causes malaria. It's mosquitoes.

He might just as well have included sand-flies, gnats, and bedbugs. The New York Times cleverly turns the tables upon the professor. It says: "Now, Prof. Koch may be a very great man, but he has simply begged the question. If mosquitoes cause malaria, what causes mosquitoes? That's what this patient world wishes to know. Tell us how to get rid of the mosquitoes, and we shall not worry about the malaria."

The presumed origin of the mosquitoes is water, yet Dr. Koch insists that malaria is not water-borne. The facts are against him, but just now he has his mosquito theory in full blast.

Educate the Cubans.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, in conversation with a newspaper man recently, declared:

"We owe it to Cuba to preserve order by force, whether it may be one, two, or five years, until she shall prove herself capable of self-government. I believe that to leave Cuba without an established Government to hold her people in check would be to precipitate horrors worse than those of the French Revolution. Our obligation to Cuba will not have been fulfilled until the complete establishment of self-government."

Justice Brewer, who is a humanitarian and not an expansionist, epitomizes in these words the whole duty of our Government toward Cuba. But the primary duty necessarily involves other incidental obligations; and in order to make the Cubans capable of self-government they will need, first of all, a system of common schools.

NUGGETS.

Less Demonstrative.

Aguinaldo still keeps his gold whistle, but does not blow it quite so loudly.—Washington Star.

Cervera's Dash.

Has any one observed that Cervera's — ended with the : after a brief . ?—Inquirer in The Sun.

Great Reduction.

A down-town toy store displays this sign: "Fifty dolls reduced to 2 dolls."—Philadelphia Record.

Not Very Prevalent.

A writer declares that bashfulness is a disease. This may be true—but there are lots of immunes.—Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

A Mystery.

An engaged young man hears all about the faults of his sweetheart's relatives, but she will deny after marriage that they have any faults.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Rough Usage.

"Why, he abused me like—like—"
"Like a pickpocket?"
"Worse than that. More like a Judge sentencing a pickpocket."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE MARINES AT CAIMANERA.

James Pym in Typographical Journal.

Well done, marines!
Yours to brunt the ambush'd foeman; yours the vanguard, as of yore;
Yours to hoist and hold the standard 'mid the death hail on the shore;
Yours to scent the fume of venom borne upon the breath of hate,
While the spectred bush re-echoed, as the bullets sought their fate:
"Well done, marines! well done!"

Well done, marines!
With Manila's hardy fighters—serried monsters' mighty play—
With the gory girdled heroes blocking Santiago Bay—
Place the gallant soldier-sailors, first the bayonets to breast;
Blaze the chaparral forever over Caimanera's crest:
"Well done, marines! well done!"

Well done, marines!
Blazon this upon the 'scutcheon of the soldiers of the sea;
On the scroll of fame inscribe it; write it bold in history.
When the coming generations read the story of to-day
Let the burning words impel them, in their gratitude, to say:
"Well done, marines! well done!"

Well done, marines!
When the pearls of Carib's waters freedom's diadem adorn;
When the eagle drives the vulture forth to face his fated scorn;
When the flag of "Cuba Libre" greets its natal dawning sky,
Loud above the acclaims ringing shall the chorus'd Nation cry:
"Well done, marines! well done!"

PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED

The Queen's Speech Expresses Congratulations Upon the Work of Both Houses.

REFERS TO OUR SPANISH WAR

Hopes that an Honorable and Enduring Peace Will Be the Result—The Chinese Situation Alluded to by Her Majesty.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The British Parliament was prorogued to-day. After the House of Commons had transacted some business, the members, according to custom, proceeded to the House of Lords, where the Queen's speech was read. They then returned to the House of Commons, where the speech was again read. Parliament was then formally prorogued until Oct. 20.

The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with other nations continue friendly. I have witnessed with the deepest sorrow the hostilities which have taken place between Spain and the United States, two nations to which my empire is bound by many ties of affection and traditions. Negotiations recently opened give fair ground for hoping that the deplorable conflict will be brought to a termination by the conclusion of an honorable and enduring peace.

"The changes which have taken place in the territorial relations of other powers with the Chinese Empire induced me to conclude agreements, whereby the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei and certain positions adjacent to my colony of Hongkong were leased to me by the Emperor of China. I trust these arrangements will conduce to the maintenance of his independence and the security of his empire, and be favorable to the development of the extensive commerce carried on between the peoples of Great Britain and China."

Paragraph 3 refers to the guaranteeing, in conjunction with Russia and France, of the loan to enable Greece to pay the Turkish war indemnity.

The fourth paragraph expresses satisfaction at the conclusion of the convention with France, finally settling West African questions.

The speech then refers to the arrangement made to establish at an early date penny postage between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, and elsewhere, makes reference to the plague still existing in certain portions of Western India and the Punjab, and concludes:

"I am thankful that bountiful harvests have been gathered throughout the greater part of India, and that the internal and external trade of the country are rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the famine.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the defense of my Empire. The sacrifices asked of you are severe, but no greater than the exigencies of the present time require. I am glad to recognize the value of the provisions to which you have assented for increasing the strength and efficiency of my army.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I have seen with much gratification that you have this year added to the statute book an important measure assimilating the local institutions of Ireland to those of England and Scotland. I trust this valuable reform will tend to strengthen the bonds which unite the people of Great Britain and Ireland and increase their common affection for the fundamental institutions of the realm."

After expressing satisfaction at the adoption of bills enabling the accused to testify in their own behalf, for preventing the abuse of patronage, and the occupation of benefices of the Established Church, "the principles of which bills have been generally accepted for many years, though, hitherto, there has been no opportunity to make them law," the speech ends with:

"I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend you."

WIDOW OF ACTOR TERRISS DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Terriss, the widow of William Terriss, the actor, who was stabbed and killed by a man named Richard Arthur Prince, as he was about to enter the stage door of the Adelphi Theatre on Dec. 16 last, died of cancer this morning.

THE HOOLEY CASE RESUMED.

George Lawson Johnstone and Mr. Hooley Come to Blows—Charges of Bribery Arousing Interest.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—When the examination of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, in bankruptcy proceedings, was resumed to-day, Mr. Hooley, who has been suffering from sickness, unexpectedly attended, in spite of his physician's orders, and created an intense sensation by informing the Registrar that while entering court Mr. George Lawson Johnstone of Kingwood, Kent, son of John Lawson Johnstone, who purchased the Prince of Wales's racing cutter Britannia, and who afterward sold her to Mr. Hooley, approached the latter, drew him to one side, and said:

"If you say anything further about us, I shall enter the witness box and state what I know about your wife's funds."

Mr. Hooley added: "I cut him across the head with a stick."

The Registrar thereupon directed Mr. Hooley and his cousel to forthwith proceed to Justice Wright's court and enter a charge of contempt of court against Mr. Johnstone.

The examination of Mr. Hooley was eventually adjourned until Monday, after Mr. George Lawson Johnstone, who is a former Director of the Bovril Company, the Earl of Albemarle, and others had denied the illegitimacy of their dealings with Mr. Hooley.

Th Earl of Albemarle admitted he had received £9,000, but he said he understood the money was the result of a speculation Mr. Hooley had undertaken in his behalf, and he was quite willing to repay the amount to whoever was entitled to it.

Before the court adjourned, Mr. George Lawson Johnstone entered the witness box and apologized for the incident, earlier in the day which caused Mr. Hooley to use his cane belligerently, and which induced the Registrar to instruct counsel to enter a charge of contempt of court against him. After the apology, the Registrar allowed the matter to drop.

The motion was made by counsel for the official receiver to commit Earl De La Warr and Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw, and Rucker for contempt of court in attempting to induce Mr. Hooley to falsify his evidence, was partially heard. On Wednesday last, in support of the application for leave to serve notice upon Earl De La Warr and the others, that a motion would be made to-day to commit them for contempt of court, counsel presented a telegram from Earl De La Warr to Mr. Hooley asking him to make it clear that the Earl had not received £50,000 for joining the Dunlop Company; that he had not kept anything due the Earl of Albemarle; that no conditions were made in regard to payment for joining the board; that he had not introduced Mr. Hooley to Lord Greville, and asking Mr. Hooley to say he had not had any communication with Earl De La Warr since his first examination.

Counsel for Earl De La Warr to-day said he was not prepared at present to cross-examine, but he added Earl De La Warr was ready forthwith to deny that he had attempted to bribe Mr. Hooley.

AMERICAN SHIP ON FIRE.

Baring Brothers Likely to be a Total Loss at Kobe.

KOBE, Aug. 12.—The American ship Baring Brothers, Capt. Smalley, is on fire at this port, and will probably be a total loss. Part of the outward cargo is on board.

The ship Baring Brothers sailed from New York on Dec. 12 for Yokohama, arriving there on May 22. She was last reported in port at Yokohama on July 7. The ship was built in Thomaston, Me., in 1877, hails from that port, is owned by E. O'Brien, and registers 2,091 tons.

SMUGGLER JAGO ARRESTED.

Chief Officer of the White Star Line Steamship Britannic Captured at Queenstown on the Lucania.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 12.—J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star Line steamship Britannic, who is charged with being concerned in robbing the mails and in smuggling, was arrested here this morning on the arrival at this port of the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which left New York on Saturday, Aug. 6.

At an extraordinary meeting of the court this evening Jago was charged with stealing letters from the mails, and was remanded for a week. He was taken to the jail at Cork.

The detectives who boarded the steamer on her arrival here, at 6:30 A. M., to search for Jago had little difficulty in finding him, as he traveled under his own name. He was found in a second-cabin berth, and was arrested and charged with the theft of bonds from the Britannic's mails. Jago denies being concerned in the theft of the bonds, but he admits being implicated in the smuggling transactions which were revealed after the arrest of Third Officer John Kynaston of the Britannic in Jersey City on Aug. 6, after trying to cash coupons belonging to twenty stolen Government bonds. The prisoner said he fled because of his connection with the smuggling transactions.

Jago is said by the customs officials and Post Office Inspectors in this city to be the leader of the gang that has carried on the most extensive system of smuggling and ocean steamship mail robbing that has come to light in recent years. Several other members of the gang are already under arrest. They are John Kynaston, third officer of the Britannic, who was arrested in Jersey City on Friday last for attempting to cash coupons from United States bonds, which he was charged with having rifled from the mails, and Henry Galway, Thomas Tighe, and William Bernard, stewards on the Britannic, who were arrested by Customs Officer Kruckman for smuggling into this port 34,000 yards of fine lace.

Among Jago's effects in his stateroom was found a telegram in cipher, for which a key was found, from J. Bradley of Selby, England, showing that he was Jago's brother-in-law, and that he was Jago's agent for the disposal of stolen goods in England. A warrant has been issued for Bradley's arrest.

Before sailing, Jago intrusted some letters to Henry Clark, chief steward of the Lucania, to be mailed on the arrival of the vessel at Queenstown. A request was also sent to Queenstown for Clark's arrest. The advices from there yesterday morning do not state whether Clark was arrested with Jago or not.

Jago had two confederates in New York—one a representative of an out-of-town dry goods house, and the other a member of a large wholesale dry goods firm in this city. These two men will be arrested as soon as instructions are received from Washington.

RAILROAD WRECK IN ITALY.

Nine Persons Killed and Forty Seriously Injured Near Ponte Decimo.

GENOA, Italy, Aug. 12.—In a collision yesterday evening between a passenger train and a freight train, near Ponte Decimo, nine persons were killed and forty were seriously injured.

The freight train, which was very heavy, was drawn by three engines. After it had entered the Glori Tunnel the train stopped at a steep grade, the engines being unable to pull the cars any further. Then the tunnel became filled with the gases from the engines, asphyxiating the drivers and stokers, whereupon the train slid backward, and, gaining fearful speed, struck the passenger train at the tunnel entrance, demolishing both trains.

KILLED IN YOKOHAMA HARBOR.

Two American Women Missionaries Lose Their Lives in a Collision.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 12.—The steamer Victoria has just arrived from the Orient, bringing news of a frightful accident in Yokohama Harbor, whereby two women missionaries of the American Mission Board, Misses Simons and Allen, lost their lives. The two ladies had a number of friends who were journeying to this side of the Pacific by the Empress of Japan, and they went out in a launch to see them off.

The good-byes being said, the two ladies were going ashore in the launch, when a junk which was sailing into the harbor, running swiftly before the wind, collided with the launch. The junk's bowsprit was driven against Miss Simons with terrific force. It struck her in the abdomen and impaled her, killing her instantly. Her companion, Miss Allen, was struck about the shoulders and head by the unwieldy bow of the Chinese vessel, and she was terribly cut and lascerated. She lingered in pain for the greater part of a day in the Yokohama Hospital, and died on July 30, a few hours before the Victoria sailed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Miss Belle J. Allen and Miss Maude E. Simons, the two missionaries who were killed in Yokohama Harbor July 30, were graduates of the Chicago Methodist Training School for Missionaries and were well known in religious circles.

Miss Allen came from Darbyville, Ohio, and was appointed to the Japanese station from the Cincinnati branch. She was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1886. She entered the Chicago Training School in the Fall of the same year and left for Japan in 1888. After some preliminary work in that country she was transferred to Nagasaki, where she staid three years. From Nagasaki she went to Sendai, where she had been up to the time of her untimely death.

THE POPE HAS RECOVERED.

He Receives Cardinal Rampolla and Others in Audience.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Pope has recovered his usual health. He rose at 9 o'clock this morning, and conferred for half an hour with Dr. Lapponi, after which he received Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State. During the afternoon the Pontiff received others in audience.

The Most Rev. A. Langevin, O. M., Archbishop of Manitoba, arrived yesterday on the Campania. Archbishop Langevin was much pleased to hear that the peace protocol had been signed. He said that he had had an audience with Pope Leo XIII. about a month ago, and that he did not think his Holiness appeared much different from what he did twenty-one years ago.

"Of course I know that the Pope is just that much older, but I also remember that his Holiness had a deathly pale face and was feeble. At his advanced years the Pope's passing away cannot long be delayed. When I spoke to him he asked anxiously about the United States and Canada, talked of England, France, and Germany, and expressed sorrow that the United States and Spain were at war."

LORD MAYOR SEEKS PLEASURE.

London Dignitary Does Not Desire Any Especial Attentions Here.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The visit of the Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. Horatio David Davies, Member of Parliament for Chatham, to America is purely a pleasure trip, according to information given by W. J. Soulsby, who has been Secretary to twenty-three Lord Mayors, and who also organized the famous municipal dinners given to Messrs. Phelps and Bayard. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Soulsby adds, is not anxious that any special attention be shown to him at a period when every one, like himself, is taking a rest.

Besides visiting New York, the Lord Mayor will visit Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and Niagara. He is a great picture collector and a warm admirer of America and Americans.

Mr. Croker and Lord Mayor Davies.

It is reported that Lord Mayor Davies of London, his daughter, his private secretary, W. J. Soulsby, and C. B. and Bourke Roche will be dined at Delmonico's by Richard Croker on the evening of their arrival in this city. They will sail from London on the Teutonic next Wednesday, and will remain in this city three days.

The Popular Demand.

From The Rochester Herald.

The demand for the removal of Secretary Alger is growing rapidly. Even many Republican organs admit his inefficiency and the necessity for a change.

HOBSON'S AIR-BAG TESTS

The Lieutenant Spends the Day at Staten Island Supervising the Work.

NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

He Holds an Informal Reception at the Hotel Majestic and Receives a Poem by the Countess de Bremont.

Lieut. Hobson spent the day at Staten Island yesterday, where he was engaged in personally supervising the work of testing some of the rubber bags and the safety valves which will be used in the attempt to raise the Cristobal Colon. The tests were made off the Merritt-Chapman dock at Stapleton, but were not completed yesterday. The testing will be continued to-day in the East River.

Lieut. Hobson was accompanied by representatives of the bag company, and the valve companies, and Superintendent Andrews of the Merritt-Chapman Company. The wrecking tug William Cooley and the wrecking barge Henry Seymour were employed in making the tests.

The principal tests were confined to the operations of the automatic valves, which are to be attached to the bags, and without which the bags are almost useless.

In raising the Colon, it is planned to use 138 rubber air-tight bags, each of which measures 10 feet by 5 and has a capacity equivalent to 400 cubic feet of compressed air at the pressure intended for use. Their individual lifting capacity is eight tons, and this amount of buoyancy, aided by pontoons and other devices, is expected to float the ship. The great difficulty with the bags is that, as they are inflated at a submersion where the pressure of water counteracts the pressure inside, they burst through expansion when they have performed their work and reach the surface. The automatic valves are supposed to overcome this tendency, by allowing sufficient air to escape to reduce the inside pressure to a point which the bags can stand when they reach the surface.

In the tests yesterday three anchors were let go at depths of thirty, forty, and sixty feet, but only two tests were made because of delays. In the first a bag without the automatic valve was submerged by the anchors at thirty feet, and the bag pumped to an inside pressure of twenty-eight feet, although it was designed to stand a pressure on the surface of thirty-five feet to the square inch. When this pressure was indicated as having been reached a diver cut the rope which secured the bag to the anchors. The bag shot up, leaping out of the water, and bounded along the suface, but did not explode.

The second bag was sunk at forty feet. When this bag, which was fitted out with valves, was pumped to its full capacity, a diver reported it defective. Lieut. Hobson, however, gave the signal and the bag was cut loose. It shot to the surface and burst immediately. In addition to the fact that the bag was defective, the Lieutenant pronounced the test not successful, because the rising of the bag was too rapid to permit the operation of the safety valve, which had hardly started to work before the bag was out of water and exposed to normal pressure on the outside. Had the bag been in a ship its rise would have been slow, perhaps taking several hours, and giving the valve plenty of opportunity to work. The tests will be more elaborate to-day.

Lieut. Hobson took lunch on board the Cooley as the guest of Superintendent Andrews. During the tests the boats were surrounded by a fleet of yachts and rowboats, and the Lieutenant was repeatedly cheered.

On his return Lieut. Hobson called at the Army and Navy Club early in the evening. From there he went to the Hotel Majestic, where he was the guest of Col. Henry H. Adams at dinner. Gen. Franz Sigel, Col. Thomas Wilson, and Col. Charles H. Brush sat down with the host and his guest. Later in the evening an informal reception was held in the foyer of the hotel, during which a poem, entitled "The Angel of Peace," and written by the Countess de Bremont, was presented to the Lieutenant.

It was said at the Army and Navy Club last night that it was Lieut. Hobson's intention to leave for Santiago to-day, but that he might change his plan, owing to the failure to complete the valve tests yesterday.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

Discussion by Members of the Brooklyn Single Tax League.

There was a discussion of the Philippines problem last night at the rooms of the Brooklyn Single Tax League, 1,101 Bedford Avenue.

The main address of the evening was by Henry G. Seaver, who took the ground that the Philippines should be annexed, provided the following conditions were guaranteed by treaty: Toleration of all religions and races; revenue derived solely from a tax on ground rents and monopoly franchises; free trade to avoid international trade complications.

With such conditions, Mr. Seaver said, there would be no need for anything more than a police force, instead of a large standing army, such as Spain had been obliged to maintain in the islands. It was hard to persuade a high-tariff Administration to adopt such a policy, but something must be done. In the conquered province of Santiago a modified form of the old Spanish tariff was maintained, which worked against the United States as well as other nations. Such a state of things could not continue and could not be maintained in the Philippines. He said he had written to Secretary Day proposing this scheme, and had received an acknowledgment of his letter.

Several short speeches were made, some of which were in opposition to Mr. Seaver's views.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW RULER.

England Heads Off a Petition to Retain Sir Herbert Murray.

ST JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 12.—It was announced to-day that Lieut. Col. Macallum, Governor of Lagos, West Africa, would succeed Sir Herbert Murray as Governor of Newfoundland.

The British Government, it is believed, acted so promptly because of the conditions created by the petition now circulating here for the retention of Sir Herbert Murray in the Governorship.

Duke's Marriage Offends the Church.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, is authorized to express the great displeasure of his Holiness at the action of a Vienna priest in marrying Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany, without a formal guaranty of the Catholic education of the offspring.

May Extend Street Cleaning System.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries, at their meeting at Pier A yesterday morning, received a communication from the Street Cleaning Department, requesting information about the use of docks in Brooklyn next year as dumps. It is proposed that the street-cleaning system in vogue in Manhattan be extended to Brooklyn, and the department wanted to know what docks could be had and the cost. There is only one public dock in Brooklyn, and if the department decides to open dumps the city will be compelled to rent the docks from private owners.

Aid for an Aged Woman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from Sophie C. Anderson of 19 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J., a check for $5 in response to the appeal of the Charity Organization Society for $150 to pay the rent of a woman eighty years old, who is dependant on the small wages of her niece. This woman has lived most of her life in New York, and for forty years in the same quarters. Until she became infirm she was the support of her invalid sister, now dead.

The Rockefeller Tax Cases.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—In the cases of John D. and William Rockefeller against the Assessors of the Village of North Tarrytown on the appeal from the assessed valuations for 1897 and 1898, Judge Barnard to-day appointed Congressman Henry Bacon of Goshen referee to hear the appeal and defense and report to the court.

SOCIETY DOINGS AT NEWPORT.

A Large Number of Dinner Parties and Luncheons Given Yesterday.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—Prof. Wisner this afternoon gave the third of his series of lectures in French at the residence of Mrs. John Clinton Gray. The subject was "Literature During the French Revolution." Among those present were Mrs. Gray, Miss Edith Gray, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William Gammell, Miss Clapp, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. Shirley Irving, Miss Whitwell, the Misses Stevens, Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Harry Gray, and Mrs. Russell Bellamy.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn entertained at dinner last evening.

Thomas F. Cushing and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. George L. Rives gave a dinner to-night.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained this evening.

Mrs. Astor and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden have cards out for dinner parties to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Robert Sedgwick entertained at luncheon to-day.

Arthur B. Emmons has recovered from his illness.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon to-day.

Harry Robbins of New York is the guest of Mrs. N. D Clapp.

Mrs. F. E. Fairchild is registered at the Casino.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore gave a small dance at Chateau-Sur-Mer this evening in honor of Miss Morton.

Mrs. H. M. Brooks will give a dinner-dance Aug. 22.

The Newport Clambake Club will have a bake at their clubhouse on Easton's Point to-morrow afternoon.

Among the cottagers entertaining this evening were the Marquise De Merinville, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Lispenard Stewart. Mr. E. A. Tower entertained at luncheon to-day on his yacht Tara.

A. Navarro is at the De Logerot.

The second General Court of the Society of Colonial Wars of Rhode Island was held at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society yesterday.

The Westchester and Philadelphia polo teams will line up at the old polo field to-morrow afternoon.

Matthew Astor Wilkes of New York is at the Riggs cottage.

Mrs. E. L. Schott has gone to the White Mountains.

Prof. D. Cady Eaton of Yale is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman.

Col. John Jacob Astor has returned from Rhinebeck.

Samuel Davis is a guest at Tower Top.

Gen. Francis M. Freeman is a guest of F. P. Freeman.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells entertained at dinner to-night.

This morning H. Roger Winthrop and Mr. William Burden left the dry sands of Spouting Rock beach in a canoe, not in bathing suits but in their street attire, and when about fifty feet distant from the beach were upset. Both swam back to the beach.

Mrs. C. H. Beech entertained at luncheon to-day.

Gov. Dyer has appointed O. H. P. Belmont a member of the committee to have charge of the welcome to be extended to the First Rhode Island Regiment on its return home.

In the running races held at Aquidneck Park this afternoon W. Spencer's horse won two heats and the horse owned by Robert W. Goelet in two races finished third. One of the horses in the race fell and broke a leg.

F. P. Garrettson has purchased a large block on Washington Square, where he will erect a hotel and business block.

The box office for the sale of seats for the Newport Horse Show opened to-day at the Casino with excellent results.

Bishop Potter will officiate at All Saints' Memorial Chapel Sunday.

Mrs. F. O. French has cards out for a dinner party to-morrow evening.

A golf match is announced for to-morrow afternoon at the Golf Club.

Secretary Joostens of the Belgian Legation, Mrs. H. W. Harriman, and Mrs. H. Mason Cutting of New York have arrived at the De Logerot.

Dr. E. A. Pogue, the dentist of Paris, was entertained at dinner to-night by the Newport dentists.

RAIN KEEPS NEWPORT INDOORS.

Attendance at the Casino Light on Account of the Storm.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The heavy downpour of rain seriously interfered with the attendance at the Casino this evening. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, James L. Breese, Willing Spencer, R. L. Gerry, Miss Edith Wetmore, H. R. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Roger Winthrop, H. F. Eldridge, Eliot Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, J. R. Livermore, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Miss French, Cope Whitehouse, and W. G. Webster.

CASINO FOR BAR HARBOR.

Preliminary Steps Toward the Erection of a Substantial Building.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—Bar Harbor is to have a casino at last; at least it begins to look that way from the recent action of three Bar Harbor clubs, the Mount Desert Reading Room, the Canoe Club, and the Ladies' Club.

Parke Godwin of New York recently introduced a resolution at a meeting of the Mount Desert Reading Room to the effect that the property between the reading room and the Ladies' Club be purchased and a substantial casino erected on the site. This resolution was referred to the following committee for consideration: Parke Godwin, Chairman; Herbert Parsons of New York, and Herbert Leeds.

The committee will meet next Tuesday, and on Aug. 24 will present its report to the club. The Canoe Club has appointed its Executive Committee to act in conjunction with the reading room committee, and the Ladies' Club has also taken similar action.

LAWN FETE AT BAR HARBOR.

Given by Mrs. Paget for the Benefit of Wounded Soldiers.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 12.—This afternoon at Point d'Acadia, the George Vanderbilt cottage, where Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget are making their Summer residence this season, a large lawn fête was given in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital at Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

Only the weather marred the complete success of the affair. Everybody came possessed of the idea of making the best of things, and they accepted the lowering skies and cold rain with good will and made up for the disappointment by patriotically patronizing the charming flower girls, the vendors of ice cream, and the dispensers of tea and sandwiches.

In charge of the ice cream table was Mrs. Scott. She was assisted by Miss Alice Van Rensselaer and the Misses Willing. The flower table was in charge of Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of New York and Miss Taylor. The tea table was a most fascinating and tempting place to disburse great sums. Mrs. Paget was in charge, and had as assistants Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Marian Lawrence, and Mrs. Harriman.

Other ladies in charge of the fête were Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, and Miss Cuyler.

A luncheon was given to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup in honor of J. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, Miss Morgan, who arrived here to-day.

The steam yacht Oneida arived here this evening, having on board the owner, Commodore Benedict, ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, and ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson.

First Mail for Puerto Rico.

The transport Concho, which will sail this afternoon for Ponce, Puerto Rico, will carry mail. The mail will close at the Post Office at 4 o'clock. This is the first mail that has been sent to Puerto Rico since war was declared.

Prisoners' Departure Delayed.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 12.—Owing to a lack of coal the embarkation of Spanish troops on the Isla de Luzon has been delayed, but the vessel will leave on Sunday.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND DEAD

Ranking Officer of United States Navy Passes Away in Vallejo, Cal.

FORTY-EIGHT YEARS IN SERVICE

Saw the Evolution of the Man-of-War from a Wooden Sailing Vessel Into a Steel Battleship—His Experiences in the Civil War.

VALLEJO, Cal., Aug. 12.—Admiral Kirkland died at 7 o'clock this evening.

William A. Kirkland, first on the list of Rear Admirals in active service and therefore ranking officer in the United States Navy, was born in North Carolina, from which State he was appointed to the Naval Academy at Aannapolis in 1850. He remained there but one year however, and for two years did service with the Pacific Squadron. In 1853 he was attached to the sloop Portsmouth and subsequently was transferred to the frigate St. Lawrence, on which he remained until ordered for duty to the Naval Academy in 1856. In June of that year he was promoted to Passed Midshipman and again assigned to the frigate St. Lawrence, which at the time formed part of the Brazil Squadron. He served on that frigate nearly two years and then was transferred to the sloop Falmouth, of the same squadron, on board of which he remained until 1859. The year previous he had been promoted to a lieutenancy. He served successively on the store-ship Release, frigate Congress and steamer Pulaski, off the coast of Brazil until 1862, when he received his commission as Lieutenant Commander and was ordered to the sloop Jamestown in the China station. The year following he served on the steam sloop Wyoming in the East India Squadron, and in 1864 was given command of the gunboat Owasco and subsequently of the ironclad Winnebago.

He served under Rear Admiral Thatcher in the combined movements of the military and naval forces against the defense of the City of Mobile, which resulted in the capture of that city and the surrender of the rebel fleet.

It was at this time that Lieut. Commander Kirkland's vessel had a series of narrow escapes. On March 28, 1865, the Winnebago and the Milwaukee were returning from the Spanish Fort, after shelling a transport two miles up the river. The Milwaukee, when only about 100 yards in front of the Winnebago, and about twice that distance from the Union fleet, struck a torpedo forty feet from the stern on the port side, and although her bow remained above water nearly an hour afterward, her stern sank in three minutes. All her people escaped. The Winnebago was not injured, but rendered heroic service in saving the crew of her companion ship.

On the day following the Winnebago dragged her anchor in a fresh breeze, and came near colliding with the Osage. The latter vessel tripped anchor and moved ahead, but just as she was anchoring again struck a torpedo and sank almost immediately. Five men on board of her were killed and eleven wounded by the force of the explosion. The Winnebago again did effective work in rescuing the crew of the Osage, and as a result not one man was lost by drowning.

At the conclusion of the war Lieut. Commander Kirkland was placed in command of the steamer Wasp, and attached to the South Atlantic Squadron, where he remained until 1870. In 1869 he received the rank of commander. From 1870 until 1874 he did special service and ordnance duty, and the following year resumed his old command on board the Wasp. For the next four years he commanded successively the Frolic and Supply, and in 1879 received two years' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he was assigned to the Shenandoah, on the South Atlantic Station, being at the same time promoted to a Captaincy. His sea duty lasted until 1883, when he assumed charge of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the following year commanded the receiving ship Colorado. He was then attached to the navy yard in Brooklyn, being in command from October, 1884, to January, 1885. He commanded the receiving ship Vermont from 1887 to 1889, and was then made Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, holding that position for two years.

In 1891 he was made Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, and two years later received his commission as Commodore. In that capacity he served only about eight months, when his promotion to Rear Admiral followed, and he was placed in command of the European station. He remained at that post until December, 1895, and was then assigned to the command of the navy yard at Mare Island, California.

"THE PEOPLE" AND THE BONDS.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) World, (Rep.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES weeps that the recent bond issue was visited upon the poorer people instead of the capitalists. There is no cause for alarm. Our poor people are a patient, long-suffering class, and a few gold dollars are left in the old socks this year.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal, (Rep.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES says that the popular bond issue is a fraud—that it has deprived the Government of many millions more of money than would have accrued from the premium that would have been paid by syndicates. It is true that more money would have been realized on the bonds if they had been sold to the highest bidders. But they would have constituted some big syndicate like the Pierpont Morgan combine of Cleveland fame, and that big syndicate would have made a pot of money. Now the bonds are at a premium, and the small owners may sell them if they wish to realize a good profit on the transaction. Uncle Sam loses a little money by the process, but he makes himself solid with the people and shows the big financiers that they are not the whole of the United States.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel, (Silver Dem.)

The alleged object is to do something for "the masses," and the masses referred to include nobody who cannot raise $500. On a bond of this size the investor would make $22.50 at the current market rate, and this only costs the people $20,000,000, or an average of about $1.50 for each family in the country. But it makes the Administration solid with the thousands of purchasers of the bonds, and also with a lot of other people who do not buy any bonds, but are gratified to know that they could have bought some if they had had the money. The banks are now expected to get most of the bonds at about the same price that they would have paid the Government, so that they will be satisfied, and everybody will be happy.

From The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Republican.

It is probably true that if the Government had negotiated with a foreign syndicate it could have obtained a slight premium and been the richer by a million or so. But what compensation would that have been for widespread dissatisfaction and increase of popular prejudice against the sale of bonds which might have tied the Government's hands in the matter for the future at the behest of populistic legislators? Whatever money has been made out of this bond issue has been made by American citizens in every section of the Union to the number of 300,000. The object which the President had in mind in instituting the popular loan has been fully accomplished. Even the Populists have been compelled to keep silent regarding it. As a demonstration of the widespread faith in the integrity of the Government, it is worth to us many more millions than any foreign syndicate would have paid in premiums, and as a public educator and a dissipator of unreasonable prejudices it is worth as much more.

Papers like THE NEW YORK TIMES have grown completely out of touch with American thought and life. They do not understand the people. Wrapt in the solitude of their own egotism, they presume to speak ex cathedra on every possible subject, and invariably point in the wrong direction.

From The Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph, (Ind. Dem.)

While the Government has received much less for the bonds than it would have derived from their sale to the highest bidder or bidders, who would have offered a premium, and while most of the bonds have been bought for the National banks by stockholders, employes, and persons hired for the purpose, a considerable number of bona fide small purchasers have undoubtedly been benefited. These have bought the bonds at par and will sell them at a premium, and thus to some extent profits which otherwise would have gone to a syndicate of millionaires will accrue to individuals whose bank accounts are not adipose.

THE DEATH OF C. A. TAYLOR.

His Body Reached Here from Japan Thursday—Burial To-day.

Funeral services will be held to-day by the Rev. S. M. Haskins, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, for Charles Alexander Taylor, who died at Kiobe, Japan, on June 29 last of pneumonia. Mr. Taylor lived at 188 Hooper Street, Brooklyn. He was a son of Edward Lyle Taylor, and for more than twenty-five years was in the employ of the Japanese Trading Company of New York. When he left Brooklyn last Spring for his twelfth trip to the Orient he was in poor health, and his friends warned him against leaving. He insisted upon going, and soon after he reached Japan he was taken ill. The body reached Brooklyn yesterday.

The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery, where Mr. Taylor's wife is buried.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum.

Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second United States Infantry, died yesterday morning at his Summer home, at Avon-by-the-Sea. He was in his fifty-fifth year. He arrived at Avon recently with his family, going there for his health from his home at Canandaigua, N. Y.

Capt. Ketchum was born in Canada, and entered the army Sept. 20, 1861, as a private in Company K, Sixteenth New York Infantry. On Sept. 29, 1862, he was honorably discharged, but in September of 1864 he again enlisted, this time as a private in Company I, First New York Engineers, from which command he was honorably discharged on May 30, 1865. On Feb. 23, 1866, he was appointed in the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry, accepting the commission on April 30. Sept. 21 of the same year he was transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry, and on July 31 of the following year he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, becoming Captain of Company H on July 20, 1882. He was specially mentioned for gallant services in action against Indians near the mouth of the Big Horn River, Montana, Aug. 11, 1873. At the time of his death he was No. 38 on the list of Captains in the active service.

Edward F. Richardson.

Edward F. Richardson died Thursday at his residence in Elmhurst, Queens Borough. He was the Eastern Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Mr. Richardson was a veteran of the civil war. He served two years as a Lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment. For three months he was a prisoner in Libby Prison. He was born in East Medway, Mass., and was in his fifty-sixth year. When young he came to New York and engaged in the bookselling business. Afterward he became a bookkeeper in the Erie Railroad offices, and subsequently he was with the Rock Island Railroad. He was a member of the John A. Dix Post, G. A. R. He leaves a wife and three children.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon from the house. The interment will be in Maple Grove Cemetery at Jamaica.

Obituary Notes.

B. V. WOLFF, the oldest clothing merchant in Middletown, N. Y., and who for the past twenty years has held the office of pension agent for that district, died yesterday. He was eighty-two years old.

WILLIAM THOMAS DRAPER died yesterday of consumption at his home, 185 Amity Street, Brooklyn. Two months ago he was married to Miss Cornell, daughter of Samuel Cornell of Brooklyn. Mr. Draper was born in Brooklyn in October, 1872. He held a responsible position with Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company. He was a member of Gilbert Council, No. 1,343, Royal Arcanum. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock from the house. Burial will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

DIED FOR HER GRANDCHILD.

Attalie Claire's Mother Thrown from a Buggy in the Catskills.

Mrs. R. A. Smith, mother of Attalie Claire, who was the prima donna in the Castle Square Opera Company last season, was killed in a runaway accident on Aug. 5 at Purling, in the Catskills.

She was out driving with her husband and their grandchild, the little daughter of Attalie Claire, when the horse took fright and ran away, overturning the buggy. In endeavoring to save the child, whom she carried in her arms, Mrs. Smith received such serious injuries that she died in a few minutes. Mr. Smith was found unconscious, while the child escaped uninjured.

GLASSMAKERS' WAGES.

Factories Will Start Now that the Scale Has Been Fixed.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—The window glass scale was unexpectedly settled to-night and 20,000 workmen throughout the country will return to work next month, 6,000 of them at an advance of wages. Both the manufacturers and workmen have made concessions in the matter of wages and the time of starting the factories.

The scale, as agreed upon, gives to the men a general advance of 5 per cent., instead of the 7 per cent. asked, over last year's fire. The advance for small double-strength blowers amounts to 7 per cent., for single-strength blowers a fraction over 3 per cent., and for double-strength blowers a little over 2 per cent. The co-operative plant fires will be lighted soon, the season to begin Sept. 22 and close June 22. The season for the factories representing the manufacturers will begin Oct. 15 and close May 29.

WHAT'S HARMONY? ASKS HILL.

Ex-Senator Leaves for Saratoga Without Answering the Question.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill and Elliot Danforth left this city at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Saratoga to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, which is to be held this noon.

Mr. Hill seemed in high spirits. Political affairs did not seem to weigh heavily upon his mind.

"In spite of reports to the contrary," he said, "I have been in favor of Saratoga from the first as the place to hold the convention. There is some question, I understand, whether the hotels there will keep open long enough; but if they do the convention will surely be held there. I had not intended to go to Saratoga for the committee meeting, because there is nothing to be done there except fixing the time and place for the convention, but I have been asked to be there, so I am on my way."

"Have you anything to say about harmony?" he was asked.

"Harmony?" said Mr. Hill. "What's that? Oh, no, I haven't anything to say about any such matter."

It is generally believed that the convention will be set for Oct. 4, and it is understood that one of the Saratoga hotels has offered to keep open until that time.

Syracuse May Get the Convention.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—At a late hour to-night the indications are that the Democratic State Convention will be called to meet at Syracuse.

New Hampshire's Chief Justice.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 12.—Gov. Ramsdell to-day nominated Associate Justice Isaac N. Blodgett of Franklin to be Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Chief Justice Carpenter, and John F. Young of Exeter, to succeed Justice Blodgett as Associate Justice. Both nominations were confirmed by the Executive Council. Chief Justice Blodgett is the senior member on the New Hampshire bench. He is a Democrat in politics, and is the first follower of the party to be appointed Chief Justice by a Republican Governor in forty years.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MISSISSIPPI.—First District—"Private" John M. Allen, Democrat.

NEBRASKA.—First District—James Manohal, Democrat. Nominated by Fusionists.

Massachusetts Torrens Law Court.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is unofficially known that Gov. Wolcott has selected as the two Judges under the Torrens law Lawyers Leonard A. Jones of Boston and Charles T. Davis of Worcester. Mr. Jones is known as editor of The American Law Review and an authority on real estate law, and Mr. Davis, little known outside of Worcester, is well spoken of there. A brother of the President of the Senate, Mr. Smith, is to be Recorder of the new court having to do with permanent land titles. The new law will go into effect Oct. 1.

EX-SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VISIT

Stopped in New York One Night on His Way to Washington.

Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. He arrived in this city Thursday night, and left at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning for Washington.

The ex-Secretary had lunch in the restaurant at the Pennsylvania Depot in Jersey City. While he waited for the 1:15 train for Washington a score of locomotives whistled a deafening salute to a flag raised on a pole by railroad employes west of the depot. Mr. Sherman inquired what the noise was for and raised his hat when informed.

THE HAWLEY TRAGEDY.

Inspector Thompson Investigating the Charges of Lax Discipline.

Many persons, actuated by motives of morbid curiosity, gathered in front of Winterbottom's undertaking establishment at 638 Sixth Avenue yesterday morning, and sought admission to the rear apartment where the bodies of Policeman Henry C. Hawley, his two children, and aged mother have been laid out for burial. At the New York Hospital, to which place Hawley's wife was taken Thursday in a dying condition, it was said that the woman's death was looked for at any moment.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Winterbottom establishment. The Rev. Samuel S. Mitchell of St. Chrysostom's Chapel will officiate. The interment will be in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I.

The act of Hawley in shooting his wife, children, and mother and killing himself is attributed by his brother officers of the West Thirtieth Street Station House to his fondness for liquor.

Capt. Price of the "Tenderloin" precinct, the one in which Hawley was assigned, was asked last night what he had to say of the criticism in certain quarters that the discipline of his command is too loose.

"Inspector Thompson is now making an investigation along these lines," was the reply. "It is manifestly impossible for me and improper as well to answer your question."

Mrs. McKinley's Uncle Will Recover.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Physicians have found that Joseph S. Saxton, Mrs. McKinley's uncle, was not injured internally when he was knocked down by a motor. Therefore, they declare, he will recover.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

DEMOREST.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, entered into rest after a lingering illness, Ellen Louise Demorest, widow of W. Jennings Demorest of this city, in her 74th year.

Funeral services at her late residence, Hotel Renaissance, 2 West 43d St., on Saturday, Aug. 13, at 11 A. M. Interment at Kensico Cemetery at convenience of family.

GODINE.—At his residence, 74 West 92d St., on the 11th of August, 1898, Edmund Janes, son of the late Francis and Susan C. Godine, in the 55th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence this (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock. Intrment private, at Rye, N. Y.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898, William Seabury Valentine, private, Company C, 71st N. Y. V., and eldest son of William G. and Christina S. Valentine, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral services at the home of his parents, No. 164 Spring St., Sing Sing, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 14, on arrival of 1:10 P. M. train from Grand Central Station. Interment at Peekskill, N. Y.

THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241-243 West 23d Street, Undertakers, Embalmers, and Funeral Directors. Equipment and Service in all departments the very best. Interments in all Cemeteries. Choice graves and plots For Sale. Bodies received from and shipped to any part of the world. Prompt service day or night. Telephone "14—18th Street." Cable "Undertaker," New York."

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 12.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDERSON, Edith, 25 Broad St.	1	11
ALLEN, John H., 58 Sullivan St.	63	11
BURNS, Mabel, 239 W. 31st St.	18	11
BALL, Richard, 698 E. 137th St.	45	10
BARTELS, Henry, 19 Manhattan St.	1	12
BRADY, Mary, St. Joseph's Hosp.	29	11
BANNON, Maggie, St. Joseph's Hosp.	24	11
BARNESS, Wolf, 281 Broome St.	45	12
COSTELLO, Martin, 200 W. 50th St.	57	11
CITRONI, Attilio, William's Bridge.	1	10
CAHILL, James, 354 W. 25th St.	29	11
COSTELLO, P., 148th St. & Brook Av.	74	10
CLARE, Ellen, 545 1st Av.	16	12
CLARE, Mary A., 44 Amsterdam Av.	45	12
COPETE, Catharine, 33 Oak St.	1	11
DURFEE, Isabella G., 16 Jones St.	81	10
DULLAGHEN, Patrick, 708 11th Av.	31	9
DOLAN, Joseph, 461 W. 49th St.	5	10
DEMOREST, Ellen L., 10 W. 43d St.	73	10
FISCHER, Franz J., 34 Gansevoort St.	78	11
FINK, Dominick, 342 W. 39th St.	69	9
FOLEY, Augustus, St. Joseph's Hosp.	5	10
GOODMAN, Leiser, 17 Catharine St.	72	11
GARRISON, Annie L., 34 Bethune St.	15	11
GARRON, Ruth, 122 W. 55th St.	2	10
GALLO, Joseph R., 314 W. 135th St.	2	10
GLUCK, Joshuah, 79 Lewis St.	4	12
GODINE, Edmund J., 74 W. 92d St.	54	12
HEYNER, Frederick, Harlem Hosp.	50	7
HEDDEN, William, 70 Sullivan St.	60	11
HAWLEY, Mildred, 643 6th Av.	3	11
HAWLEY, Mary L., 643 6th Av.	5	11
HAWLEY, Mary J., 643 6th Av.	58	11
HAWLEY, Henry C., 643 6th Av.	29	11
HOCK, Margaret, 948 E. 160th St.	68	12
ISLEHART, John W., 238 Henry St.	1	12
JONES, Bessie, 2,430 1st Av.	2	10
JONES, Ellen L., 9 Morton St.	37	11
JAMES, W., 207th St. & Harlem River	20	7
JOSPE, Chaia E., 425 E. 85th St.	49	11
KARMINE, Lillie, 179 Henry St.	1	11
KOMARCH, Vaclav, 1,385 Avenue A.	60	11
KAMM, John, 15 Rector St.	50	10
KOSTER, Margaretha, Lebanon Hosp.	50	11
KANE, Margaret, Almshouse	50	11
LEIGH, Charles B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	68	11
LINDFIST, Matilda, Man. State Hosp.	65	7
LAURENCE, De Witt C., St. Vincent's Hosp.	56	8
LAUTERWASSER, F., 970 E. 161st.	48	10
LUCAS, George C., 230 W. 59th St.	83	9
McIVOR, Maurice, 500 E. 82d St.	9	11
McLEAN, Joseph, Randall's Island	1	10
McDONOUGH, M., Man. State Hosp.	52	7
McLAUGHLIN, Maggie, 34 Henry St.	16	9
MAGER, Jenny, 328 E. 85th St.	24	11
MARTENS, John H. F., 526 W. 58th.	24	11
MADDEN, Stephen J., 183 W. 63d St.	69	10
MAHER, Peter, 356 W. 49th St.	24	9
MANNIX, Ellen, 1,041 2d Av.	74	10
MITCHELL, Dora, 879 1st Av.	44	10
MORGAN, William, 100 E. 102d St.	18	12
NOLAN, Ann 110 E. 4th St.	67	11
NUGENT, Margaret, 815 E. 121st St.	6	11
NEUMAN, Joachim W., 447 10th Av.	1	11
NEBENZAHL, Samuel, 164 Suffolk St.	21	12
ODELL, Doretta, 128 E. 4th St.	59	10
O'REILLY, William F., 1,483 Amsterdam Av.	1	12
PRITSCH, Charles, 1,325 2d Av.	63	11
PETERSON, Helga, 824 W. 49th St.	3	11
PEIPER, Julius, 214 E. 34th St.	41	12
PETERS, Annie, 745 Washington St.	32	10
PERRY, Samuel, Merrick, L. I.	55	9
RAY, Augustine, 2,782 8th Av.	55	10
REILLY, Peter, 960 1st Av.	47	9
RADER, Catharine, 593 2d Av.	38	9
ROGERS, Royal F., 634 W. 152d St.	3	10
REILLY, Charles, Almshouse	71	9
REINHARDT, Mary, 11 Lawrence St.	6	12
RYAN, Kate, Man. State Hosp.	48	6
RYAN, Ellen, 429 W. 56th St.	46	11
RHOADES, Irene, 233 W. 68th St.	1	11
SEFFRON, John, 116 E. 128th St.	86	11
SAMUELS, Max, 98 Willett St.	2	12
SCHAUF, Christina, Man. State Hosp.	27	6
SCHWARTZ, Michael, 346 E. 10th St.	17	12
SULLIVAN, Barthol'w, 55 Cherry St.	24	11
TANNER, William, 101 Barrow St.	45	11
ULRICH, Richard, Bellevue Hosp.	65	11
VAN LOON, John F., Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.	78	10
WELSH, John, Almshouse	62	10
WEYDIG, C., 485 Courtlandt Av.	1	12
YIP, Ling S., 82 Mott St.	51	12
Brooklyn.		
ABREMSON, Eva, 235 Van Brunt St.	1	11
BENDER, Elizabeth, 604 Franklin Av.	24	11
BUCKLEY, Mary, 565 Wythe Av.	60	11
BAHR, Johanna, 1,231 Broadway	1	11
BRADY, Philip, 38 Heyward St.	35	11
BLAKE, Mary, Home for Aged	67	12
CARRIZY, Margaret, 101 Butler St.	1	11
CARLETON, Mary, 851 Greene Av.	79	9
COHEN, Ester, 222 E. Parkway	4	12
CALIMORE, Eliza, 684 Hancock St.	60	10
DONOHUE, Annie, 163 9th St.	1	11
FREY, Mary, 2,760 Atlantic Av.	1	12
GROSS, Max, 91 Hopkins St.	1	11
HELMER, Maud, Eastern District Hospital	1	10
HUDSON, Robert, 209 Powers St.	70	9
HUEBNER, Eva, 235 Himrod St.	24	10
HEPP, Charles, 177 Greene St.	21	10
HYDE, Margaret, 40 Putnam Av.	79	11
JARGER, William, 135 Walton St.	55	11
KIBLY, Martha, 21 Huntington St.	1	10
KURTZ, Elizabeth, 410 3d St.	71	12
LEDWITH, Rosella, 457 Baltic St.	7	10
LAPSLEY, Bridget, 160 26th St.	1	11
MILLER, Henry, 375 S. 1st St.	1	11
MALONEY, Matthew, 107 Walcott St.	26	9
MORRIS, James, 312 Hudson Av.	22	9
MARTIN, Mary, St. Peter's Hospital	28	11
McCABE, Teresa, Long Island State Hospital	50	9
McDOWELL, Grace E., 187 29th St.	1	10
O'ROURKE, Jane, 95 Butler St.	1	11
PHILLIPS, Emma, St. John's Hospital	36	10
REILLY, Ellen, 90 Tompkins Av.	1	11
RITZHEIMER, Albert, 709 3d Av.	12	12
SCHAEFER, John, 263 Melrose St.	1	11
SANDERS, Clifford, Methodist Episcopal Hospital	43	10
SEYFUSS, John, 27 Meserole St.	70	11
WEISS, Amalia, 88 Herbert St.	1	11

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking REORGANIZATION.

A majority of the outstanding first mortgage or prior lien bonds and a majority of the general mortgage bonds having been deposited with the undersigned Committee under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated May 12th, 1898, notice is hereby given that the time within which securities may be deposited under said plan and agreement without penalty has been extended to and including **August Fifteenth, 1898.**

New York, July 26th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman;
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown	$92.83
Charles Carew	361.60
H. McAleenan	164.01
Estate Cath. O'Neill	66.29

State of New York, City and County of New York, s. s.:

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.
Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
je16-1aw6wS

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17TH
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
For account of whom it may concern.
$2,475 City of Santa Rosa, Cal., 4 Per Cent. Water Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ Per Cent. Regst. Bd., 1921.
40 shs. Franklin National Bank.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

A general decline in the market yesterday resulted from aggressive professional ramming and jamming that was in evidence continually from 10 o'clock until 3. The bears were more successful than they have yet been, but they deserved more success, for they worked harder. Many recessions were forced, which were large enough to be of consequence. The day's net changes were chiefly fractional declines.

⁂

Again there were realizing sales, but they were smaller than on the preceding days. The great bulk of the selling came from the traders. In fact, the market was more professional in character than for some time, and the volume of trading was smaller. Commission houses were conspicuous as buyers at all times, but in such quarters there seemed to be a more general disposition to wait for the end of the reaction, and for the market to right itself again. Strong interests, however, continued in evidence as buyers on every sharp decline, and it was encouraging to note that the rallies which followed every period of weakness came about with an ease and naturalness, notable in comparison with the difficulty experienced in getting prices down.

⁂

News of consequence was lacking, and the bears were compelled to use as arguments matters of scant importance. They made much of the possibility of complications between Russia and Great Britain over the Chinese situation, expressing acute fears that this may lead to heavy foreign selling of American securities. They became very apprehensive over the talk of higher money, and because to-day's bank statement may show a big decrease in surplus reserves by reason of Government bond operations. Another bear point was the appearance of two or three cases of yellow fever at points in the South. This made the traders especially anxious to sell stocks—because of the yellow fever they sold Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, People's Gas, and various other properties whose earnings, as is everywhere known, are wholly dependent upon the public health in Texas and other Southern States. However, the bear party should not be deprived of the scant satisfaction which it gets out of factors of this sort.

⁂

Talk of a possible closer money market was heard all day, despite the fact that call rates got back to their previous level, the bulk of the loans in that department being made at 1¾ per cent. Money market authorities ridicule the idea of permanently higher money. They say that the banks may seize upon the losses made to the Treasury because of the Government bond payments as a pretext upon which to secure for the time being better rates on loans. But nowhere in banking circles can there be discovered a belief in anything but continued ease in money rates.

⁂

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $266,000 3s, when issued, at 105@105⅛@105, and $5,000 do., registered, at 105.

⁂

In State bonds $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 74, and $115,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 9@8¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Tel. & Cable	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅛
Am. Tobacco	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Brook. Un. Gas	⅞	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
D. M. & Ft. D.	½	Pullman Car	1¼
Keokuk & D. M.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
L. E. & West. pf.	½	Union Pacific	¾
Minnesota Iron	½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Nat. Lead pf.	1⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Illinois Steel	2
Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Laclede Gas	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Louis. & Nashville	⅝
Canada Southern	½	Manhattan Con.	1¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Met. St. Ry.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Nor. & West. pf.	¾
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Great North. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1⅝	Reading	½
Illinois Central	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1¾	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	2⅝	P., D. & E. 1st, t. r.	1½
C., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1⅛
C., St. P. & M. 1st.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅛
East. Tenn. reor. lien.	1	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1½
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st	1¼	Tenn. of St. L. 4s.	1
		Wabash 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

St. P., M. & M., Dak. ext. 6s	1	West Shore 4s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@2 per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $128,098,927; balance, $8,167,823; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $788,212.

Money on call in London at ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼, less 1-16 for long, and 5.19⅜, less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 9½; New York Central, ¼, to 123¾, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 37⅞. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57⅞; St. Paul, ⅝, to 108½; Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, Illinois Central at 112¼, and Pennsylvania at 61¼. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 11-16 for money and 110⅞ for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f. 52½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24c. The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres was 176.10; at Madrid, 3 points higher, at 55, and at Lisbon, 79.50. The price of gold at Rome was 107.55.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,684,782, against $1,975,100 last week and $1,166,473 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,681,459, against $1,920,787 last week and $936,739 in the same week of last year.

BULLISH VS. BEARISH FACTS.

Van Schaick & Co. of the Stock Exchange have written to clients the following letter, the confident bullishness of which makes it most interesting:

"We respectfully call your attention to the following as a plain satement of the reasons actuating us in suggesting to all our friends to buy stocks. We look for a constant broadening in the stock market from this time on, with naturally much higher prices, and ultimately we expect to see the great activity of 1879 and 1880 eclipsed:

"BULLISH FACTS.

"Balance of trade in favor of the United States for year ending June 30, 1898, $615,000,000.

"Another wheat crop, the largest ever harvested.

"A corn crop nearly or fully up to the average.

"Constantly increasing earnings of the railways.

"Many reorganizations of old roads, which are now on substantial bases.

"The small holdings of our securities in Europe.

"The great ease in the money market.

"The enormous dealings in bonds of all kinds.

"The success attending the $200,000,000 Government loan.

"The successful war against Spain and the approaching peace.

"BEARISH FACT.

"A small rate war in the Northwest.

"We therefore have no hesitation in advising the purchase of stocks for very much higher prices, and with the risk at present of their going off on reactions a few points only at the most.

"While the market is yet very largely a professional one, there are evidences of increasing interest from the general public day by day, and we all know what it means when the public comes in to buy."

MANHATTAN'S WEAKNESS.

Manhattan Elevated was conspicuously weak yesterday, selling down close to 103. Transactions in it aggregated more than 20,000 shares. The stock had but little support, and there was continued selling by brokers, who recently have been prominent as buyers. Room traders repeated their assertions that stock certificates in the names of members of the Gould family have been lately delivered in Wall Street.

It is understood that people who have recently been identified with the bull side of Manhattan have been much surprised by advance information upon the company's statement for the quarter ended June 30, which is to be filed at Albany to-day. It is intimated that this report will show a decrease of $100,000 for the three months—a loss which is more than enough to offset the savings in taxes assured by the recent tax decision for the future, upon which much bullishness on the stock was founded.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of August to-day will cover 57 roads, and will show 1.70 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

1st Week of August.		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern.	$32,023	$928	....
Ann Arbor	23,827	1,064	....
Atlantic & Danville	9,790	178	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	125,935	....	2,116
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	78,690	12,608	....
Canadian Pacific	468,000	....	19,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	204,782	....	19,364
Chi. & East Illinois	86,508	22,100	....
Chi. Great Western	105,175	9,293	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	64,973	4,478	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	624,759	24,287	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	24,316	2,776	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	29,434	11,746	....
Col. Sandusky & Hock.	21,074	13,563	....
Denver & Rio Grande	157,400	17,600	....
Detroit & Lima North.	9,630	3,668	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,901	....	243
Evans. & Terre Haute	21,506	....	897
Flint & Pere Marquette	53,385	7,247	....
Georgia & Alabama	27,394	9,846	....
Grand Trunk } Chi. & Gr'd Trunk. } Det., Gr. H. & Mil. }	427,393	....	16,945
Grand Rapids & Ind.	48,155	6,119	....
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W.	8,917	791	....
Traverse City	849	....	98
Musk., Gr. R. & Ind.	2,497	....	278
International & Gt. N.	47,715	....	5,775
Iowa Central	37,456	3,261	....
Kanawha & Michigan	9,901	....	1,920
Kan. City, Pits. & Gulf	67,231	12,591	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,761	2,257	....
Lake Erie & Western	63,328	....	6,358
Louisville & Nashville	387,630	....	18,312
Mexican Central	239,756	51	....
Mexican National	106,980	1,280	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	41,530	1,824	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	179,625	....	32,465
Mo., Pacific & Iron Mt.	460,000	....	21,000
Central Branch	22,000	2,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & Western.	79,322	....	7,490
Norfolk & Western	215,392	....	3,964
Ohio River	19,728	....	3,425
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	17,893	....	2,120
Pittsburg & Western	58,781	90	....
Rio Grande Southern	9,324	2,031	....
Rio Grande Western	44,600	5,000	....
Southern Railway	407,566	30,511	....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	23,586	1,483	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	121,903	....	430
St. Louis Southwestern	90,195	12,091	....
Texas & Pacific	106,464	....	2,083
Toledo & Ohio Central.	35,111	13,407	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	48,153	....	2,750
Wabash	265,788	18,161	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	31,331	16,024	....
Wisconsin Central	90,609	....	3,015
Total (57 roads)	$6,003,052	$270,354	$170,048
Net increase (1.70 p.c.)	....	100,306	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

In their weekly review of the foreign exchange market, discussing the outlook for sterling rates and gold imports, Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. say:

"During the week just elapsed our exchange market has been firm throughout, with sixty-day sterling fully 1-16 per cent. higher than a week ago, while all other descriptions remained steady at unchanged quotations. One reason why short sterling did not move up the same as sixty-day bills is on account of the new legal interpretation of the law, under which the stamp tax on all checks on foreign banks and bankers is now reduced to 2 cents, regardless of amount, instead of 4 cents per $100, as formerly. Another reason why short sterling did not advance in unison with sixty-day bills is on account of the decline in the discount rates in London, resulting from the fact that the firmness of our exchange market has relieved London of the fear of having to send more gold to this side.

"The general firmness of our exchange market is undoubtedly due to our steady absorption on a liberal scale of such American stocks and bonds as Europe is willing to sell, causing a correspondingly steady demand for exchange with which to pay for these returning securities. The demand from merchandise importers is very small, and so is the demand from American tourists abroad.

"The supply of grain bills was good, and promises to become larger as the season progresses. New cotton bills may be expected within a fortnight, but cannot come in any large amounts before the middle of September.

"Beyond the new interpretation of the stamp law, no new developments regarding this tax have come to our notice this week. The exemption of sight bills, however, while cable transfers and delegations still remain taxed at the rate of 4 cents per $100, is an incongruity even greater than the system of allotment and subsequent payments as exacted by the Government for its last issue of $200,000,000 3 per cent. bonds."

NORTHERN PACIFIC ACTIVITY.

Northern Pacific common was the most active stock in yesterday's market, transactions in it aggregating nearly 65,000 shares. The stock was also notably strong, selling at upward of 35. Wall Street friends of J. P. Morgan and J. J. Hill are the most enthusiastic bulls on the Northern Pacifics, and much of the buying yesterday came from these quarters. According to rumor, over 3 per cent. will be shown earned on the common stock for the year after the payment of 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred, and Wall Street is discussing the possibility of a 1 per cent. dividend on the common in the near future.

QUIET LONDON BUYING.

Although foreign houses appeared as sellers in yesterday's market, the same quiet buying for European account which has been evidenced recently was again apparent. These operations were notably in Chesapeake and Ohio, where foreign friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan are understood to be following that gentleman's advice, and in Louisville and Nashville. Yellow fever stories were not productive of foreign selling orders in the latter stock.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Increase of $74,960 in Fitchburg's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Decrease of $40,415 in New York, Ontario and Western's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

Increase of $17,302 in Boston and Maine's surplus net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, but decrease of $5,871 for the fiscal year.

Mandamus served on Controller Coler to show cause in the Supreme Court next Wednesday why the New York City bonds should not go to the highest bidder.

Another cut in transcontinental rates made by the Southern Pacific to go into effect Aug. 17.

Increase of $796 in Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis's net earnings for July, making an increase of $50,553 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of $340,368 in imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $468,259, as compared with corresponding week last year.

Regular quarterly dividend on Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company's preferred stock passed by the Directors.

Decrease of $380,439 in exports from the United States for July, but increase of $110,794,395 from Jan. 1.

Surplus, after dividends, of $963,855 shown by Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company for the fiscal year.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list the trust receipts for the various Baltimore and Ohio securities, $250,000 additional Iowa Central first fives, and $730,200 additional Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company's stock.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will to-day say:

"Prospects of peace have had a curious influence on business contracts, not quite explainable on common sense grounds. Nobody really feared disaster, or exhaustion of National resources, and nobody feared that anybody else was afraid of either. Yet orders unusual in number and size have been placed since Spain asked for peace. In some industries the gain has been large for about two weeks, while in some textile manufactures it has only begun to appear this week, but it involves a considerable increase in the working force.

"Crop prospects are on the whole more encouraging, for the Government's latest report as to corn is much larger than the commercial estimates, and its cotton return promises a heavy yield, while allowance is made for its habitual error in its wheat return.

"Money markets show no sign of possible disturbance, securities are stronger, and there is no harmful speculation in stocks or products. Rarely has the financial outlook been more nearly unclouded.

"The iron and steel trade fully supports inferences drawn from recent events. The demand for steel is so heavy that some of the biggest concerns have been buying, one taking 40,000 tons, advancing the price at Pittsburg from $14.50 to $15.25, which was at last refused. Bessemer and other pig is steady there, and at Eastern and Western markets generally, but rails have been advanced by Eastern makers to $18 per ton, the makers of structural beams have advanced the price $1 per ton, and makers of merchant pipe have advanced the price 5 per cent., while plate makers are crowded to the point of refusing orders, both East and West, and bars are stronger, with many mills engaged for weeks ahead.

"Illustrating the demand are reports of orders for 30,000 car axles at Chicago, 20,000 tons of structural work there, and big orders at Philadelphia for cast pipe, and 6,000 tons elsewhere. Eastern works now appear to be crowded to their utmost capacity, as the Western have been for some weeks. In the minor metals there is heavy buying, especially of copper at 11.75 cents for lake, and of lead, which closed at 4 cents, while tin rose with London quotations to 16.25 cents, reported arrivals being small.

"Textile works have been sleeping but are awaking. The demand for woolen goods is now much better, although not yet extensive enough to warrant paying the prices asked for new wool, and nearly all the buying has been of old stock. The aggregate sales at the three chief markets have been only 5,432,700 pounds for the week, about a third of the sales in the same week of 1897, while in 1892 for the corresponding week sales were 7,164,600 pounds. The magnitude of the stock of old wool held by manufacturers constantly perplexes traders, and has much to do with the difficulty in fixing prices for goods.

"Nothing more has come of the proposed stoppage of production in Fall River cotton mills, and the mills are generally running full time.

"The demand for goods is a little better as to staples, and fairly good for print cloths, prints, and ginghams, and yet probably does not suffice to cover the current output.

"The Eastern boot and shoe concerns shipped during the past two weeks only 6,000 cases, or 3 per cent., less than in 1895, and 3,000 cases, or about 1½ per cent., less than in 1894, but more than in any other year, and 14 per cent. more than in 1892. There is still dispute between the holders and buyers, and leather is inactive and hides slightly lower."

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Changes in general trade and business this week have been very generally toward further improvement. Notable in this respect has been the iron and steel trade, which has passed from the stage of promise to that of fulfillment on increased demand and marked advances in values.

"Bank clearings reflect a maximum business for this period of the year in a total aggregating $1,221,391,000, 2.8 per cent. larger than last week, 6 per cent. larger than this week one year ago, 44 per cent. larger than in 1896, 36 per cent. in excess of 1895, 55 per cent. heavier than 1894, and 14 to 32 per cent. larger than in the corresponding weeks of 1890, 1891, and 1892.

"Business failures still incline toward a minimum, numbering only 157, against 189 last week, 214 in this week a year ago, 258 in 1896, 195 in 1895, and 254 in 1894.

"Evidences of increased business at the East are beginning to appear. At Baltimore Fall shipments are active, and the tone of business is better than for a long time past. At Boston the gain in business is a very moderate one, but liberal orders have been placed for men's wear goods, and the demand from clothiers indicate confidence in future business. More is doing at Pittsburg, and iron and steel are active and higher. Reduced passenger rates have drawn a large number of buyers to New York, and confident expectations of resulting activity are expressed by dry goods merchants.

"Business at the West is, if anything, more active than last week, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, lumber, and hats and caps all sharing in the swelling Fall demand. Features at Chicago are the activity in iron and steel, with general advances in prices.

"Buying is heavier at St. Louis, and country merchants report light stocks. Yellow pine lumber is in good demand at the West, while reduced freight rates make activity in hardwood on Eastern demand. Iron and steel mills are filled with orders, and lead is higher, while more is doing in wool on Eastern account.

"At St. Paul the dry goods trade employes are working nights forwarding Fall orders, while Kansas City, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Omaha report an active trade. Complaint of collections being affected by farmers holding back their wheat comes from a large number of markets.

"Too much rain for cotton is complained of in the Mississippi Valley, but in spite of this the general tone of business is good. New Orleans reports Fall orders of a good volume in spite of bad roads interrupting trade. Memphis reports a general improvement in wholesale and retail lines, while business at Chattanooga is ahead of last year. Other towns noting improvement are Galveston, Savannah, and Atlanta. At Jacksonville payments to troops have been very heavy and local trade has been stimulated thereby.

"On the Pacific Coast business is relatively best in Oregon and Washington. The Columbia River salmon pack is short, but a good wheat crop is assured in Oregon. Tacoma reports local trade active, and cereal shipments increasing. Seattle reports the inauguration of a line of vessels to Hawaii.

"Klondike gold estimates continue contradictory, mint officials reporting the probable output in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, while arrivals at Puget Sound points, it is asserted, heavily exceed this. Dawson City advices, it may be recalled, were for an output of about $7,000,000.

"The hold-your-wheat policy of the farmer was responsible for a falling off from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. in the movement of cereals to and from primary markets and the seaboard in July, and this, coupled with the fact that comparisons are now making with much improved returns one year ago, has resulted in a smaller gain in railroad earnings than has been reported for more than one year past.

"The total earnings of 104 roads, operating 90,000 miles of track, aggregate $38,898,256, a gain of 1 per cent. over July a year ago. Compared with a gain of 6.7 per cent. in June, of 13.7 per cent. in May, or of 15.5 per cent. in April, the July increase is a trifling one; but it is to be remembered that it follows progressive increases in the corresponding month for four years past.

"The smaller grain movement is reflected in decreased earnings of the granger and trunk-line groups as compared with one year ago, and the coal-road group also shows a decrease, while the gains of the other systems have been heavily reduced as compared with recently preceding months. Still, three-fifths of all the roads show gains, and for the seven-months period the total earnings aggregate $286,264,433, an increase of 11.7 per cent. over last year and following progressive gains in recently preceding years. The June gross earnings of leading roads exceed those of last year by 5.6 per cent., while net receipts show a gain of 11 per cent., pointing to still profitable results to the railroads in face of reduced gains in gross returns.

"Cereal exports are of a satisfactory volume, and are still ahead of last season's liberal movement. Wheat shipments for the week, including flour as wheat, aggregate 4,386,535 bushels, as against 4,111,312 bushels last week, and compare with 4,460,519 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 2,635,216 bushels in 1896, 1,824,628 bushels in 1895, and 2,979,924 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 18,712,657 bushels, against 16,115,543 bushels during the same period last year.

"Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,517,952 bushels, against 2,856,923 bushels last week, 3,275,652 bushels one year ago, 2,367,535 bushels in 1896, 944,546 bushels in 1895, and 166,268 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year exports of corn aggregate 17,032,344 bushels, against 15,736,858 bushels last year."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112⅝	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7	8
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅝	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90⅝
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104⅝	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31	31½
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95⅝	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103⅝
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	146
Standard Gas, preferred	158	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	60¼	60½
Glucose pf.	108½	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	35	36½
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	421	423
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92

The Miscellaneous List.

Wagner Car Company	176	178
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1⅝
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4⅝
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Irving	147½
American Ex.	170	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	228	Manhattan	210
Central National	168	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
Chemical	3700	Merchants'	150
City	1000	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	203	New York	235
Continental	124	New York County	1000
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
East River	130	Phenix	85
Fourth National	172½	Republic	155⅝
Garfield National	950	Seaboard National	176
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	115
Importers & Trad.	480	State of New York	102

There was a sale of 5 shares of Park at 315.

WISHES TO AGE GRACEFULLY.

Mr. White Writes Why He Sold His Stock Exchange Seat.

Loomis L. White, late of the New York Stock Exchange, writing from Pomfret, Conn., to THE TIMES in regard to his retirement from the Exchange, says:

I beg leave to state that I have no intention, nor has the New York Life Insurance Company, of my becoming connected with that institution in any capacity whatever. My only intention as to the future is to grow old as gracefully as the Lord will permit.

I went into Wall Street in 1853, and retired from active business February, 1897, and my selling my seat in the Stock Exchange now is merely the burning of the last bridge behind me lest I might be tempted into activities again. I have a Summer home here and a Winter home in St. Augustine, Fla., and, thank Providence, a moderate competency as the result of my forty-five years wrestling with Wall Street, and I propose for the few remaining years left me to live a bucolic life and eschew bulls and bears. I should be glad to think that your statement were correct, that I retire with an honorable record and a host of cordial friends in the Stock Exchange, for my long membership of that institution—over forty years—has embraced the greater part of my active life.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .08, 200 Hale and Norcross at .85, 500 Mollie Gibson at .19, 100 Mount Rosa at .13, 100 Portland at 1.15, 500 Union Consolidated at .18, 400 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange 2,900 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10¼@.10⅛@.10½.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.20	Ophir	.12
Belcher	.08	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.19	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.40	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con.	.01	Quicksilver	1.28
Belmont	.12	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Caledonia B. H.	.15	Savage	.07
Chollar	.15	Sierra Nevada	.45
Crown Point	.15	Small Hopes	1.45
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Union Con.	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Utah	.08
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	.50
Deadwood Terra	.30	Ward Cons.	.01
Eureka Consol.	.40	Yellow Jacket	.15
Father De Smet	.10	Argentum Juanita	.15
Gould & Curry	.14	Aspen	.60
Hale & Norcross	.83	Anaconda	.33
Homestake	45.00	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Horn Silver	.10	Creede & Crip. Cr'k	.06
Iron Silver	.70	Golden Fleece	.20
Kingston & Pem.	.10	Isabella	.21
La Crosse	.14	Mollie Gibson	.18
Leadville Con.	.05	Mount Rosa	.13
Little Chief	.15	Pharmacist	.03
Mexican	.18	Portland	1.13
Moulton	.05	Union	.15
Ontario	3.50	Work	.05

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.71
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.11
Japan	3.00	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.30½	Isabella	.23
Pilgrim	.00	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10	Lillie	.98
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.20
Alamo	.08	Mount Rosa	.11
Anaconda	.37	Old Gold	.002
Anchoria	.17	Portland	1.20
Cripple Creek Con.	.08	Sentinel	.002
Cannon Ball	.001½	Union	.15
Copper Rock	.10	Work	.04
Elkton	1.00		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Aug.	$32,023	$31,095	$25,470
From July 1	165,706	163,006	149,549
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
1st week Aug.	$64,973	$60,495	$52,922
From July 1	351,152	353,004	300,246
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Mileage	102	102	102
1st week Aug.	$9,630	$5,962	....
From July 1	41,330	30,473	....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
1st week Aug.	$6,901	$7,143	$6,713
From July 1	34,279	35,274	31,274
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
1st week Aug.	$21,506	$22,403	$22,270
From July 1	117,972	121,902	110,996
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,975
1st week Aug.	$387,630	$405,942	$342,495
From July 1	2,201,450	2,201,399	1,970,096
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,570
1st week Aug.	$215,392	$219,356	$211,521
From July 1	1,046,317	1,077,054	1,042,998
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Aug.	$19,728	$23,153	$22,018
From Jan. 1	519,823	526,998	576,013
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	334	334	334
1st week Aug.	$17,893	$20,013	$17,282
From July 1	500,919	517,886	498,982
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week Aug.	$58,781	$58,691	$54,050
From July 1	319,889	320,286	331,776
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Aug.	$9,324	$7,293	$8,000
From July 1	51,871	37,072	45,632
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
1st week Aug.	$90,195	$78,104	....
From July 1	457,705	412,020	....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,158	5,158	4,752
1st week Aug.	$407,566	$377,055	$307,676
From July 1	2,346,980	1,984,729	1,731,351
BOSTON & MAINE for the quarter ended June 30.			
Gross earnings	4,787,917	4,904,670	5,028,021
Op. expenses	3,297,539	3,408,760	3,576,502
Net earnings	1,490,378	1,495,910	1,451,519
Total income	1,765,125	1,783,226	....
Charges	1,364,422	1,348,750	....
Surplus	400,704	393,490	....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	19,742,946	19,556,687	20,460,091
Net earnings	6,062,156	6,000,473	5,912,398
Surplus	1,606,678	1,480,835	71,466
COLUMBUS STREET RAILWAY for July—			
Gross earnings	60,198	51,735	56,112
Op. expenses	29,850	26,487	29,198
Net earnings	30,348	26,248	29,914
FITCHBURG for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,736,959	1,773,464	1,845,787
Op. expenses	1,315,257	1,377,575	1,380,545
Net earnings	421,702	395,889	465,242
Charges	402,065	396,548	382,157
Surplus	19,637	*656	74,085
*Deficit.			
For the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	7,359,470	7,042,454	7,606,765
Net earnings	2,276,899	2,185,788	2,468,895
Balance	708,250	633,299	832,727
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	876,833	948,869	968,227
Op. expenses	667,850	681,955	661,206
Net earnings	208,983	266,914	307,021
Total income	226,498	272,636	322,996
Charges	243,050	250,481	223,713
Surplus	17,552	22,155	99,283
For the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	3,838,304	3,894,403	3,779,335
Net earnings	1,225,058	1,236,544	1,080,777
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]	475,560

Miscellaneous Earnings.

LACLEDE GASLIGHT COMPANY net earnings—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Month July	$33,596	$32,800	$45,044
From Jan. 1	504,594	454,041	400,406
WESTERN GASLIGHT COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE for July—			
Net earnings	30,292	28,674	24,514

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—In the market to-day such losses as were recorded were of trifling extent, and not a few stocks displayed considerable firmness on a diminishing volume of transactions. Northern Pacific was again a strong factor, and there are indications that a bull pool is largely responsible for the movement in this stock. The iron and steel stocks were again in demand, Cambria selling quite freely at 46¼, with a drop later in the day to 45⅞, and Pennsylvania Steel at 18½. The bid for the preferred stock of the latter was raised from 33 to 34½. The buying orders came largely from people familiar with the changed condition of the trade.

The market closed at the following bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	20¾	21
Northern Pacific com. trust certifs.	[illegible]	34¼
Northern Pacific preferred	[illegible]	73⅞
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	59⅜
Reading trust certificates	9 1-16	9⅛
Reading 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading 2d pf.	10	10 13-16
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western New York & Penn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Storage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Storage pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Gas Imp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric & Gas 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Gas 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbach Light	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]
American R. E. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marsden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn. Manufacturing, $5 paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choctaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choctaw pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading general 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. T., Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Terre Haute Street Railway Company, at which bonds to the amount of $372,000 out of a total issue of $400,000 were represented, a resolution was passed constituting William H. Henkle, Moses L. Scudder, and Demas Deming a committee to take charge, in connection with the trustee, of the interest of the bondholders, and to take in the bonds deposited under a proper agreement. William H. Henkle, Secretary of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, was appointed Chairman of the committee.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over

90 Per Cent.

of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the **15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898,** accept deposit of such bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Brown, Shipley & Co.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
Alexander Brown & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Virginia Deferred Certificates.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Certificates, have agreed to act as a committee, and in conjunction with Col. R. P. Chew of West Virginia, Virginius Newton of Virginia, and other eminent citizens of the two States, to make an effort to obtain a compromise and settlement of this inter-State debt.

The Certificates (or Trust Receipts representing them) should be promptly deposited with **BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 WALL STREET,** New York City, so that arrangements may be made in time to submit a proposition to the next Legislature.

Deposits will be made under an Agreement providing, among other things:

1st. That as soon as a majority of the Certificates are assembled, the Committee shall formulate a practicable plan of settlement, and submit it to an Advisory Board, consisting of Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Hon. WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, Hon. EDWARD J. PHELPS, and GEO. G. WILLIAMS, Esq.

If said plan be recommended by the Board, it shall be submitted to the depositing creditors for thirty days. If said plan be accepted by holders of a majority in value of the deposited Certificates, it shall be binding on all, and shall be presented to the Legislature to be carried into effect by appropriate legislation.

2d. The bonds, when received in settlement, shall be assessed by the Committee to pay the cost of settlement, but such assessment shall not exceed five per cent. in cash on par of the Certificates originally deposited with the Committee.

If the Committee find that a satisfactory settlement cannot be promptly concluded they may assess holders so much of twenty cents per $100 of Certificates as will reimburse their expenses incurred in this behalf.

It is proposed to duplicate for the creditors of West Virginia the undertaking by which the Virginia debt was recently compromised.

Negotiable Receipts will be issued for Certificates, or for Trust Receipts representing them.

A copy of the Agreement will be mailed to any address given the Secretary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL, }
J. KENNEDY TOD, } Committee.
CLARENCE CARY, }
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, September 17th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 26th of August, and reopened on the 19th of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close in New York on Aug. 12th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15 inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Mobile and Birmingham Railroad Company.

On and after August 15th, 1898, interest on Mobile and Birmingham First Mortgage Bonds for six months ending July 1st, 1898, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, New York.

T. G. BUSH, President and General Manager.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Biscuit continued high, although it did not touch yesterday's highest price. The common was active and strong at the opening around 32⅝@32¾, closing at 32¼. The preferred had one sale at 99. It opened at 98⅝, but closed at 97⅝. Steel and Wire common sold at 38, and the preferred at 92⅞@93. Strawboard was unusually active, advancing to 32 and closing at 30⅛, after touching 30⅜. North Chicago ranged 212⅝@212¾. West Chicago was livelier, at 93½@93⅝. Match found plenty of buyers at 140, a little going at 139½. Metropolitan receipts brought 2.

Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	30⅛
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	[illegible]
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	140
National Biscuit Co. com.	32¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97⅝
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	[illegible]
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	[illegible]
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	[illegible]
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	[illegible]
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	[illegible]
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	[illegible]
N. Chi. St. R. R. Co.	212⅝
W. Chi. St. Ry.	93⅝
South Side L. R. R.	[illegible]
Lake St. Elevated	[illegible]
Lake St. El. tr. ctfs.	[illegible]
Street's W. S. C. Line	[illegible]
Am. Steel & Wire com.	38
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug 12, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27⅝	27⅞	790	American Cotton Oil..	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅝
..	83	690	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	83½	83¾	83⅜	83½	+ ⅛
132	138	5	American Express	133	133	133	133	......
30¼	30⅝	2,502	Am. Malting Co	30⅝	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
85½	86	2,509	Am. Malting Co. pf...	85⅝	86⅜	85½	86	+ ⅜
12⅞	13	760	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	13	− ⅛
137¾	138	13,914	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	138½	139¼	138	138⅝	......
138¼	138⅝	450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114⅝	114⅝	114¼	114½	......
114¼	115	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	97	97	97	97	+ ⅜
130½	130⅝	5,490	American Tobacco ...	130⅝	131⅛	130½	130½	+ ⅝
125	131	184	American Tobacco pf.	129	129	129	129	−2
38	38¼	200	Am. Steel & Wire ...	38¼	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
92	92½	380	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	92½	92½	92	92½	......
14	14⅛	1,065	At., T. & S. F........	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	9,301	At., T. & S. F. pf....	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	− ⅛
3½	3⅝	1,925	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3½	− ⅛
63½	63⅝	26,307	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	64	62⅞	63⅝	− ⅛
127	129	175	Brooklyn Union Gas..	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	+ ⅝
11½	12¼	100	Bruns. City	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ⅝
53⅝	54¼	220	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	− ½
83	83⅝	200	Canadian Pacific	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	− ⅜
17	17½	50	Central Pacific	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	......
24⅝	24¾	16,935	Chesapeake & Ohio..	24⅞	25¼	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
114	114¼	17,912	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	114	114½	113⅜	114	− ⅜
107¼	108¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	......
14⅝	14⅞	4,330	Chicago Great West..	15⅛	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅜
39½	40½	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41¼	41¼	40½	40½	......
28⅞	29½	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	......
9½	9¾	866	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	......
105½	105¾	28,695	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	105⅝	106⅛	105	105½	− ⅝
154	155	132	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	154½	154½	154½	154½	+1
132⅝	133	1,265	Chicago & Northw....	133¼	133½	132⅝	133	− ¼
175	..	45	Chi. & Northw. pf....	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	......
102	102⅛	12,796	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	102½	103	101⅞	102	− ⅜
28	29½	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	......
44¼	44¾	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L....	45	45¼	44¼	44⅜	− ⅝
14	14⅝	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	− ⅜
198¼	198⅝	175	Consolidated Gas	198¾	198¾	198¾	198¾	− ¼
38	39½	200	Consolidated Ice	39½	39½	39½	39½	......
107½	108⅝	45	Delaware & Hudson..	109	109	108	108	......
13⅛	13½	1,400	Denver & R. G.......	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
51⅛	52	1,180	Denver & R. G. pf...	52¼	52⅜	51⅜	51⅝	− ½
18	18½	2,600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	18	18⅝	17⅝	18⅜	+ ½
85⅞	86	1,000	Erie 1st pf...........	86½	86½	85⅝	85⅝	− ⅞
40⅜	41	2,800	General Electric	41	41⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¼
130½	131½	670	Great Northern pf....	131	131	130½	131	−1
24	25	1,195	Hawaiian Sugar	26	26	25	25	−1⅜
108	108½	1,319	Illinois Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	− ½
60½	62½	1,595	Illinois Steel Co......	64½	64½	62½	62½	−2
9¼	9½	183	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ¼
35	36	305	Iowa Central pf......	36½	36½	35½	35½	−1
4	5	124	Keokuk & D. M.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
53	54	850	Laclede Gas	53¾	53¾	52½	53	− ½
15	15¾	100	Lake Erie & West....	15	15	15	15	+ ½
73	73½	405	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¾	72¾	72	72½	+ ½
192	198	145	Lake Shore	196	196	196	196	......
55	55¼	9,985	Louisville & Nashville.	55¾	56⅛	54¾	55	− ⅝
103⅜	103½	20,730	Manhattan Con	105	105	103⅜	103½	−1⅜
157½	158½	760	Metropolitan St. Ry...	158¼	158¼	157½	157⅞	− ⅝
108¼	108⅝	20	Michigan Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	......
89½	90	110	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	......
60	61½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	61	61	61	61	......
77¼	77⅝	200	Minnesota Iron	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½	+ ½
11½	12	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	12	12	12	12	+ ½
36	36¼	1,410	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	37	37	36¼	36¼	− ½
37⅛	37⅝	4,000	Missouri Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37¼	− ⅝
32½	32⅝	2,050	National Biscuit	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	......
98½	100	585	National Biscuit pf...	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	− ⅜
36	37	680	National Lead Co.....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
111	113	215	National Lead Co. pf.	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+1⅞
73½	74	1,360	New York Air Brake.	73	74½	73	74	+3
119½	119⅞	1,943	New York Central ...	119½	120	119½	119⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	14⅝	650	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	14	14	14	14	+1⅛
54⅜	55	1,730	Norfolk & West. pf...	55¼	55¼	54⅜	54¾	− ¾
6½	6⅞	400	North American	6⅝	6¾	6½	6½	− ¼
33⅝	33⅞	63,879	Northern Pacific	33½	34½	33	33¾	+ ½
73⅛	73¼	8,395	Northern Pacific pf...	73¾	73⅞	73⅛	73¼	− ½
15⅝	15⅞	1,050	Ontario & Western...	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ¼
52½	53½	600	Oregon R. & Nav.....	53	53¾	53	53	+1
37⅝	38½	600	Pacific Coast	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	......
83	88	4	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	83	83	83	83	......
58	59	360	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	58	58	58	58	+1
32¾	33	1,880	Pacific Mail	32¾	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ¼
118	118½	155	Pennsylvania R. R....	118½	118½	118½	118½	− ½
4	6	100	Peoria & Eastern.....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
100½	100⅝	13,010	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex div.	101½	101⅝	100½	100½	− ⅝
66	67	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	66	66	66	66	− ½
188	190	240	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	+1¼
18	18¼	840	Reading	18¼	18¼	18	18	− ½
42½	42¾	1,230	Reading 1st pf........	42½	43	42½	42½	......
21⅛	21½	150	Reading 2d pf.........	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
67	68¼	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	− ⅜
19	20	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	20	20	20	20	......
8⅛	8⅜	2,240	St. L. & San Fran....	8	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ¼
66	67	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	66	66	66	66	......
31¾	32	4,320	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	31⅝	32½	31¼	31⅜	+ ½
5⅝	6⅛	100	St. Louis Southw.....	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
12½	12⅝	1,500	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12½	......
83⅜	84¼	1,010	St. Paul & Omaha....	84⅝	84⅝	83⅜	83½	− ¼
154	160	40	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	158	158	155	155	......
21	21½	200	Southern Pacific	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
9⅛	9¼	4,960	Southern Railway	9	9½	9	9⅛	+ ½
33⅛	33¼	5,414	Southern Railway pf..	33½	33⅞	33	33⅛	− ½
27¼	27½	2,930	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	27¾	28⅛	27¼	27¼	− ⅜
12⅞	13	1,800	Texas Pacific	13	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	− ½
26	26⅛	15,320	Union Pacific	25⅝	26¾	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅝
63¼	63⅝	15,581	Union Pacific pf.......	63⅝	63¾	63⅛	63¼	− ⅜
4½	4⅝	1,450	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	− ½
7⅝	7⅞	195	United States Leather.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
69⅝	70	4,770	U. S. Leather pf.....	70	70⅜	69⅝	69⅝	− ½
42⅝	42¾	13,424	United States Rubber.	41¾	43⅜	41¾	42⅝	+ ⅞
99¾	100	4,426	U. S. Rubber pf.......	99	100½	99	99¾	+1
7¾	7⅞	40	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	......
19⅞	20	1,230	Wabash pf............	20½	20⅝	20	20	− ¼
92½	93½	400	West Chicago Street..	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	− ½
93⅝	93⅞	2,826	Western Union Tel....	93⅞	94	93½	93⅞	− ⅛
Sales.....		391,831						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. J. Cent.	91½	92¼
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅞	105⅛	Consol. Ice pf.	90	91½	N. Y. & N. H.	194	197
3s, 1918, small,			Col. Midland	5	6½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
when issued	104½	105½	Col. Midland pf.	15	16½	1st pf.	60	78
4s, r., 1907	111⅛	112½	Del., L. & W.	150	152½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	2d pf.	36	37¼
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128¼	Detroit Gas	58	60	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128¼	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Nor. & West.	15 &	16
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	131½	133	Ont. Mining	4	5
5s, c., 1904	112	113	*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..	Ore. R. & N. pf.	73½	75
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Oregon S. L.	29	31
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Erie	13⅝	14	Penn. Coal	340	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Erie 2d pf.	17¾	19	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
			Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Pitts., C., C., &		
Adams Express	103	106	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52	55	St. L.	42½	45
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Ft. Worth & R. G.	12½	14	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
American Coal	120	140	Homestake	52	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Quicksilver	1⅜	..
Ann Arbor	10	12	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	5⅝	..
Ann Arbor pf.	37½	38¼	Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	17	17⅝	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Balt. & Ohio	16	17	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
B. & O. S. W. pf.			K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	Rio Grande W.	27	29
new	6¼	7	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6½	7½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	King. & Pem.	4	9⅝	St. Jo & Gr. Isl.		
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	Laclede Gas pf.	95	96	1st pf.	58	60
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Long Island	57	60	St. P. & Duluth	25	27
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & Dul. pf.	89	93
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P., Minn. & M.	161¼	163
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Mexican Cent.	5	5½	Sil. bull. certfs.	58⅝	59½
Chi. & E. Ill., pf.	58½	59¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	70	72	Minn & St. L.	28½	29½	Stand. R. & T.	5¼	6
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	33	36	Minn., St. P. & S.			Third Ave.	177	180
Chi. Term. Tr.	7½	8½	S. M.	6	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	168½	..	S. M. pf.	18	..	U. S. Express	41	44
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	½	Mobile & Ohio	27¾	28½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Mor. & Essex	170¼	175	W. & L. E., $2		
Col. Fuel & I.	22½	23	Nat. Lin Oil	7½	8	ass't paid	1⅞	2
Col. & H. Coal	4⅝	5¼	Nat. Starch	7½	8	W. & L. E. pf., $3		
Col., H. V. & T.	5	5½	Nat. Stch. 1st pf.	74	88	ass't paid	12¼	13
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	Nat. St. 2d pf.	22	30	Wis. Cent.	2	2¼
Com. Cable	170	..	New Cent. C.	35	42	Wis Cent. pf.	5½	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
2,000 ... 102
Akron & C Junc 1st
1,000 ... 105
Am Tobacco Co scrip
6,000 ... 98½
4,000c ... 99
1,000 ... 99
Atch, Col & P 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000 ... 71
Atch, Top & San Fe Adjustment 4s
35,000 ... 72⅞
3,000 ... 73
5,000c ... 72⅞
34,000 ... 72⅞
5,000c ... 72⅞
23,000 ... 73
40,000 ... 72⅞
16,000 ... 72¾
General 4s
14,000 ... 95⅞
500 ... 95¾
54,000 ... 96
50,000b3 ... 96
10,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 95⅞
13,000 ... 96
5,000 ... 95⅞
500 ... 96
4,000 ... 95⅞
B & O Con 5s, 1988
8,000 ... 117⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 Eng Certfs
5,000 ... 113¼
Baltimore Rp Tran 5s
1,000 ... 104½
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
15,000 ... 90¼
10,000 ... 90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
33,000 ... 43
2,000 ... 42⅞
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
1,000 ... 14
Cent of N J Gen 5s
5,000 ... 114
7,000s20f ... 113
Ches & O Gen 4½s
60,000 ... 89½
16,000 ... 89¼
6,000 ... 89½
1,000 ... 89¼
10,000 ... 89⅛
Ches & O Con 5s
3,000 ... 115⅜
Chic Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000 ... 100⅜
Chic, M & St P Cons 7s
1,000 ... 149
Chic & Mo Riv 5s
3,000 ... 114½
Chic & Pac W'n 5s
4,000 ... 117¼
Chic & Northw'n Coupon Gold 7s
2,500 ... 114⅝
Chic & Northwestern 30-year Deb 5s
3,000 ... 116
General 3½s
20,000 ... 106
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
10,000 ... 105¼
20,000 ... 105¼
25,000 ... 105¼
75,000 ... 105
Chic, R I & Pac 6s Registered
5,000 ... 130
Chic, St. P & M 1st
1,000 ... 135
Chic Term Tran 4s
3,000 ... 88⅞
Denv & Rio G'de 4s
9,000s20f ... 97¼
10,000 ... 97½
7,000 ... 97⅜
10,000s20f ... 97¼
6,000 ... 97¼
1,000 ... 97½
4,000 ... 97⅜
2,000 ... 97⅜
Den & R G Imp 5s
5,000 ... 94½
Detroit City Gas 5s
12,000 ... 94
East Tenn Reorg'n Lien 4-5s
2,000 ... 100
Erie Gen Lien 4s
4,000 ... 75
11,000 ... 74⅞
Erie 4s Prior Bds
10,000 ... 94⅜
25,000 ... 94¼
12,000 ... 94½
24,000 ... 94⅜
10,000 ... 94¼
10,000s20f ... 94¼
32,000 ... 94
188,000 ... 94¼
25,000 ... 94⅜
10,000s20f ... 94¼
Ft Wth & D C 1st
83,000 ... 75
10,000 ... 74¾
45,000 ... 75
9,000 ... 75⅛
10,000 ... 75¼
22,000 ... 75½
4,000 ... 75⅜
2,000 ... 75¼
8,000 ... 75
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
3,000 ... 97¼
11,000 ... 97½

Galv, H & H 5s
1,000 ... 94
Gen Elec Co, Deb 5s
30,000 ... 108
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s
1,000 ... 111
H & Tex Cen Con 6s
1,000 ... 109
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s
5,000 ... 83
Int & Gt North'n 2d
4,000 ... 90½
Int & Gt North'n 3d
1,000 ... 58½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
16,000 ... 104
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
5,000 ... 76⅜
10,000s20f ... 76
10,000 ... 76½
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000 ... 105
L Erie & W 2d 5s
21,000 ... 102
4,000 ... 102¼
4,000 ... 102½
L S & M So 2d Coup
5,000 ... 116
L S & Mich So 3½s
1,000 ... 105¼
L S & M So Div Bds
4,500 ... 104¾
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
1,000 ... 102
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
2,000 ... 91¼
Louisville & Nashville N O & Mob 1st
1,000 ... 122
11,000 ... 122¾
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 ... 116¾
Met St Ry Gen 5s
1,000 ... 113⅞
2,000 ... 114
4,000 ... 113⅞
5,000 ... 113¾
Mex Inter 1st 4s
9,000 ... 77½
Mo, Kan & East 1st
10,000 ... 100½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
8,000 ... 91¾
4,000 ... 91
5,000 ... 91½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
15,000 ... 66⅛
27,000 ... 66
3,000 ... 65⅞
10,000c ... 65⅞
15,000 ... 65¾
2,000 ... 65⅝
4,000 ... 65⅝
15,000 ... 65½
5,000 ... 65⅜
31,000 ... 65½
19,000 ... 65¼
23,000 ... 65
5,000 ... 65¼
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
5,000 ... 86⅛
Missouri Pac Cons
5,000 ... 106¼
2,000 ... 106⅛
10,000 ... 106
Mo Pac Trust 5s
10,000 ... 86
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
9,000 ... 78¾
30,000 ... 78½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 ... 80½
14,000 ... 80⅜
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore Col 3½s
7,000 ... 95⅝
10,000s3 ... 95⅝
34,000 ... 95⅞
10,000 ... 96
1,000 ... 95⅞
Mich Cent Col 3½s
10,000 ... 95
3,000 ... 94⅞
57,000 ... 94⅝
11,000 ... 94⅞
65,000 ... 94¾
N Y & N Eng 7s
5,000 ... 119⅞
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s
2,000 ... 101
5,000 ... 101¼
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
1,000 ... 87
1,000 ... 86⅞
1,000 ... 86¾
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
12,000 ... 65
5,000 ... 65⅛
20,000 ... 65
500 ... 65¼
23,000 ... 65
10,000 ... 65⅛
15,000 ... 65¼
10,000 ... 65
Nor Pac Ry Pr In 4s
51,000 ... 100⅜
1,000 ... 100½
9,000 ... 100⅜
8,000 ... 100½
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 ... 108½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
6,000 ... 108
Oreg R R & Nav 4s
115,000 ... 100
Oreg Short Line 5s
27,000 ... 127
Pac Coast 1st 5s
5,000 ... 108⅞

Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s
13,000 ... 80
52,000 ... 80¼
Inc B & Col Trust
5,000 ... 57
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ... 101½
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
7,000 ... 92⅝
Reading Co Gen 4s
49,000 ... 84
13,000 ... 83⅞
8,000 ... 83⅝
10,000 ... 83½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
15,000 ... 90
10,000s20f ... 90
Rome & W Cons
10,000 ... 124¼
10,000 ... 124⅜
24,000 ... 124½
St. Jo & G I 2-3-4s
11,000 ... 80½
St L & I M Gen 5s
1,000 ... 99½
10,000 ... 100
2,000 ... 99⅞
2,000 ... 99½
8,000 ... 99⅝
11,000 ... 100
St L & San Fran 4s
10,000 ... 79⅜
1,000 ... 79½
St L & S F G M 5s
10,000 ... 106
St L Southwestern 1st
5,000 ... 80½
St L Southw'n 2d Inc
3,000 ... 32¼
2,000 ... 32½
20,000 ... 32⅝
2,000 ... 32½
5,000 ... 32⅝
1,000 ... 32⅛
3,000 ... 33
20,000 ... 32⅞
5,000 ... 33
St Paul, Minn & Man Dakota Extension
1,000 ... 122
San An & Ar P 4s
5,000 ... 69
15,000 ... 69½
5,000 ... 69⅝
10,000 ... 69½
13,000 ... 69⅝
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 ... 90⅛
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ... 108½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000s5f ... 97⅜
10,000 ... 97⅞
1,000s5f ... 97⅜
26,000 ... 97⅜
11,000 ... 97⅞
6,000 ... 97½
Standard R & T Inc
10,000 ... 15
5,000 ... 15¼
15,000 ... 15½
8,000 ... 15⅝
Tenn Coal, Iron & R Birmingham Div 1st
6,000 ... 88
10,000 ... 88⅝
10,000 ... 88
Terminal R R Ass'n of St L, 1st 4½s
12,000 ... 111½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
3,000 ... 43⅝
15,000 ... 43⅝
20,000 ... 43½
2,000 ... 43⅞
10,000 ... 43
Union Elev 1st 6s Trust Co Certfs
20,000 ... 92
11,000 ... 91¾
25,000 ... 91½
Union Pacific 4s
11,000 ... 98⅝
2,000 ... 98⅞
7,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 98⅞
106,000 ... 99
2,000 ... 98⅞
3,000 ... 99
17,000 ... 98⅞
2,000 ... 99
2,000 ... 98⅞
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co Certfs
15,000 ... 76
2,000 ... 76¼
2,000 ... 76
25,000 ... 76¼
13,000 ... 76
22,000 ... 76¼
10,000 ... 76⅜
60,000 ... 76
10,000 ... 75¾
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ... 112
4,000 ... 112¼
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 ... 89¼
Wabash Deb Ser B
5,000s20 ... 29¼
5,000s20f ... 29⅝
15,000 ... 29
West Shore Gtd 4s
7,000 ... 109
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
15,000 ... 51⅜
10,000 ... 52¼
15,000 ... 52½
15,000 ... 52¼
17,000 ... 52¼
25,000 ... 52

Total sales ... $3,394,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
16,825	Am. Sug. Refs.	138⅞	139¼	137⅞	138⅝
60	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅛	13⅛	13	13
50	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1,760	Am. Tobacco	130½	131⅛	130⅜	130½
120	A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¼	14	14
2,480	A., T. & S.F.pf.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛
2,040	Brook. R. T.	63⅝	63⅞	62⅞	63⅛
600	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5,280	Chi., B. & Q.	114¼	114⅝	113⅜	114
8,520	C., M. & St. P.	105½	105⅝	104⅞	105¼
4,580	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅝	103	101⅞	102⅛
20	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
440	Ches. & Ohio	24⅞	25¼	24½	24⅝
210	Gen. Electric	41¼	41⅜	40½	40½
4,190	Louis. & Nash.	55⅝	56⅛	54⅝	54⅞
4,430	Manhattan	104½	104½	103¼	103⅜
1,096	Mo. Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
4,930	Nor. Pacific	33⅝	34⅛	33⅛	34
480	Nor. Pac. pf.	73½	73⅞	73¼	73¼
2,140	People's Gas	101¼	101⅞	100⅜	100½
560	Reading	18	18	18	18
140	Reading 1st pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42¼
120	Southern pf.	33¼	33⅞	33½	33⅞
880	Tenn. C. & I.	27⅞	28	27	27
10	Texas Pacific	13	13	13	13
770	Union Pacific	25¼	26⅜	25⅛	26⅜
830	Union Pac. pf.	63⅛	63⅞	63	63¼
80	U. S. Rubber	43½	43½	42⅞	42⅞
550	U.S. Leather pf.	70	70½	69½	69½
110	Wabash pf.	20¼	20¼	20	20
390	West. Union	94	94	93½	93½
63,665					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	A.,T. & S.F. adj.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
15,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	66⅛	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝
5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d.	33	33	33	33
8,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	43¼	43½	43½	43½
13,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	76¼	76¼	76	76
55,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	51¾	52½	51¾	52½
$96,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$267,176,567
Gold reserve	196,108,877
Net silver	11,751,872
United States notes in the Treasury	49,750,749
Treasury notes of 1890	4,481,836
Total receipts this day	1,441,702
Total receipts this month	18,740,549
Total receipts this year	62,587,658
Total expenditures this day	1,643,000
Total expenditures this month	25,188,000
Total expenditures this year	99,451,475
Deposits in National banks	59,808,954
National bank notes received for redemption	279,551
Government receipts from customs	677,597
Internal revenue	754,925
Miscellaneous	9,180

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Although the trading in some directions slackened materially to-day, the demand for coppers in the local market increased rather than abated. The copper market is at last an actual fact. Montana was the leader, and on excellent buying went to 216, a gain of 4 points, and the highest price it ever has reached. Osceola advanced from 53½, to 54⅝; Butte, ½, to 26½; Tamarack, 1½, to 164½. Franklin, on good reports and hints of important pending favorable developments, went to 15. Centennial recovered to 17⅛. Old Dominion held firm at from 27⅝ to 27¾, and Wolverine was strong at 25.

In the general list, the trading in the Union Pacific shares was something of a feature. General Electric preferred sold above par for the first time in many years. Mergenthaler touched 186—a new high-record price—and Chicago Junction preferred went to 121, also a new high figure.

Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3¼@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	240	..
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	165	..
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124¼	124⅝
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	121	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	104½
Maine Central	133	..
Old Colony	198	195
Oregon Short Line	30	..
West End	87⅝	87¾
West End pf.	105	105½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4½	4¾
Arnold	17¼	17⅝
Atlantic	27½	28½
Boston & Montana	214½	216
Butte & Boston	26⅜	26⅝
Calumet & Hecla	580	..
Centennial	17	17⅛
Franklin	14⅞	15
Gold Coin Mines	..	.90
Osceola	54	54⅝
Quincy	..	115
Santa Ysabel	4⅝	5
Tamarack	164	165
Tecumseh	3⅜	3½
Wolverine	24⅞	25

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	281	282
Dominion Coal	22¼	22⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	110	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	183½	185
Erie Telephone	71½	72
General Electric	40⅝	41¼
General Electric pf.	99	99½
Illinois Steel	62½	63
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	..	.90
Philadelphia Company	84	..
Pullman Palace Car	188	190
United States Oil	14⅞	15
United States Rubber	42½	43
Westinghouse Electric	30½	31
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57½	59

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Electric	1	..
Merced Gold Mining	6½	6⅞
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27	27⅞

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con	.05	.04
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.12	.11
Best & Belcher	.14	.12
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.19	.16
Challenge Con	.13	.13
Chollar	.18	.16
Confidence	.38	.37
Con. Cal. & Va	.30	.30
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.09
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.70	.79
Justice	.06	.05
Kentuck Con	.05	.04
Mexican	.11	.10
Occidental	.50	.51
Ophir	.20	.16
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.16	.15
Savage	.10	.09
Scorpion	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.53	.50
Silver Hill	.12	.12
Standard	1.55	1.50
Union Con	.20	.17
Utah Con	.06	.05
Yellow Jacket	.19	.19

Silver bars, 58⅛; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Anaconda	36	38	35	40
Anchoria	70	71¼	70	71¼
Argentum	21	21⅝	21¼	22
Battle Mountain	37½	40	37½	40
Columbine Victor	17	17¼	17	17¼
Consolidated	8⅝	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝
El Paso	8¼	8½	8⅛	8⅜
Elkton	104½	105½	100⅜	101
Gibson	21	22	20	21
Gold Coin	100	102	98	99
Gold King	52	59	52	59
Golden Fleece	22	24½	22	24½
Garfield	12	13	11	12
Isabella	23	23½	23	23¼
Independence	61⅛	62	60	60½
Jackpot	10	10¼	9	9½
Jefferson	7½	9½	7	10
Lillie	97½	98⅝	97½	100
Matoa	22	22½	22	22⅝
Moon Anchor	112½	114	107	107½
Pharmacist	3⅝	3⅝	4½	4⅞
Portland	121½	123	120	122
Rawlings	23	23⅝	23	23¾
Rosa	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼
Union	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15
Work	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅞

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HUNNINGHAUS & LINDEMANN.—The Sheriff received a writ of replevin yesterday against Hunninghaus & Lindemann, manufacturers of window shades at 79 Walker Street, from Epstein Brothers for $1,000, in favor of Albert D. Smith, one of the creditors.

D. CIANI & BROTHER.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received another attachment yesterday against D. Ciani & Brother, wholesale dealers in wines, at 104 Broad Street, who disappeared three weeks ago, for $610 in favor of A. Gross & Co. Marshal Louis Levy, who has been in charge of the store since the failure, said yesterday that he would sell out the stock of wines and the vats and office furniture on Monday next.

AMERICAN SICK BENEFIT AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday sold out the office furniture of the American Sick Benefit and Accident Association, at 621 Broadway, under an execution for $789 in favor of Arthur C. Searles, the President of the association. Transcript of a judgment from Orange County was filed here against the concern on the 10th inst. for $156 in favor of M. B. Van Fleet. The company was organized in Troy, N. Y., in 1886, and removed to this city in January, 1892. The sale realized $276.

EMIL KLEIN.—The store of Emil Klein, doing business as Emil Klein & Co., wholesale dealer in teas and coffees at 86 Front Street, was closed yesterday, and some of his creditors were endeavoring to ascertain what had become of the assets. In the trade his liabilities are estimated at $24,000, of which $15,000 is for teas and $9,000 for coffees. He was formerly a salesman in this line, and went into business on his own account two years ago, and later on claimed to be worth $20,000. Deputy Sheriff Radley received writs of replevin yesterday against him in favor of the following creditors: W. J. Buttfield, $600; Carter, Macy & Co., $563, and Archibald Sheffield, $200.

Out of Town.

BERKSHIRE HEALTH AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.—In the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, Mass., yesterday, the Attorney General asked for an injunction and receivership against the Berkshire Health and Accident Association of Boston. The matter will be heard next Tuesday. A recent examination by the Insurance Department shows that the company has assets of $3,525, and liabilities of $8,458.

EXECUTORS OF FRANK WILKINSON ESTATE.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the executors of the estate of Frank Wilkinson of Nottingham, England, for $8,887, in favor of Horace Belden, on a claim for balance due on the purchase by Mr. Wilkinson of property in East Granby, Conn. Mr. Wilkinson died on Aug. 11, 1897. The attachment was served on a third party here to attach any securities belonging to Mr. Wilkinson. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non residence.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

JOB E. LAIRD, produce commission merchant of 205 Duane Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The liabilities are $4,000 and the assets about $300. He has been in this line of business for twenty-five years.

NATHAN H. WOLFSTEIN filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of about $14,000 and no assets. Stern & Singer, the attorneys, said that he was formerly a manufacturer of women's underwear at 121 South Fifth Avenue, but gave up that business several years ago.

HENRY U. KLEPPISH, jobber in cutlery and hardware at 98 Duane Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The liabilities are $2,849 and the nominal assets $4,710. The assets consist of, stock, $1,800; doubtful accounts, $2,702; good accounts, $174; fixtures, $25; cash, $9. Of the liabilities, $924 are secured, $1,721 unsecured, $119 contingent, and $85 preferred. He has been in business in this city since 1883, and was formerly in Baltimore.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 157 failures in the United States during the week, against 189 for the previous week and 214, 258, 195, and 234 for the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 48; New England, 29; Southern, 19; Western, 39; Northwestern, 4; Pacific, 18; Territories, 0. Canada had 33, against 28 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARRASS, Edward V. and Charles—W. Endemann and others	$351
ACER, Frank A.—F. Pierce	321
BUSHNELL, Ericsson F., administrator, &c.—William W. Durant	1,023
BRODZAK, Louis—J. Wanamaker	251
BUCK, William H.—Frank C. Hoffman and another, costs	28
BRADY, Thomas J.—Joseph F. Sinnott	164
BRATTS, Jennie—D. Levy	142
DE RIGO, E.—T. Stokes	142
DOLGE, Alfred—W. and J. Sloane	1,509
DIXON, Mary C. and Sarah A.—J. J. Smith	203
DOLL, Charles and Charles, Jr.—M. Coogan, and others, costs	135
DRAKE, Charles W.—C. F. W. Bodecker	125
DAVIS, Michael—Beadleston & Woerz	357
DEGENHARDT, Herman—J. Wilde and another	78
D'ESPLEN, Agnes—E. M. Irvine	217
FEUERSTEIN, David and Lena—J. and M. Haffen	1,506
FRIEDEL, John—Edward F. Kienle	108
GORE, Carlos—Lockwood, Hurd & Co	469
GRAVES, T. C.—Thomas S. P. Miller	76
HARRIS, John T.—F. A. Meyer	201
HAGMAYER, Jacob—Henry Theiss, as Treasurer, &c	181
HARRIS, Henry—S. Schlesinger and another	109
JONES, Samuel—N. Bois and another	22
KEHOE, John—J. Murphy	120
KNIGHT, Frank E.—A. M. Griffen	60
LORIA, Henry—C. Clark	87
LONDON, Charles, Lazarus, Louis, and Albert—L. Roch, costs	102
LYNCH, George—C. C. Rice	68
LINK, G. Henry—C. E. Spencer	127
LAWLESS, Robert V.—J. J. Fredericks	148
LINDSAY, Josiah S.—Richardson & Boynton	115
LOGHMAN, Augusta B.—J. Bierman	168
McKENNEE, T. Corning—E. F. Kienle	195
McGORRY, Felix—Beadleston & Woerz	261
PORTER, Louis M.—Jennie Bradley	63
PETERS, Malcolm—C. C. Lindsey and another, trustees	3,851
POWERS, Ann—J. Murphy and another	32
ROSENBERG, N. P. Fried—A. Steel	184
REYNOLDS, Horace J.—Max Radt and another	34
SEITZ, William—John B. and William H. McElfatrick	1,002
SEAMAN, Edwin S.—New York and Pennsylvania Company	150
SANCOMB, Eugene J.—John E. Jacobs	432
SCHWARTZ, Daniel—William Hirsch	155
STONE, Harry J.—M. Huntoon and another	127
SCHMIDT, Edward F.—G. B. Glover	294
SHAW, William—J. and M. Haffen	724
TREU, Leopold R.—Edward F. Kienle	512
TREU, Leopold R.—Edward F. Kienle	121
THOMPSON, Samuel A.—David Levy	369
THE AMERICAN SICK BENEFIT AND Accident Association—Frank Eckenroth and another	454
THE NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB—Louis W. Shultze	90
ULLMAN, Eliza—W. W. Scott	52
VON RAITZ, Feodor—B. Lewinson	1,529
VON DANNENBERG, Carl—Constance Mallmann	5,774
WEINHAUSEN, Maurice—L. Bloch	105
WEYGANDT, Katy—H. B. Scharmann & Sons	1,763
WEBER, Abraham M.—A. Herskovits and another	1,391
VAN STEENBURGH, Philip—New York Carbon Works	64

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.70
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝@5¾
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Flour steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, 70c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@73c; No. 2 red, 72½c; No. 2 corn, 33c; No. 2 yellow, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@22½c; No. 2 white, 25½@28c; No. 3 white, 25@27c; No. 2 rye, 44¾@45c; No. 2 barley, 36@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 88@88½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.05@$9.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.27½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.80; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market ruled moderately active yesterday with prices showing an irregular course, and at one time a net loss of 6@9 points. Throughout the session the feeling was weak, cables being disappointing and crop accounts from almost every part of the cotton belt being of a more favorable character. Most private cables showed clearly that English spinners had once more become influenced in favor of large crop expectations, and that recent indications of a broadening spot demand at Liverpool had subsided. Selling yesterday seemed to be by all classes of operators, with the bearish contingent taking the lead. The market has had little or no support of any kind and yesterday afternoon gossip reflects a generally weak feeling, and an expectation that the Liverpool cables this morning will be weak. A leading banking concern of this city, however, announces private cables from Liverpool stating that Manchester is doing a healthy business with prospects of its continuance. Our market closed quiet and steady, 5 to 7 points lower.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled steady and closed quiet with prices unchanged on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows: Total yesterday, Great Britain, 98 bales; Continent, 903 bales. Thus far this week, Great Britain, 3,136 bales; Continent, 14,557 bales. Since Sept. 1, Great Britain, 3,491,247 bales; France, 815,308 bales; Continent, 2,983,332 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.87	5.87	5.80	5.81@5.82
September	5.90	5.90	5.83	5.83@5.85
October	5.92	5.92	5.84	5.85@5.86
November	5.95	5.95	5.86	5.87@5.88
December	5.98	5.98	5.89	5.90@5.91
January	6.01	6.01	5.91	5.93@5.94
February	5.99	5.99	5.96	5.97@5.98
March	6.07	6.07	5.98	6.00@6.01
April	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.03@6.04
May	6.12	6.12	6.05	6.06@6.07

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Middling upland, 3½d. January-February, 3.17½s; February-March, 3.18s; March-April, 3.18½b; April-May, 3.19b; May-June, 3.20b; August, 3.23½s; August-September, 3.22s; September-October, 3.19½b; October-November, 3.18½s; November-December, 3.17½s; December-January, 3.17½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	71⅛	72 3-16	71 1-16	72¼
December	69	69⅝	69	69⅝
Corn—				
September	37¼	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
December	37⅝	37 11-16	37½	37½
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25⅞
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	5.57

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	66½	67½	66¼	67⅛
December	64⅝	65	64¼	64⅝
May	66	66¾	65⅞	66¼
Corn—				
September	32¼	32⅞	32 7-16	32⅝
December	32 13-16	33	32½	32¾
May	34 15-16	35⅛	34¾	34¾
Oats—				
September	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20¾
May	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23½
Lard—				
September	5.42½	5.42½	5.27½	5.27½
October	5.47½	5.47½	5.32½	5.32½
Ribs—				
September	5.40	5.40	5.17½	5.17½
October	5.37½	5.40	5.17½	5.17½
Pork—				
September	9.25	9.25	9.05	9.05
October	9.12½	9.17½	9.07½	9.07½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The exceptional strength in cash wheat was once more a factor of leading importance in wheat yesterday, controlling sentiment and promoting a steady advance all day, which left September 1⅛c net higher and December ⅛c above the close of Thursday. The interior movement, instead of increasing, as predicted, was, if anything, smaller than heretofore, receipts so far this week having fallen 312,000 bushels below those of last. Thus cash wheat in all markets of the country retains its high premium, New York showing 9½c over September spot, St. Louis about 4¼c, Baltimore 4½c, and Minneapolis 24c over the option. The short interest left over from the bearish Government report was a free buyer all day yesterday. Offerings, except for a short period at the opening, were small and mostly in the way of profit taking on early purchases. The foreign situation came into unusual prominence yesterday through the unsettled relations apparently existing between England and Russia. This was reflected to some extent in the Liverpool market, which closed ⅝@1⅛d net higher, but found little response at Paris, where the evident improvement in weather closed wheat 15@25 points lower and flour 25@90 points below the previous day. News regarding the Russian crop from Broomhall indicated an unfavorable outlook in certain provinces.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 12.—August, 88c; September, 65⅝c; December, 62¼c; No. 1 hard, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅝c; No. 2, Northern, 84⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 12.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 87c; August, 72¼c; September, 67⅞c; December, 64c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—No. 1 Northern—Nothing doing; No. 1 Northern, 85c; September, 67⅞c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 2 white clips, 33½c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 28@30c; track, white, 31@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49@49½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive, and 44@44½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 46@47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 Western, near by, 51½c. BARLEY—Malting, 45½@48½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.85; Winter straights, $3.85@$4.20; Winter patents, $4@$4.40; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.10@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$3; no grade, $1.80. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 75@76c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 67½c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $25@$26; screenings, 40@90c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼@5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¼@5⅝c; 160 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pigs, 5¾@5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6⅞@7c; 10 lb, 6¼@6⅝c; 12 lb, 6¼@6½c; 14 lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 4@4¼c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P. 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅜c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$5.60; city lard, $5@$5.25; refined, South American, $6.30; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.40; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard, stearine, 6¼@6⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; American finest colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The movement in coffee yesterday was somewhat irregular. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. The lowest point in the day was during the early forenoon, when the market felt the disadvantage of disappointing cables, apathy on the part of spot buyers, and diminished warehouse deliveries in this country. Later, however, the market became steadier; there was a demand to cover short contracts, and prices rallied 10@15 points from the lowest figures of the forenoon. The closing cable from Havre helped the local market by reporting ½f advance. Sellers were conservative, and the evidence of renewed speculative interest at Havre led some of the shorts to question the soundness of their position on the market. The afternoon trading reflected a general increase of interest in the coffee market, and all classes of operators seemed to wish to keep themselves in shape for a quick change of front on any further cables to indicate a renewal of bull leadership at Havre. Our market closed steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.65
September	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
October	..	..	..	5.60@5.70
November	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
December	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
January	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
February	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
March	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15
June	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
July	..	..	..	6.20@6.30

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$800; Hamburg, ¼@¾ pfennig lower; Havre, net unchanged; January, 38.25; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 38.75; June, 39.00; July, 39.00; August, 37.50; September, 37.50; October, 37.75; November, 38.00; December, 38.00.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Washed—XX and X, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21½c; braid combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c. Texas, Unwashed—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; quarter, 13@15c. California, Unwashed — Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County, Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, 10@12c; Fall defective, 7@9c. Oregon — Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium, choice, 16@17c; fine medium, average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 13@16c; quarter, 16@17c.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 23@23½c; Port Philip combing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c. Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

OILS.

Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23½c bid; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 47@50c.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7; lake copper, ingot, $11.90; tin, $16.25; lead, $4.05; spelter, $4.55.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar, oil bbl., $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, 28⅜@29¼c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 12.—Spirits turpentine, 26¼@26¾c; resin, $1.00@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.00@$1.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.—Turpentine, 25½c; resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.—Spirits turpentine, 26⅜c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $5@$5.55; bulls, $2.60@$2.90; cows, $2.60@$3.80; cable weak; live cattle, 9½@10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¾c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4.25@$7; tops, $7.25; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50@$4.50; no Westerns; city-dressed veals higher at 9@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.75; culls, $2.50@$3; no choice sheep here; lambs, $6@$7.50; one car choice, $7.75; culls, $4.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.25.

The Klondike Gold Yield.

From The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

Conservative estimates of this season's gold yield of the Klondike run all the way from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The output is disappointing, and fails to bear out the expectations of the more enthusiastic that the Klondike would equal, if not excel, the golden harvest of early California. This is the second season since the Klondike discoveries. California in 1849, the second season of its remarkable gold yield, produced $23,000,000.

The Klondike is rich in placer gold, but the experience there has been a repetition of that of other famous placer camps—a few claims of fabulous richness, a few more of moderate value, and the great majority of the remainder worthless.

As repeatedly predicted by this paper, development of the golden wealth of the Yukon has progressed slowly. The working season is short, the climate is trying, the earth is locked in everlasting ice, and supplies and labor are high. Reports from Dawson agree that few additional rich discoveries have been made, and that the country is not the place for a poor man. Many of the richer mines remain idle rather than pay the excessive royalty demanded by the Canadian Government, and thousands of men are out of employment.

Liabilities, $125,000; Assets, $50.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—A. W. Sawyer, a Boston stock broker, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His liabilities are $125,000 and his assets are wearing apparel of the value of $50.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections for the Year Ended June 30 Exceed One Hundred and Seventy Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, amounted to $170,869,519, an increase as compared with the previous fiscal year of $24,249,925. The receipts from the several sources of revenue during the year are given as follows:

Spirits, $92,546,899; increase, $10,538,356.

Tobacco, $36,230,622; increase, $5,520,324.

Fermented liquors, $39,515,421; increase, $7,043,250.

Oleomargarine, $1,315,780; increase, $281,650.

Filled cheese, $16,518; decrease, $2,473.

Banks and bankers, $1,180; increase, $1,094.

Miscellaneous, $1,243,096; increase, $867,713.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars, on which tax was paid during the year, are stated as follows:

Spirits, distilled from fruit, 1,411,448 gallons; increase, 265,317.

Whisky and other spirits distilled from materials other than fruit, 78,353,210 gallons; increase, 9,519,979.

Fermented liquors or beer, 37,486,156 barrels; increase, 3,063,062.

Cigars, (number,) 4,910,881,541; increase, 847,712,444.

Cigarettes, (number,) 3,753,539,534; a net decrease of nearly 400,000,000.

Tobacco, 288,160,074 pounds; increase, 27,425,262.

Oleomargarine, 55,388,727 pounds; increase, 12,854,168.

Filled cheese, 1,412,923 pounds; decrease, 253,214.

The expenses incident to the collection of the internal revenue tax during the year were approximately $3,886,262. The States paying the larger amounts of internal revenue tax are given as follows: Illinois, $39,658,686; New York, $21,058,569; Kentucky, $18,220,918; Ohio, $16,436,908; Pennsylvania, $13,846,790; Indiana, $10,022,274.

OUR GROWTH IN IRON AND STEEL

Home Market Reclaimed—Exports Increase 400 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The phenomenal growth of our manufacturing industries, both in supplying our own markets and those of other parts of the world, is illustrated by some figures just compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the imports and exports of manufactures of iron and steel.

These tables show that the exports of manufactures of iron and steel in the fiscal year 1898 were five times as great as in 1880, more than double those in any year prior to 1896, and 23 per cent. greater than in 1897. On the other hand, the imports of manufactured iron and steel in 1898 were in value but one-sixth of those of 1880, one-fourth those of 1888, and one-half those of 1896.

To quote the official figures, the exports from the United States of all articles classified as "manufactures of iron and steel" amounted in 1880 to $14,716,524, in 1890 to $25,542,208, in 1896 to $41,160,877, in 1897 to $57,494,872, and in 1898 to $70,367,527. Meantime the imports of manufactures of iron and steel, which in 1880 were $71,266,699, fell by 1890 to $41,679,501, by 1896 to $25,338,103, and by 1898 to $12,615,913.

Thus, while the exports of manufactures of iron and steel are in 1898 five times those of 1880, the imports of the same class of articles were in 1898 less than one-fifth those of 1880. American manufacturers have since 1880 taken possession of five-sixths of that portion of the home market which was held by foreign manufacturers of iron and steel, and have at the same time increased their sales in foreign markets 400 per cent.

PURCELL ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

Application for an Injunction Against the Government Denied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In the District Court to-day Judge Cole rendered a decision in the Purcell Company envelope contract case, denying the application for an injunction against the Government. Judge Cole ruled that if the company had a valid contract it had a remedy in the Court of Claims.

The Post Office Department officials are making preparations to make a new contract for stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and have prepared forms for proposals. The specifications are practically the same as those when bids were submitted last March, with the exception that the paper to be used must be of Government standard and formula, no provision being made for other samples to be submitted by bidders. Only one of the parties to the bond can be an incorporated guarantee company.

HANOVER REPORT CONFIRMED.

Outside Parties Are Planning to Secure Control of the Company.

C. A. Shaw, Second Vice President of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, yesterday confirmed the report that an attempt is making by outside parties to purchase a controlling interest in the stock of that company. In reply to a question whether the recent purchase of 100 shares, through Price, McCormick & Co., had any relation to a series of small purchases which have been made for some time past, Mr. Shaw said that he did not know in what interest Price, McCormick & Co. had acted, but that it was evident that the shares were secured for the purpose of demanding a transcript of the list of shareholders. He said further:

"President Lane is out of town, and probably will be until Sept. 12. The next regular meeting of the Board of Directors is due to be held on Sept. 15, and I do not look for developments before that time. The circular, which has been sent out to the stockholders by the management, was issued to prevent the sale of holdings at a much lower figure than their real value. What effect it will have I do not know."

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company was organized in April, 1852, and is capitalized at $1,000,000. On the 1st of last January it possessed a surplus, beyond all liabilities, of $584,870.28. The company has done a comparatively small local business, but owns a strong agency plant, controlling business throughout practically the entire United States. The management can be relied upon to make a strong effect to retain its hold upon the company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday, transacted no business of importance. It is therefore likely that little will be done at the August meeting of the board, which will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Board of Governors of the Underwriters' Club will meet on Tuesday, Aug. 16, to elect permanent officers. It is probable that Paul E. Rasor, President of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of New York, will be elected President of the board; Marshall F. Driggs, President of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, Vice President, and Harry Hall, Secretary and Treasurer.

The insurance on the property at 137 and 139 Reade Street, which was damaged by fire Thursday, Aug. 11, was distributed as follows: On John A. Willet & Co., German-American, $5,000; on Ehrgott & Newman, Lancashire, $1,500, and Palatine, $2,000; on Wittenberger & Co., Greenwich, $1,000; on J. W. Spence, $3,500; on buildings at 137 and 139 Reade Street, owned by Thomas Wright, Hanover, $16,000 each.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

Traveling Facilities Afforded by the Traffic Associations.

Additional arrangements have been made by traffic associations for delegates attending the American Bankers' Association convention, at Denver, Aug. 23, 24, and 25, so that all delegates who travel on the certificate plan, full fare going and one-third fare returning, can have the following privilege, if they so desire, provided they purchase their tickets from any point in the territories below referred to, viz.:

An extension of the limit of certificate up to and including Sept. 29 from points in the Western Passenger Association's territory, which is composed of the Eastern Committee and trans-Missouri territories, also the Central Passenger and Trunk Line Associations, upon deposit of certificate with P. J. Flynn, joint agent, Denver, Col., on or before Aug. 29, and upon payment of 50 cents at time of deposit of certificate to cover fee for extension and execution, such certificates to be honored for the purchase of return tickets at one-third fare from Denver after Aug. 29 only on the date withdrawn from deposit and executed by joint agent

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeat the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds and Regain Fifth Place.

FIELDING OF VISITORS POOR

Rusie Was Hit Rather Freely, but Received Good Support—Cincinnatis Win a Close Game in Brooklyn—Other League Matches.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	66	35	.653
Boston	62	35	.639
Cleveland	59	37	.615
Baltimore	53	38	.582
New York	54	43	.557
Chicago	55	45	.550
Pittsburg	50	44	.532
Philadelphia	44	49	.473
Brooklyn	36	58	.383
Louisville	36	61	.371
Washington	33	61	.351
St. Louis	29	71	.290

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

The New Yorks signalized their return to the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by scoring a victory over the Chicagos and incidentally regaining fifth place in the League race. The game, which was uncomfortably close toward the last, was not exactly won on its merits, but the 3,000 faithful "rooters" who ventured out in the threatening weather to welcome the locals after their successful trip in the West did not care how the game was won so long as the team regained fifth place.

It was a remarkable game in that the visitors made twelve hits and only three runs, while the locals secured only five hits and still scored four runs. The cause of the visitors' downfall is attributed to some very ragged fielding. The kind of pitching that Callahan did yesterday was strong enough to win a game every day if backed up by good support. Three of the runs by the locals were scored through misplays on the easiest kind of chances.

The New Yorks, with the exception of Davis, supported Rusie in grand form, which accounts for the Chicago men's small score. In the first inning Davis missed an easy chance to catch Everitt napping off second, the latter eventually scoring. Again in the eighth inning he jeopardized the game by fumbling a grounder, the error allowing the visitors to tie the score.

Doyle made a phenomenal catch in the eighth inning that practically saved the game for the locals. There were two bases occupied and two out, when Ryan drove the ball between centre and right field. It was a very long hit, and looked good for a home run, but Doyle pulled the ball down near the ropes after a long chase. It was one of the best catches made on the grounds this season, and Doyle was liberally applauded.

Dahlen, the Chicago's Captain, displayed a bad temper from the beginning, and when in the fifth inning he became too talkative after striking out, Umpire Emslie removed him from the game. His absence weakened the visitors in the field, as Isbell, a pitcher, was sent in to play short and in the ninth inning made a misplay that enabled the New Yorks to win.

Warner began the last inning with a hit, and when some one on the bleachers yelled to Van Haltren to hit the ball to Isbell, Van Haltren did so with a great deal of force. The latter, who is a novice at short, was very slow in handling the ball, and Warner, aided by a wild pitch, moved to third on the hit. Tiernan then hit an easy grounder to Isbell, who, after recovering the ball, had plenty of time to throw accurately to the plate and stop Warner. He threw the ball wildly, however, and Warner scored the winning run, ending the game. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1
Davis, ss.	1	1	4	4	2
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0
Doyle, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Warner, c.	1	1	4	1	0
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	5	*26	10	3

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	1	3	12	0	0
Thornton, cf.	1	1	1	0	2
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	2	1
Isbell, ss.	0	1	2	3	2
McCor'k, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0
Mertes, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Connor, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1
Donahue, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Callahan, p.	0	1	1	5	0
Total	3	12	†25	17	6

*Callahan declared out. †One out when winning run was scored.

New York	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

First base by errors—New York, 4; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 10. Base on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Callahan, 4. Struck out—By Rusie, 2; by Callahan, 3. Three-base hit—Mertes. Two-base hit—McCormick. Sacrifice hits—Doyle and Joyce. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Davis, and Doyle. Double plays—Gleason, Davis, and Joyce; Dahlen and Everitt; Isbell and Everitt. Wild pitch—Callahan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

CINCINNATIS WIN IN BROOKLYN.

The Locals Unable to Hit Breitenstein When Bases Were Occupied.

The Brooklyns began their final series with the Cincinnatis at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and were beaten because they could not make hits when the bases were occupied. The visitors, on the other hand, hit at opportune times. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	5	5	2
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
Magoon, ss.	1	0	1	4	0
LaCh'ce, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	3	2	1
Grim, c.	0	1	3	4	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total	3	7	27	20	4

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, lf.	0	3	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	12	0	1
Miller, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	2	1	4	1
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
St'nfeldt, cf.	1	1	4	0	1
Peitz, c.	1	0	2	2	0
Br'nstein, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Total	4	11	27	12	4

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	—4

Stolen bases—Smith, McPhee, and Peitz. Two-base hits—Smith and Beckley. Three-base hits—LaChance. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Double plays—Hallman and LaChance; Kennedy, Magoon, and LaChance. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Steinfeldt, Hallman, and Peitz. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Breitenstein, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis to-day by timely hitting. Piatt and Taylor pitched well. Piatt, however, was more effective when men were on the bases. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	..	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Philadelphia, Piatt and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Boston, 8; Cleveland, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The Clevelands were outplayed to-day at every point, and but for a home run by McKean in the first inning would have been shut out. The Bostons played with great dash, while the visitors made a number of costly errors. Wallace and Long both made sensational left-hand stops, while Young fielded his position in fine shape. Score:

Boston	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	..	—8
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 1. Base hits—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Cleveland, Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

In Toronto—Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 4.
In Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 4; Providence, 3.
In Montreal—Ottawa, 14; Montreal, 3.

Baseball Notes.

The Catholic Protectory Band will be the attraction with the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The game will begin at 3:30.

⁂

The games scheduled in Baltimore and Washington yesterday were postponed on account of rain.

⁂

Dahlen has been removed from six games this season for questioning an umpire's decision, and in each case the Chicago team has been weakened thereby. Dahlen, like every Captain in the league, is fully aware that a decision rendered by an umpire cannot be reversed unless it is a misinterpretation of a rule.

AFFAIRS OF THE ST. LOUIS CLUB.

Motion Filed to Set Aside Receivership and Restore Von Der Ahe.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—The baseball muddle took another turn to-day when William A. Kinnerk filed a motion to set aside the receivership and restore the club to Chris Von Der Ahe, trustee, under the second deed of trust.

A day or two ago the Mississippi Trust Company asked for a receiver on the ground that $20,000 worth of bonds were in default in both principal and interest, and that the bondholders wanted their money.

Now Mr. Kinnerk, who came in as a creditor, asks that Mr. Muekenfuss be removed and the order appointing him be vacated.

The claim is made that the Mississippi Valley Trust Company had no right to apply for a receiver, as it did not ask for its money; it also is set up that there was $35,000 insurance money from the last fire, more than enough to repay the trust company's bonds.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—The talent had rather a poor time in picking winners at Saratoga to-day, only two favorites landing. The attendance was large, weather cloudy, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Right of Way, 113 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won by a length and a half; Roundsman, 116, (Doggett,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by ten lengths; Izmir, 113, (Clawson,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Marble and Cacique also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Bettie Gray, 110 pounds, (Powers,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Garra Brant, 94, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a length; Valdivia, 94, (Dupee,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Chappaqua, Warhead, Menu, Two Forks, Diva, and Five O'Clock also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a furlong. Martha II., 102 pounds, (T. Sloane,) even and out, won by a head; Sir Gawain, 108, (Doggett,) 2 to 1 and out, second by twenty lengths; Handball, 110, (R. Williams,) 5 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:54¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Ahom, 122 pounds, (Murphy,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by a length and a half; Roysterer, 112, (Irving,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head; Miss Smith, 107, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Shiek Bangor, La Flaneuse, and Becken also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Ma Angeline, 96 pounds, (Maher,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by a length; Nigger Baby, 101, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head; Manassas, 111, (Doggett,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:41¾. Hurns, Oxnard, G. B. Cox, L. D., Valid, Donation, Hats Off, and Stray Step also ran.

Following are the entries at Saratoga for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Sir Vassar and Damien, 114 pounds; Wax Toy, Charentus, Lord Zeni, and Orimar, 108; The Winner, 105; Rappahannock and Swiftmas, 104; White Frost, 103; Lady Mitchell, 100; Hurly Burly, 96; Central Trust, 95; Margaret Jane, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ree Mitchell, 109 pounds; Lost Time and Colonel Tenny, 100; Full Dress and Semper Leon, 97; Tyrian, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Canadian Club Stakes; one mile. Havoc and Maceo, 118 pounds; Dr. Catlett and Premier, 109; George Keene, 108; Poetess, 104; Laverock, 103; Rhinelander, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—Worden House Stakes; five furlongs. Satirist, Alpen, Hungarian, and Sol, 102 pounds; Semper Leon and Effie Ainslie, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. The Winner, 121 pounds; Protus, 120; Maceo, 119; Hats Off and Banquo II., 116; Scotch Rose and Arquebus, 111; Saratoga and Banished, 108; Millstream, 106; Bardella, 102.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 12.—To-day's races went to the favorites in every case. Summaries:

2:14 Trot.—Purse, $1,500.

Grattan Boy, b. s., by Grattan-Babb McGregor, (Miller)	1	1	1
Ruby, br. m., (Starr)	4	2	3
Red Bee, b. g., (Wilson)	2	5	5
Caracalta, br. f., (Keyes)	9	8	2
Medium Wood, br. g., (Hudson)	3	8	4
Rose Craix, s. m., (McHenry)	8	4	8
B. B. M., b. s., (Splan)	5	7	7
Surpot, g. s., (Curry)	6	6	6
Alves, b. g., (French)	7	9	dis.

Time—2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:12.

2:11 Pace.—Purse, $1,500.

Miss Logan, b. m., by General-Fire Tait, (C. Boucher)	1	1	1
Charley B., blk. g., (James)	2	2	5
Eyelet, g. m., (F. Doble)	6	7	2
Oddity, ch. h., (Jacobs)	4	4	3
Neeta W., b. m., (Erwin)	3	6	4
Indiana, b. g., (McCarty)	5	3	6
Evangeline, ro. m., (McLachlan)	7	5	7
Heirloom, ch. h., (Pearse)	8	dis.	

Time—2:07½; 2:07½; 2:08¾.

2:20 Trot.—Stake 57. Purse $2,000.

Directum Kelly, b. h., by Direct-Ludwing, (Kelly)	5	1	1	1
Louise Mac, ch. m., (Hudson)	1	3	5	2
Providence, b. f., (Rea)	2	2	2	3
Oakley, b. g., (French)	3	4	4	4
Maideno, br. m., (Chandler)	4	5	3	5
Hustler, b. g., (Lapham)	dis.			

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:15; 2:13¼.

At Saugus, Mass.

SAUGUS, Mass., Aug. 12.—To-day's racing results:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished Wednesday.)

John, b. s., by Kenwood-Mary, by Russell Mambrino, (Bass)	5	1	1	1
Oriole, ch. m., (P. Collins)	1	8	4	7
Marjouree, b. m., (Kervick)	10	9	2	2
Carrie V., b. m., (A. Collins)	8	2	3	6
Sally Bush, g. m., (Durland)	3	3	5	5
M. B., ch. m., (Timothy)	4	4	6	3
Miss Maxie, ch. m., (Gillispy)	2	5	9	4
Lama B., g. m., (McDonald)	7	7	7	8
Belle Franklin, b. m., (Labourity)	9	6	8	9
Jaz, blk. g., (Waite)	6	dr.		

Time—2:18½; 2:17½; 2:18½; 2:16¾.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Greenbrino, b. h., by Woodbrino, (Gilbert)	1	1	1
Dumont, b. h., (Collins)	2	4	3
Whiting, b. g., (S. Kinner)	3	2	6
Harry P., b. g., (McDonald)	4	5	2
Dot Miller, b. m., (Dodge)	7	3	4
Ibsen, b. g., (Waite)	6	6	5
Mary L., ch. m., (Dore)	5	dis.	
Lissa D., b. m., (Middletz)	dis.		

Time—2:19¾; 2:22; 2:22½.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Peter Turney, g. g., by Dick Hunter-Sally Dodd, (Gillispy)	1	3	1
Chelsea, g. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Dore)	2	1	6
Maggie, b. m., (Stone)	4	2	2
Alcinta, b. m., (Carpenter)	3	4	4
Slavonic, g. g., (Bowen)	6	5	3
George G., g. g., (Timothy)	5	6	5

Time—2:12¾; 2:12; 2:12¼.

At Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—To-day's racing resulted as follows:

2:15 Pacing.—Purse $500. O. M. C. won in straight heats. Time—2:15¼; 2:17½; 2:14½. Iveta was second, Red Lake third, and Mithia fourth.

2:29 Class Trotting.—Purse $400. Garland M. won in straight heats. Time—2:21¾; 2:21¼; 2:22½. Tarrie Russ second, Morabilio third, and Norcole fourth.

2:35 Class.—Three-year-olds and under; purse $400. Brigham Belle won in straight heats. Time—2:28¾; 2:30½; 2:33¾. Helen Simmons second and Del Bar third.

2:30 Class Pacing.—Purse $400. Blue Bird won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:23¾; 2:21½; 2:22. Thursday won first heat. Time—2:24½. The Kid was third.

Races at Elmira Declared Off.

ELMIRA, Aug. 12.—The races here were declared off this afternoon on account of the threatening weather, and later it was decided to cancel the remainder of the programme, owing to the poor patronage of the previous days' races. The association is behind about $1,200.

Rochester Races Postponed.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 12.—The races of the Western New York Circuit were postponed until Saturday on account of rain.

NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Doubles Between East and West Champions to be Played Tuesday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The drawings for the eighteenth National lawn-tennis tournament to be played at the Casino next week were made to-day. There are fifty-three entries, including Ware, Whitman, Paret, Fischer, G. L. Wrenn, Budlong, R. Stevens, Talmadge, Carleton, Davis, Hackett, Wright, Ward, Forbes, and Little. The doubles between the East and West champions will be played Tuesday morning, the winners to play Ware and Sheldon for the National championship.

Broderick Knocks Out Sieloff.

The fight between "Tom" Broderick of Yonkers and Otto Sieloff of Detroit at the Lenox Athletic Club last night came to a sudden end in the thirteenth round. Sieloff was weak when he came up and swung wildly. Broderick swung his left to the head and staggered Sieloff, then, quick as a flash, followed with a straight right on the mouth, sending Sieloff down and out. Sieloff was wild toward the end of the fight and exhausted himself by his excessive work. Broderick was always the stronger.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mercer Street Building Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—No Business at Auction.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Leopold Weil, the five-story iron-front business building 89 Mercer Street, 25 by 100. This property was purchased by the sellers last week.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Mrs. Charles W. Cass, to client of Horace S. Ely & Co., the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 34 West Forty-eighth Street, 20.6 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Wesslau & Hogerauer, owners of the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, say that the published reports of the sale of the property are premature. Negotiations for the sale of the lot for cash are well advanced, but have not yet been closed.

A. P. Kirkland & Co. have sold to a builder, for $10,250, the plot at the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 45 by 125; also, for improvement, four lots on the east side of Grand Avenue and two lots on the west side of Davidson Avenue, north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, southeast corner of Third Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, with stores, irregular; Mary Dooley of 668 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $7,000.

Bay Avenue, north side, 30 feet east of North Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 26; Samuel T. Graham of City Island, owner and architect; cost, $2,000.

Seton Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Jefferson Street, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 20 and 23 by 43; also, a one-story-and-attic frame stable, 25 by 20; Bruno Brandes of 319 West Fiftieth Street, owner; Carl S. Johnson, architect; cost, $4,200.

Jerome Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 44.6 by 45; Mrs. C. J. Singhi, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Jerome Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22.6 by 48; Mrs. Carrie J. Singhi, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 209 West Thirty-second Street, to a four-story brick and stone lodging house; F. D. Ames of 109 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; J. S. Maher of 36 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 417 Bleecker Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store; W. Laux, premises, owner; H. H. Heidgard, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 200 Monroe Street, to a four-story brick and stone school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $800.

Twenty-third Street, southeast corner of Fourth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone office building; New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, premises, owner; Alfred Zucker, architect; cost, $2,500.

Tremont and Vanderbilt Avenues, southwest corner, to a three-story frame dwelling; Hugh N. Camp estate, owner; A. Arctander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Wales Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of St. Mary's Street, to two two-story frame dwellings; Elizabeth Maxwell, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

St. Joseph's Street, north side, 75 feet east of Robbins Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Anthony McOwen of 515 Wales Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $300.

Belmont Place, northwest corner of Arthur Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling, with store; Michael Dunn, premises, owner; William Graul, architect; cost, $750.

No. 551 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-and-one-half story frame dwelling; Michael Turley, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 12.

BARKER AV, e s, 67 ft n of Julianna St, 33x100; James A. Cunningham to Ellen A. Wilkinson	1
BROOME ST, n s, 25 ft w of Mangin St, 25x79.2; William Stacom to Jacob Pfeiffer	27,000
EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 101.4 ft n of 141st St, 101.4x110.10 to Old King's Bridge Road x 101.3x123; Edgecombe Av, s w corner of 142d St, 30.5x107.2 to centre of Old King's Bridge Road x 30x110.10; Sarah E. Marshall to G. Nathaniel Marshall and another	1
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 243 ft s of 155th St, 127x85x irregular; Elizabeth A. Kennedy to Charles F. McCabe	1
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 76th St, 17.2x80; Anna J. Tindale to Henry Goodkind	100
LOTS 1 and 2, Block H, map of Dore Lyon's property; Anna E. Lyon to Elizabeth H. Sias	1
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 34.3 ft n of 119th St, 16.8x82; 120th St, s s, 82 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; Alfred L. Harder to Amelia Harder	1
MISSION PLACE, w s, 41.5 ft n of Park St, runs n 66.9 ft to Worth St, x n w 116.5x irregular to beginning; Franklin Bien, referee, to Washington Life Insurance Company	165,000
PLEASANT AV, e s, 16.9 ft n of 120th St, 16.8x71.3; Martin L. Hollister, referee, to Margaret A. Noxon	7,500
SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 234, map of Village of East Tremont, 25x133; Phoebe Hole, individually and as executrix, to Henry B. Lyon, (correction deed)	1
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 139th St, 100x138.10x100x151.7; Manhattan Improvement Company to Mary A. McNamee	35,000
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 46.11 ft n of 152d St, 20x irregular; John F. O'Ryan to John C. and Mary Ten Eyck, trustees, &c	$10,000
SETON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Ida A. and Mary L. Breczinsky and another	800
VANDERBILT AV, s w corner of 186th St, 100x300; William C. Turner to Benjamin Berger	1
WATER ST, 660, n s, 25x87.8x25x88.11; George Konicki to Bernard Golden and another	1
3D AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 50x98; James A. Flomerfelt to Samuel H. Stone	1
5TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x 25x110; Nathan C. Clark to Solomon G. Proops	1
8TH AV, 2,053 and 2,055, w s, 50.4x100; Samuel H. Stone and another to Max Radt and another	1
4TH ST, 22, w s, 75 ft n w of Mercer St, 25x91; Frank O. Norman to Ralph F. Shropshire, one-half part	Nom.
8TH ST, 334 and 336 East, 43.6x97.6; Anna Duch to Isaac Polstein and another	1
8TH ST, 176.6 ft w of Avenue C, 21.9x 97.6; Sarah Underndorfer and others to Isaac Polstein and another	12,000
26TH ST, 555 West, 25x98.9; Mary Brown to Francis E. Williams	9,800
52D ST, 399 East, 19.9x irregular; Jacob Pfeiffer to Michael Fay and another	11,500
61ST ST, n s, 57.6 ft w of 4th Av, 19x 100.5; Edwin A. Jones, referee, to Caroline A. Lindsley and another, trustees	21,400
94TH ST, 102 West, 35x98.10x35x100; Cora Landauer to Ella J. Breckenridge	57,000
104TH ST, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x100.11x47.10x101; Max Radt and another to James A. Flomerfelt	1
114th St, n s, 670 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Michael J. Keenan to Benjamin Morge	1
118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 100x 100.11; 117th St, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Ella J. Breckenridge to Charles M. Rosenthal	72,000
151ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 86.11 ft to Convent Av x 108.11x48.5x 99.11; Charlton W. Crane to James A. Deering	1

Recorded Leases.

ISAACS, B., and another to Lozar M. Shapiro; 50 and 52 Columbia St, 5 years	$5,250
JACOB, August, to George F. Kinney; 1,283 2d Av, 5 years	Renewal

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Lancelot W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 975 Lexington Av, 5 years	$10,000
BAKER, Annette M. and Pitt J., to the United States Life Insurance Company; 273 Pearl St, 3 years	31,000
BAKER, Annette M., to Antonia Treupel; 273 Pearl St, 2 years	8,000
CARTER, Hannah M., to James B. Potter and others, executors, &c.; 40 East 75th St, 5 years	28,000
CROMPTON, Fanny, and Charles W., to Anna M. Grossman and others, executors, &c.; s s of Boston Road, 248.10 ft s e of Boston Av, 1 year	4,000
DOOLEY, Johanna, to Rose A. Feehan; w s of West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, adjoining lands of Andrew Nostrand, 3 years	1,000
GAFFNEY, James C. and Mary, to Austin Kimball, guardian; w s of Fox St, 82.6 ft n of 169th St, 3 years	5,200
GLUCK, David L., to Ephraim B. Levy; s s of 1st St, 325 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	800
HAMILTON, Jane M., to Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of 5th Av and 128th St, 3 years	18,000
HESS, Jacob, to Joseph Haas; n w corner of Audubon Av and 184th St, demand	4,953
HICKEY, Mary A., to Claus H. Hinck; n s of King's Bridge Road at w s of lands of George W. Howie, 1 year	250
HOGAN, James P., to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; w s of Trafalgar Place, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av, installments	2,800
HOYENSKI, Joseph, and Mary to John Bussing, Jr.; West half of Lot 247, map of village of Wakefield, installments	3,000
KAYSSER, Louis W., to Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City; e s of Brook Av, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 2 months	1,850
KEYS, William E., Jr., and others, executors, &c., to the New York Savings Bank; s s of 19th St, 126 ft w of 8th Av, 1¼ years	3,000
KINNEY, George F., to George Ehret; 1,283 2d Av, demand	1,800
KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Julius Doernberg; 2,090 Madison Av, 5 years	20,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Henry D. Goodman; 18 East 132d St, 5 years	20,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias, to William C. Renwick and others, trustees; w s of Madison Av, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 5 years	20,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias, to William C. Renwick and others, trustees; w s of Madison Av, 49.11 ft s of 132d St, 5 years	20,000
KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Nathan Peyser; 2,090 to 2,096 Madison Av, and 18 East 132d St, 2 years	10,000
KRUSE, Frederick, to Peter Doelger; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 107th St, 3 years	10,000
McNAMEE, Mary A., to Ernest Ehrmann; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 139th St, 1-3 year	35,000
MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 200 ft s of 156th St, 1 year	3,500
MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 220 ft s of 156th St, 1 year	3,500
MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 280 ft s of 156th St, 1 year	3,500
MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 260 ft s of 156th St, 1 year	3,500
MEEHAN, Michael, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Trinity Av, 240 ft s of 156th St, 1 year	3,500
MULVANEY, Edward R., and Mary E. to Annie M. Sloane; s w corner of 2d Av and 48th St, ¼ part, 3 years	2,500
MUSTARD, John, to John F. Betz; 1,320 Amsterdam Av, leasehold, demand	2,000
ODELL, Harriet S., to Elizabeth H. Sias; part of Lot 29, map of Central Morrisania, 1 year	367
PFEIFFER, Jacob, to William Stacom and another; n s of Broome St, 25 ft w of Mangin St, installments	6,000
POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Abraham L. Newberger; s s of 8th St, 176.6 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year	10,000
POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Anna Duch; 334 and 336 East 8th St, 1 year	5,500
POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Sender Jarmulowsky; s s of 8th St, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year	8,350
REHM, John H., and Meta, to John F. Steeves; Lot 1, map of Seton homestead, installments	763
ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Globe Realty Company; s s of 118th St, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 2 months	2,000
SANGER, Ella M., to East River Savings Bank; s s of 89th St, 186 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year	10,000
SANGER, Ella M., to East River Savings Bank; s s of 89th St, 166 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year	10,000
SCHMUTZ, Charles, to Frederick Jaburs; s s of 138th St, 57.10 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 5 years	12,000
SHARP, Robert G., to Allan Marquand, as administrator, &c.; 121 West 83d St, 5 years	11,000
STOUTENBURGH, Eliza, to Malinda G. Mace and others; Lot 548, map of the Village of Wakefield, 1 year	200
WILLIAMS, Hannah B., to Henry H. Dreyer; e s of Bradhurst Av, 26.6 ft n of 143d St, secures notes	2,203
YOUELL, Richard R., and Elizabeth W. Sias; Lot 43, map of new Village of Jerome, 2 years	300

Assignments of Mortgages.

COLONIAL CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS and Loan Association to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association, (two assignments)	$3,750
DE WITT, George G., and another, trustees, to New York Savings Bank	10,000
MACE, Levi H., to Kate L. Brown	400
MULLALY, John, to Ella T. Townsend	550
MULLALY, John, to Agnes O'Brien	1,100
MULLALY, John, to Agnes O'Brien	1,100
PEYSER, Nathan, to Charles H. Reed	10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Susan T. Baldwin	7,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Horace Everett	8,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Stephen Baker, trustee, (two assignments)	7,000
WRIGHT, George M., to John F. Nevius	1,530

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x irregular to St x 74.4; Robert Carle against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor	88
BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 66.5x irregular to St x 74.4; Binney Brothers against Elizabeth Meyer, owner; John Meyer, contractor	65
3D AV, e s, 50 ft n of Rose St, 25x100; Bergen Av, w s, 50 ft n of Rose St, 50x 100; William H. Wales against Andrew Kitchen, owner and contractor	1,462
11TH ST, 58 East; Rawnsley & Jackson against Frank Brettell, owner and contractor	785
85TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 69.3x102.2; Joseph W. Cody & Co. against the Turn Verein in City of New York, owner; John Webber & Sons, contractors	500
104TH ST, 144 West; James D. McEntee against William G. Massarene, owner and contractor; Kate G. Massarene, contractor	550
145TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x90; Charles A. Friberg against William C. Turner, owner; Henry Bushman, contractor, (correction lien)	295
186TH ST, s e corner of Vanderbilt Av, 300x100; Frank Pelazzo and another against Benjamin Ginsburg, owner and contractor	550

Lis Pendens.

BRONXDALE AV, w s, Lots 48, 49, 99 to 101, 148 to 154, on map of 211 lots, portion of the Downing estate at Van Nest Station, 24th Ward; John Mullaly against J. Herbert McFarland and others, (2 actions for foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, C. Donohue.

HUDSON ST, 491; Cordelia F. Shimmel against Roselind C. Richmond and another, (action to set aside deeds as void;) attorney, R. P. Lydon.

MECHANICS ST, s e corner of Oostdorp Av, formerly Walker St, 50x130; Walker St, n w s, adjoining land of Ephraim Seaman, 36x 110.6x39.1x114.6; Robert K. Waller against Frederick A. Archer, (notice of attachment;) attorney, S. C. Carlton.

4TH AV, n w corner of 12th St, 105x114, Wakefield; Theresa O'Brien against Richard F. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Booth & Deane.

22D ST, n s, 544.8 ft w of 4th Av, 25.10x98.9; Henry DeF. Weekes against Francis T. Underhill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

34TH ST, s s, 173.3 ft e of 7th Av, 18.3x98.9; Cordelia F. Shimmel against Roselind C. Richmond, (action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorney, R. P. Lydon.

36TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 36th St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Lauritz Termansen against Sarah Matthews, individually and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McCrea, Somerville & Taylor.

45TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; D. Comyn Moran, as committee, &c., against Michael Renner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

87TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 51.1x100.8; the National Broadway Bank against Joshua C. Sanders and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelly.

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Caroline L. Macy against Henry H. Yoost and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlain.

151ST ST, s s, 550 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94.10x102.3x116.5x99.11; the Wheeler Manufacturing Company against Claude W. Mick and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Munford & Bean.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Collins vs. Ford—Edward D. O'Brien. Ernst Marx & Nathan Co. vs. Powell—Selah B. Strong. Woodcock vs. Farrar—Pennington Whitehead. Day vs. Mitchell—Clarence W. Francis. Douglas vs. Hutton—Eugene Philbin. Tuntsall vs. Foley—Merritt E. Hanland. Eno vs. Eno—Lewis L. Delafield.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Marshall vs. Addison—Jacob H. Shaffer. Low vs. Hogan—John J. McCauley. Wentworth vs. Colby—William Mynderse.

BITUMINOUS COAL IN THE NAVY.

Disappointment in the Anthracite Regions at the Decision.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record.

The movement by those interested in the anthracite coal industry to induce the Navy Department, in the construction of new warships, to adapt them to the use of either anthracite or bituminous coal for fuel appears to have ended in failure. The Record has heretofore presented the arguments in favor of the proposed innovation, and they certainly had every appearance of being overwhelming and conclusive, but they failed to impress the Navy Department officials, as is evidenced by a communication to the Secretary of the Anthracite Association made public yesterday. The reasons given for the decision are "the low rate of combustion of anthracite coal with natural draught"; the "practical impossibility to procure anthracite coal, except on our own Atlantic Coast, thus necessitating the use of bituminous elsewhere"; the "greater length of time required to change the condition of the fires from slow to rapid production of steam with anthracite than with bituminous."

In the opinion of the Navy Department officials these considerations outweigh all the advantages urged in behalf of anthracite, and this decision is apparently final, at least for the time being. It will be a great disappointment to the anthracite interests, especially as there is a prospect that our navy will be very materially enlarged and become a great consumer of coal in the not distant future.

INTER-STATE CHESS GAMES.

Pennsylvania Defeats New York at the Grove Spring Tournament.

GROVE SPRING, N. Y., Aug. 12.—In the seventh and final round of the inter-State team chess match between New York and Pennsylvania, at the meeting of the New York Chess Association, the results were:

Delmar lost to Bowers; Koehler drew with McCutcheon; Souweine lost to Bampton; Levy lost to Stuart; Voigt drew with Lipscheutz; Young beat Marshall, and Kemeny lost to Hanham. In the adjourned game Young beat Koehler.

There are yet four games unfinished, Marshall vs. McCutcheon, Marshall vs. Stuart, Marshall vs. Bampton, and Marshall vs. Voigt, and upon these games the distribution of the prizes will depend. At a late hour to-night they were still in progress.

The scores now favor the Pennsylvania team, the totals being at present, Pennsylvania, 27; New York, 18, with four adjourned games.

The individual scores are:

NEW YORK.	Won.	Lost.	PENNSYLVANIA.	Won.	Lost.
Lipscheutz	5½	1½	Kemeny	4½	2½
Hanham	4½	2½	*Stuart	4½	1½
Koehler	3	4	*Voigt	4	2
Delmar	2	5	*Bampton	4	2
Souweine	1½	5½	Young	4	3
Levy	1	5	*McCutcheon	3	3
†Marshall	½	1½	Bowers	3	4

†Four games adjourned. *One game adjourned.

If Stuart should defeat Marshall he will tie with Lipscheutz for first prize. The placing of the other prizes will depend upon the adjourned games.

In the first class of the general tournament, W. J. Ferris won first prize—the Farnsworth Cup—winning 7½ and losing 2½. H. J. Rogers and C. P. Weeks divided second and third prizes, each winning 7 and losing 3; D. F. Searle won fourth prize, his score being 6½ won and 3½ lost.

A case of wine will be awarded to the winner of the best game in the team match, and another prize of wine will be given to the winner of the best game in the general tournament, the awards to be made by Mr. Lipscheutz.

COLOGNE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Tenth Round in the International Event Played.

COLOGNE, Aug. 12.—The chess experts began the tenth round of their international tournament in this city this morning, the pairing being as follows: Showalter vs. Schlechter, Steinitz vs. Schiffers, Tschigorin vs. Schallopp, Cohn vs. Fritz, Popiel vs. Janowski, Gottschall vs. Charousek, Heinrichsen vs. Burn, Berger vs. Albin.

The state of affairs at the first adjournment, at 1 o'clock, was as follows: Cohn had beaten Fritz, Popiel and Berger have the superior positions against Janowski and Albin, but the other games stood even.

When play ceased this evening the following additional results were recorded:

Showalter and Schlechter and Gottschall and Charousek drew, Steinitz worsted Schiffers, Tschigorin administered defeat to Schallopp, Popiel disposed of Janowski, Heinrichsen was beaten by Burn, and Berger vanquished Albin. There will be no play to-morrow. The adjourned game from the seventh round between Charousek and Tschigorin was drawn to-day.

The following table shows the totals of all the competitors to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	3½	6½	Janowski	5	5
Berger	5½	4½	Popiel	4	6
Burn	7½	2½	Schallopp	1½	8½
Charousek	7	3	Schiffers	4½	5½
Cohn	8	2	Schlechter	6½	3½
Fritz	3	7	Showalter	5½	4½
Gottschall	3	7	Steinitz	3½	6½
Heinrichsen	2	8	Tschigorin	7	3

On Monday the players will contest the games of the eleventh round, when the pairing will be as follows:

Charousek vs. Heinrichsen, Janowski vs. Gottschall, Fritz vs. Popiel, Schallopp vs. Cohn, Schiffers vs. Tschigorin, Schlecter vs. Steinitz, Albin vs. Showalter, and Burn vs. Berger.

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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL
Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL. B. in 2 years; LL. M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
DAILY
Seashore Excursions
August 11 to September 10.
Round Trip Rates:
From New York, $1.00; Children, 75c.
From Brooklyn, $1.10; Children, 85c.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK,
OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT,
POINT PLEASANT,
And Intermediate Stations.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM 23D ST. 7:50 A. M., AND FROM CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STREETS 8:00 A. M. BROOKLYN, 7:45 A. M. RETURNING, LEAVE POINT PLEASANT 6:36 P. M.
TICKETS VALID ON SPECIAL TRAINS ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY IN EACH DIRECTION.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.; Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY; Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.; Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.

Sundays, 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 9:34 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 10:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach 54 minutes.

One Dollar Daily Excursions
FROM
NEW YORK
TO
Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Intermediate Points
Point Pleasant,
VIA
Central R. R. of New Jersey,
ALL RAIL ROUTE,
By Special Train
From foot of Liberty St. at 8:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
From South Ferry, (foot Whitehall Street,) at 7:55 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive New York at 8:25 P. M.
VIA
SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
Affording a delightful sail through New York Bay to Atlantic Highlands, Thence by Special Train.
From Pier 8, foot of Rector St., at 9:00 A. M. Daily, including Sundays.
Returning, arrive at New York 7:15 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $1.
Children, 5 to 12 years, 75c.
Tickets good going and returning on special trains same day only.

50c. Popular SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, AUG. 14,
From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier... 8:40
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....... 9
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

EXCURSIONS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequalled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake, Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
[illegible]
Special Boat From East 23d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
[illegible]
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
[illegible]
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK
TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connection for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C. G. S. 8:33 AM; 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y. C. G. S. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:38 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
For Illustrated Booklet address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of HOTEL IROQUOIS, the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

Long Island.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

New Jersey.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates, finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, N. J.
This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

BOARDERS WANTED.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN REFINED FRENCH family. 605 Madison Avenue, near 57th Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. Address [illegible], Box 103 Times Office.

WIRES CROSS PUBLIC STREETS.

Telephone Company Has Them There by Right, Says Jersey Law.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day denied the application of the Township Committee of Summit for an injunction restraining the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company from running its wires through certain streets in the township. The Vice Chancellor says the poles upon which the wires are suspended are upon private property by consent of the owners, and where the wires cross streets the consent of the owners of the land abutting has been obtained. The wires are suspended at an elevation which does not interfere with public travel.

The township claimed that the telephone company had no right to suspend its wires across the public streets without the consent of the Township Committee. Not long ago the committee caused the wires to be cut, and the company replaced them.

BAGGAGEMAN MIXES CORPSES.

Four Bodies Destined for as Many Different Places Missent.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—The error of a railroad baggageman has caused a gruesome mix-up of corpses. Four bodies figure in the strange story—perhaps a fifth—and it is also a story of four cities.

The sister of Mrs. Elisabeth Winkleman of Cincinnati yesterday came near burying the body of Capt. W. D. Sherman instead of that of Mrs. Winkleman. The error was only discovered at the last moment.

Miss Wyer, a young woman of Kansas, is on her way home, believing that a corpse in the baggage car of the train that carries her is that of her dead fiancé, Capt. W. D. Sherman, a volunteer, who died in Washington from bullet wounds received at Santiago.

Mrs. J. O. Janes of Parsons, Kan., arrived in St. Louis last night, and discovered that the body of her husband, shipped from Boston, had not arrived. Word was sent out along the line, and a telegram came to the effect that the body of Mr. Janes would be forwarded at once. A corpse did come, but it was not that of Mr. Janes. The box bore the inscription, "W. P. Leahy, 2,021 Madison Street, New York City." This was returned.

To-day a sealed casket, bearing no inscription, was received. The railroad officials assured Mrs. Janes that it contained the body of her husband, but she is not certain that such is the case, and it is thought the casket may contain the remains of Capt. W. D. Sherman.

THE MOKIS' SNAKE DANCE.

Ceremonial Invocation for Rain in Arizona About to Begin.

CANON DIABLO, Ariz., Aug. 12.—Indian runners from the Moki Pueblos, north of this point, announce that the date for the snake dance to be held at the Pueblo of Oraibi this year has been set for Aug. 22. This dance will also be performed at two of the other Moki villages on or about the same date.

The snake dance is a prayer for rain, the Mokis dwelling upon the desert, where crops are far from certain, and August is a critical period in their agriculture. It is a nine days' ceremony, which, for the first eight days, is confined to secret rites in the underground devotional chambers.

On the ninth day a public dance occurs, participated in by the priests of the Snake and Antelope fraternities, during which live snakes are carried in the mouth and otherwise familiarly handled. About one-third the number of reptiles are poisonous rattlesnakes, which are in no wise deprived of their death-dealing power.

BANNOCK INDIANS DEFIANT.

Government Orders that They Be Driven Back to Their Reservation.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 12.—Gov. Richards has received information from Deputy Game Warden Pyle that forty Bannock Indians from Idaho who are killing elk in the vicinity of Jackson's Hole have successfully resisted arrest.

On request of Gov. Richards, Secretary of the Interior Bliss has issued orders to Fort Washaku authorities to drive the Indians back to their reservation.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 48 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property mentioned in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to August 12, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver. N. Y., August 11th, 1898.

The sale of the property mentioned in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to the 19th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place.

ALBERT CORDOZO, Receiver.
Dated New York, August 12, 1898.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY,
[illegible], President.
[illegible], Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Bogream and Edward D. O'Brien, as Receivers of the Moffatt, Hodgkins & Clarke Company, and Stanton Boiler Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction as the law directs, at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.
jy16-1aw8wS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND HILDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Hildick Co., for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.
WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy30-1aw6wS

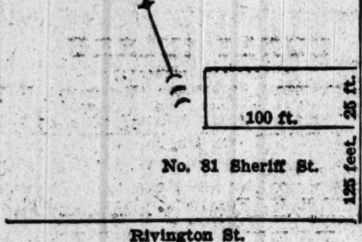
REFEREES' NOTICES.

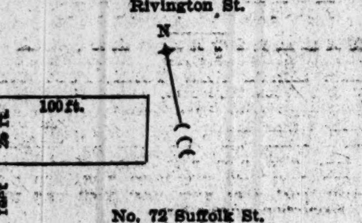
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Classon, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 284, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 285 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 283 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.





The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,864.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $825 and interest.

The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 28th, 1897, and a lien for $1,633.33, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

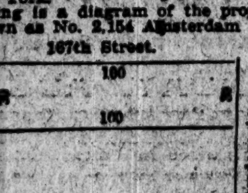
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 31, 1882, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York, north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1886, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1886, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowance amounting to $217.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $795.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. [illegible]

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward F. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD F. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mS

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age;

Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phireas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

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HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York.
jy9-1aw6mS.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

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McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John B. Bulzwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN B. BULZWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mSat

REFEREES' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John R. Dument, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell as an entirety at public auction to the highest bidder on the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfood, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 698 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 166; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Straebing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898. FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-2aw8wW&S

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy16-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 22d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wSa&S3

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy30-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivie against JUAN YSIDRO JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodrigues.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11th, 1898.

EVARTS & MOFFAT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 65 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodrigues, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 15th, 1898. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Office and Post Office address, No. 65 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. jy16-1aw6wS

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—[illegible]

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN E. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs,
22 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. [illegible], a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the [illegible] day of August, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in said County of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, [illegible].—Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN E. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney,
22 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au13-1aw6wS

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's...5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin........Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFlouret.5Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso........40th St. & B'way.-Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc.
Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq.E.75c.Tdh.75c;wine,$1
Au Chat Noir | 551 W'B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir | Up'wn, 25 W. 28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir | After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir | Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Hotel Grenoer, 100 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.)
Breakfast 40c.; lunch, 40c.; dinner, 50c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. ....Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. ....Alc.tdh.Gypsy Band
Avon Beach Htl. (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc.tdh.40c

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M.
New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" W. 22d St. Pier.........9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturday steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30, Saturdays, 3 [illegible]; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS
Round the World.

The membership of our ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES leaving VANCOUVER SEPT. 12 and SAN FRANCISCO OCT. 11 being complete, we have arranged for a THIRD PARTY to leave SAN FRANCISCO by the S. S. "DORIC" on OCTOBER 29. This party will visit the City of

MANILA.

As the number constituting these parties is limited, immediate application is necessary.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
F.Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM|A.Victoria, Sept. 22, 9 AM
A.Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM|A.Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, Aug. 13, 1 PM|Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 1 AM|Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.
Pennland.......Sept. 3|Belgenland........Sept. 24
Rhynland.......Sept. 17|Pennland........Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
Kensington......Aug. 17|Friesland........Aug. 31
Noordland.......Aug. 24|Southwark.......Sept. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Gr'n.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
CLEOPATRA..........August 13
VICTORIA..........August 20
BOADICEA..........August 27
ALEXANDRA..........September 3
WINIFREDA..........September 10

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM|Umbria, Sept. 3, 10 AM
Campania, Aug. 20, 3 PM|Lucania, Sept. [illegible]
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM|Etruria, Sept. 10, [illegible]
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
BELGIC, via Honolulu........Sept. [illegible], 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu........Sept. [illegible], 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu........[illegible]
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu........[illegible]
GAELIC, via Honolulu........[illegible]
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.

Shortest Sea Trip Out of New York. Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Virginia Beach, Richmond, and Washington, D. C. [illegible] week day, [illegible] North River, foot of [illegible] Street. [illegible] GUILLAUDEU, [illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon|Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon|Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM|Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon|Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $55 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL, daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 123 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

8:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily), Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD
SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 3:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 9:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:50, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30 (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

PETTIT'S TRICKS OF TRADE

His Peculiar Business Methods Shown by Affidavits Submitted in Court.

TRADED THROUGH "DUMMIES"

Allegations Are that Calhoun Was One of These and Threatened Trouble Unless Provided For—No Trustworthy Trace of Pettit.

The whereabouts of John Pettit, the missing real estate speculator, is as much as ever a mystery. Absolutely no trace of him has been found, and if any of the persons interested with him have an inkling of his hiding place they cannot be induced to make any statement.

Investigation of a report that Pettit was in a hotel in Jersey City from April 20 to May 4 proved it to have no foundation. The proprietor of the hotel said that the Henry Parks from Philadelphia did not answer Pettit's description, and that the hotel clerk had been induced to stand for the story. The signature on the register of the hotel is as unlike Pettit's signature as any two handwritings can be. In any event, the fact that Pettit was in Jersey City in May would be worthless as showing his present whereabouts, for as late as June last he gave the power of attorney to Waite, which the latter now holds.

The motion for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the six pieces of property involved in the suit brought by Calhoun against Pettit was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday morning before Justice Beekman and brought out in affidavits the standing of Calhoun, it being alleged that he was simply a man of straw, and had no title whatever to the properties in suit. Lawyer Robinson, for the plaintiff, in presenting his case, said that Quarrier, an ex-convict, held title to the properties, and that the rents and profits were being squandered instead of being applied to the payment of the taxes, assessments, and interest on mortgages, and asked for an accounting and a receiver to stop the waste.

Milton Hopkins, who said he represented the defendants, Waite and Quarrier, and who denied that he appeared for Pettit, then presented affidavits. Pettit was not represented by counsel.

Says Calhoun Threatened Trouble.

The affidavit of Henry R. Waite says that for the past few months he has had frequent conversations with Calhoun in reference to various matters and especially looking to the conveyance by Calhoun to Quarrier of the six pieces of property involved in the suit. Calhoun said he had no objection to conveying the properties, provided that he was taken care of. Dr. Waite asked Calhoun what he meant by taken care of, and the latter replied that he thought he ought to be retained, and draw a salary as long as any one else remained in Pettit's employ. Dr. Waite says that Calhoun admitted that he had been paid for all his services, and treated liberally while in Pettit's employ, but that Calhoun added that if he was going to be thrown out he ought to be paid somehing.

Dr. Waite's affidavit avers that Calhoun admitted to him that he had no interest whatever in the properties, and that they really belonged to John Pettit. Calhoun was told that it was practically immaterial whether he executed the deeds or whether those he had previously executed were recorded. He admitted that he knew this, but wanted a definite assurance that every effort would be made to retain his services. Dr. Waite says that Calhoun, when told that no definite assurance could be given, became excited and insistent and declared that he now held the whip hand, and that it was in his power to make it uncomfortable for all concerned if his demands were not complied with.

"Deponent also reminded him," says the affidavit, "that the back deeds that he had given to Pettit would be recorded if he did not convey the property directly. Calhoun replied that this was all right, but that there was one back deed which would not be recorded; that in one instance Mr. Pettit had made a slip, and had not taken back a deed, and that he purposed to get what he could out of this property."

Samuel Trimble's affidavit says that he has been in Pettit's employ for nine years. He has known Calhoun for four years. Calhoun was first employed as a renting agent at $12 a week and commission. His salary was afterward increased, and up to a short time ago he got $30 a week. Trimble says he knows that Calhoun frequently acted for Pettit, who was in the habit of taking title and conveying his property through his employes. Trimble says that he (Trimble) acted in that capacity for Pettit in a number of cases, and was always paid for such services.

According to the affidavit, Calhoun told Trimble about the middle of July that Dr. Waite had asked him to convey the properties in question, but that he had refused to do so unless he received a bonus. His figure was anywhere between $1,000 and $5,000, and he told Dr. Waite that if he did not get his price "he would make trouble for all concerned and upset things generally and would break up the whole business."

Trimble says that on Thursday of this week he met Calhoun in the Bennett Building, and that Calhoun threatened to have him arrested for fraud and locked up inside of twenty-four hours if he made a statement in this case. Calhoun repeated this two or three different times, and also threatened to assault Trimble and attempted to do so.

Call Calhoun a "Dummy."

The affidavit of Frederick W. Sharp, who was manager of Pettit's renting department for eight years up to last April, says that when Calhoun entered Pettit's employ he was practically penniless, and that at all times he was merely a clerk, at a salary ranging from $12 to $20 a week. Mr. Sharp says that Pettit consulted with him about taking the property in question, and that he named Calhoun as a proper employe for the purpose. Pettit paid Calhoun $10 each time that he used his name to buy or sell property.

Joseph W. Spencer, who was with Pettit for ten years, says that there was never any account of real estate dealings between Pettit and Calhoun, their only relations being those of employer and employe.

Franklin U. Green, another of Pettit's employes, made an affidavit similar in tenor.

The affidavit of Walter K. Griffin, an attorney at 11 Pine Street, was especially interesting. He says that he has been acquainted with John Pettit for twelve years and has had repeated occasions to investigate his real estate operations. Pettit spoke to him several times about Calhoun having acted as a "dummy" for him. Pettit wanted two loans on property standing in Calhoun's name, and said to Griffin that he (Pettit) actually owned this property and that he would give his collateral bond, as the bond of Calhoun would be a "dummy" bond. Pettit mentioned the name of Mr. Adair as being similarly a "dummy" for him. Mr. Griffin's affidavit concludes with the following remarkable paragraph:

Pettit's Business Methods.

> In the conduct of my business I have had repeated occasions to examine into the real estate matters of John Pettit, and I know that it was his custom to avail himself freely of what are known as dummies, especially in the first purchase of new properties, a purchase money bond and mortgage being given by the dummy and an immediate subsequent transfer made to Pettit with intent that Pettit should escape liability on any bond.

Roland S. Pettit, a son of the missing man, says in an affidavit that he was familiar with his father's methods of doing business and that he believes Calhoun was a "dummy" in this transaction.

Mr. Robinson asked for leave to answer these affidavits, and called the attention of the Court to the fact that the defendants had made no answer to his allegations that Waite and Quarrier were wasting the rents and profits from the properties. Justice Beekman reserved decision and gave Mr. Robinson until Monday to submit answering affidavits, as well as a copy of the record of Quarrier's conviction.

Grosvenor S. Hubbard and Milton Hopkins are arranging the details of a reorganization of the Pettit Realty Company. Both lawyers refuse to make any statements, and Dr. Waite also said that under advice of his counsel he would not talk. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, on Wednesday, all the Directors withdrew and a new board was elected. The small blocks of stock held by Pettit's employes were sold in lots to clients of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Robinson started for Wheeling, West Va., last night to obtain the court and prison records in the case of Quarrier, who served part of a twenty years' sentence there in 1871 for embezzling the funds of a savings bank.

AFTER THE STEWART MILLIONS.

A Suit Begun in Behalf of the Alleged Minor Heirs of the Merchant.

After more than a decade the distribution of the estate of A. T. Stewart is again to be attacked in court, and a long legal fight will in all probability ensue. The fact that the estate is threatened was divulged only when an application was made yesterday for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for the minors who are to figure as the plaintiffs.

The first gun of the legal battle was fired in Brooklyn. Hart & Hopkins of 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, appeared in the Special Term of the Supreme Court to ask for the appointment of Archibald A. McGlashan as guardian ad litem for the infant plaintiffs, Mary Agnes Carroll and James Joseph Carroll. The girl, according to the affidavits, is nineteen years old and lives with her aunt, Mrs. Catherine Quinlan, at 244 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan. The boy, who is seventeen years old, lives with another aunt, Bridget O'Connor, at 245 Cherry Street.

The relationship of the Carrolls to the dead merchant is not mentioned. It is simply alleged that they are the children of James and Catherine Carroll, deceased. The papers set forth that Mr. Stewart died intestate on April 10, 1876, leaving neither father, mother, brother, sister, or direct descendant, and that all his property lawfully belongs to the Carrolls, as Mr. Stewart's rightful heirs.

Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, who was sitting in Special Term, granted the application. The suits are to be brought in ejectment and will be against ex-Judge Henry Hilton, the Manhattan Club, Charles J. Clinch, Helen C. Butler, Virginia Butler, Prescott Hall Butler, Maxwell E. Butler, Lillian L. Swann, Cornelia Stewart Butler, Kate Smith, Ella B. Emmet, Bessie S. White, Catherine H. Wetherill, and James Clinch.

The Carrolls, in their affidavits, claim to be without means, and Justice Smith granted them leave to sue as poor persons, and assigned Hart & Hopkins to prosecute the ejectment suits. Mr. McGlashan, the guardian ad litem, lives at 202 West Seventy-ninth Street, Manhattan.

This suit is a revival of that brought by Mrs. Catherine Owens and others twelve years ago, and later by Mrs. Owens, in the name of her son, Alexander Stewart. Mrs. Catherine Owens lives at 85 Madison Street. She claims to have been the wife of Alexander Stewart, an own cousin to Alexander Turner Stewart, the merchant. According to her story, told at the home of a relative, Mrs. Blaine, at 51 Catharine Street, where she was seen yesterday afternoon, her husband, Alexander Stewart and the merchant, Alexander T. Stewart, were sons of William and of Alexander Stewart, respectively, who were brothers. Her husband, Alexander Stewart, she said, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and she now draws a pension from the Government. She married a second husband, who died some few years ago. Alexander Stewart, her son, is a coal dealer at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The Carroll children, under whose name the present suit is being brought, are the children of James Carroll and Catherine Carroll, both of whom are dead, Catherine Carroll having been the daughter of Mrs. Owens and Alexander Stewart.

THE DRUG CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Mr. A. J. Heinemann Replies to Accusation that the Organization Is a "Humbug."

Members of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours take exception to the characterization of their organization made by "Veritas" in a letter which was published yesterday morning in THE TIMES. They particularly object to the statement that their league is a "humbug." The work that this organization accomplished at Albany last Winter, in securing the passage of its bill regulating the employment of drug clerks is pointed to as an evidence that the league is neither a humbug nor lacking in influence.

A. J. Heinemann, proprietor of the pharmacy at Wall and Water Streets, was one of the organizers of the league, and is now its Assistant Secretary. He was a clerk when he went into the movement. He said yesterday that he considered that the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours had done a great deal of good. It was organized in the interest of the drug clerks, and, naturally, it had aroused the opposition of a number of the proprietors of drug stores. Referring to the point made by "Veritas" that the league had never yet shown a list of its members, Mr. Heinemann said that there were the best of reasons for not showing the list. "While no member of the league is ashamed of his associations," said Mr. Heinemann, "there are some who know that their present employment would cease if they were known to be members of this organization. Some of the employing druggists are very bitter against us, and it is better that those of our members who wish to preserve secrecy about their membership should be permitted to do so. When the objects which the league has in view have been accomplished the employing druggists will realize that their interests have not suffered, and their animosity will doubtless disappear."

Mr. Heinemann smiled as he read this paragraph in "Veritas's" letter:

> Why is it that when last Spring these people attempted to interfere with the drug business by legislation, the druggists of Greater New York, as well as their clerks, rose as one man and opposed such interference, and successfully, too?

"This is the first that I had heard of the druggists and their clerks rising as one man," said Mr. Heinemann. "We have, at the very least calculation, 350 drug clerks in good standing in our organization, and we have the moral support of many of the employers. Our bill was passed by the Assembly without a dissenting vote, and by the Senate with only three dissenting votes, and that in the face of vigorous opposition from the German Apothecaries' Society of this city, which is composed entirely of proprietors.

"Our movement for shorter hours has the approval of Bishop Potter, Seth Low, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, the Rev. Father Ducey, and other persons of excellent repute. Our league is engaged in an educational campaign for a principle, and we are encouraged to believe that we are making progress."

SEWER BREACH MAKES TROUBLE.

Cave-In in 98th Street Not Caused by Broken Water Mains.

A large cave-in in West Ninety-eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, last week caused some concern lest one of the big water mains had burst. Excavation shows that ten or twelve feet below the street's surface a stream of water is flowing toward the Boulevard, and the foreman in charge of the work, James Hastings, says that the water comes from a five-foot brick sewer. Much anxiety had been felt by dwellers in the locality lest the leak should necessitate tearing up the four car tracks in Amsterdam Avenue, but the foreman believes this will not be necessary.

He believes there is a break in the crown of the sewer. If one of the forty-eight-inch mains in the Avenue had been broken, he said, the whole street would be flooded. If the thirty-six-inch main, which runs through Ninety-eighth Street to the pumping station near Columbus Avenue, had broken, the effects would be evident at the pumping station.

The leak, according to the contractor, is due either to bad masonry or to letting steam get into the sewer.

Highwayman Gets Eighteen Years.

Dennis Smith, twenty-eight years old, whose home is at 190 Park Row, was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning to eighteen years' imprisonment. On May 24 he held up August Hayes, a farmer, in Worth Street, and stole an eight-dollar silver watch. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Elmira Reformatory. There it was discovered that he had served eight and a half years at Clinton Prison. He was accordingly resentenced.

Mass Sung for Canovas.

The attendance yesterday morning at the memorial mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of Antonio Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish statesman, which was sung by Father Van Rensselaer in St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, was small. Fully two-thirds of those in attendance were women and girls. Police Inspector Thompson and a corps of his men in plain clothes were present to prevent any unseemly anti-Spanish demonstration.

Leaving a cold to "get well of itself," is a risky experiment. Remove the irritation with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

TEA IMPORTS DIMINISHING

Effect of the New Customs Duty of Ten Cents Per Pound.

PECULIAR TRADE CONDITIONS

A Falling Off of 10,000,000 Pounds in This Year's Imports Expected—The Low Price of Coffee an Important Factor.

A most unusual condition of affairs prevails in the tea trade, as the result of the year-old tea inspection law, which excludes from this country all adulterated teas, and the war revenue law, which imposes an import duty of 10 cents a pound on tea. The tea inspection law cut off about 10,000,000 pounds of trashy teas from the annual importations into this country, and the import duty is likely to reduce this year's importation of good teas by another 10,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Thomas A. Phelan of the old firm of George W. Lane & Co., and one of the Government expert tea examiners, in discussing the situation yesterday said:

"The new tea law has been, and is, enforced to the letter. There are five ports at which tea examiners have been appointed. These ports are New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tacoma, and Portland, Ore. All of the other American cities having direct consignments of teas from the producing countries must send samples to any one of these five ports. In order to secure uniformity in the methods of tea inspection the Treasury Department has arranged for occasional conferences of the official tea examiners. The first result of the operation of the new tea law was that last year witnessed the finest importation of tea in the history of this country. There was not a pound of imported tea placed on the market that a tea man would not drink with pleasure. The rigid inspection of teas caused the rejection of the trashy teas that had been coming in here freely for the past fifty years.

"Two things occurred recently, one after the other. Coffee dropped abnormally to the lowest price on record, and an import duty of 10 cents per pound was put on tea, so that after the lowest grades had been shut out the retail price semed to have been doubled by the duty. This was not so, however, because the market only advanced about one-half of the duty. Congress, and many members of the tea trade, expected that the foreign markets would decline about 5 cents, or fully one-half the duty, thereby relieving the importers and consumers of one-half the burden of the tax. Just the reverse occurred, and the markets in the East continued to get as good prices for their teas as in any previous year. Consequently the American people have had to pay the whole duty of 10 cents per pound.

Peculiar Change in Conditions.

"Another peculiar change has taken place in the tea situation. When the excitement over the ten-cent duty began the trade throughout the country all bought quickly in anticipation. This buying movement embraced almost every retailer, so that the trade outside of first hands is far more largely supplied than usual at this time of year. Many experienced tea men estimate that the retail buyers will not come into the market again for at least thirty days. From the present outloook there will be a diminution of tea importations for the present year, in consequence of the duty, of probably 10,000,000 pounds, which in addition to the shortage of the previous year will become a serious matter.

"Some of the tea importers assert that, inasmuch as all of the old surplus has disappeared from first hands, this market will not require more than about two-thirds of the regular crop. Putting one fact against another—the shortage against the lack of demand—it would seem reasonable to expect a fairly stiff market from now on. There is one important thing to consider in estimating the effect on tea of the exceedingly low price of coffee, and that is the expansive or lasting characteristic of tea. Very few persons realize that one pound of tea goes as far as twelve pounds of coffee, and that therefore, even at the phenomenal price of $1 a pound, which buys the choicest tea, the consumer obtains 3 cups for 1 cent, as by actual measurement there are 300 cups of tea in one pound. At 50 cents per pound—the popular price—therefore, the consumer obtains 6 cups of tea for 1 cent, and under the present conditions he gets a fine article at that price. This makes tea the cheapest beverage in the world.

"Another point to be considered is that, with a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, the best tea is really the cheapest. It is self-evident that fifty-cent tea will stand a ten-cent duty much better than a thirty-cent tea. In the first instance the duty increases the price one-fifth, and in the latter instance it increases the price one-third. With tea at 3 cups for 1 cent, however, everybody in the United States should drink the very best. It is a fact worthy of mention that between 50,000 and 60,000 half-chests of inferior teas were excluded from this country last year by the provisions of the new law. All of this inferior tea was either destroyed or shipped to other countries by its owners."

Other members of the tea trade corroborated Mr. Phelan with regard to the general condition now prevailing in that trade. Some dealers are inclined to take a more pessimistic view of the situation, however, and they see in the future a steady decline in the consumption of tea in this country offset by a corresponding increase in the consumption of coffee. They point to the coincidence of an advance of 10 cents a pound on tea at the time that the price of coffee has been forced down to a very low point as a combination of circumstances which is bound to be seriously detrimental to the tea trade.

The coffee dealers naturally contemplate this phase of the situation with satisfaction. They have faith that coffee is bound to make rapid strides in popularity in this country, and they argue that, with the element of cheapness removed, tea cannot continue to hold its own as the popular beverage with the masses. Contrasted with this belief is Mr. Phelan's demonstration that even at $1 a pound tea costs but one-third of a cent a cup.

Treasury Regulations.

In view of the imposition of the ten-cent duty on tea the Treasury Department has revoked the old regulations regarding the entry of imported teas, and substituted new ones. Section 4 of the act of March 2, 1897, provides that all imported teas shall be entered under bond, and "shall not be removed from the warehouse until released by the Collector." Hereafter all imported teas must be entered for warehouse under the regular forms, no special series numbers being required. Such teas as are admitted on examination can remain in bond until regularly withdrawn. Condemned and rejected teas can be withdrawn for export, or if destroyed by the Collector under Section 6 of the tea act, credit is to be given on the bond for the tea so destroyed.

The Treasury Department rules that small importations of tea consisting of less than five packages may be allowed entry for consumption, and retained in the Appraisers' store or in the customs custody until after examination, and if found admissible may then be delivered on the payment of duty and charges.

RULINGS ON STAMP TAXES.

A New York Trust Company Must Pay on an Additional Issue of Stock.

A trust company in New York recently wrote to the Internal Revenue Department in Washington for information as to whether an issue of additional stock was taxable at the rate of 5 cents per $100 or at the rate of 2 cents per $100, or whether any charge whatever was to be made under the law. Collector Treat of the Second District in this city was authorized yesterday to answer this question as follows:

"Where a corporation having, for instance, an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, of which it has issued only $500,000 prior to July 1, 1898, and on or after that date finds it necessary to make one or more additional issues under the authority possessed by it, each additional issue thus made is an 'original issue' within the terms and meaning of the act of June 13, 1898, and is taxable 5 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof of the stock issued."

Other rulings from Commissioner Scott yesterday were as follows, in brief:

"If deeds issued by a cemetery association or others are so worded as to vest in or convey to the grantee a right, title, and interest in any lands, tenements, or other realty, the value of which exceeds $100, then such deeds must be stamped, and the fact that the association granting the deeds is conducted on a mutual benefit plan does not exempt the papers from the tax."

"A renewal or a continuance of a mortgage falling due on or after July 1, 1898, requires a stamp the same as an original instrument executed on or after that date. In cases, however, where the mortgage is given to secure the payment of notes or any renewals thereof, the notes can be renewed without the renewal of the mortgage, and where this is done the notes must be stamped, but no stamp is required on the mortgage."

IMPORT TAX DECISIONS.

The Board of Classification Rules on a Number of Vexed Questions.

Several decisions on new questions were handed down yesterday by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers.

Pepper shells, imported by F. H. Leggett & Co., were held to be free of duty under Paragraph 667.

Caladium bulbs, assessed for duty at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 251 as bulbs cultivated for their flowers, were held to be entitled to free admission under Paragraph 656. Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher were the importers in this case.

Another importation by the same firm was a package of four sheets containing plans for the Bronx gardens of the Zoological Society of New York. The sheets were returned by the Appraiser as pen-and-ink drawings, and were assessed for duty at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 454. They were claimed to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 568, and this claim was sustained.

Merchandise imported by Cantor and others and invoiced as mineral red was assessed for duty as a color at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 58, and was claimed to be dutiable as a chemical salt at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 3. This claim was sustained.

Salol, imported by Schieffelin & Co., was found to be a medicinal preparation in the manufacture of which alcohol was used, and the assessment of duty at 55 cents a pound under Paragraph 67 was sustained.

An importation of fireworks, composed of bamboo, paper, and explosives, and of paper and explosives, was assessed for duty under the provision of Paragraph 420 for "firecrackers of all kinds," and was claimed to be dutiable as manufactures of paper at 35 per cent. under Paragraph 407, or at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 421, or at 20 per cent. under Section 6. The board held that the articles were not commercially known as firecrackers, and that those composed of paper and explosives have paper as the component part of chief value, and were dutiable at 35 per cent. These articles composed of an explosive, bamboo, and paper, were held to be dutiable at 20 per cent.

Merchandise consisting of earthenware jugs containing spirits, packed in packages containing about one dozen jugs, was assessed for duty at 1 cent a pound under Paragraph 99. The claim that the jugs were exempt from duty was sustained on the ground that they were the usual coverings of goods paying a specific duty.

Olive oil fit only for manufacturing purposes was held to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 626, as claimed by the importers.

HITCH IN THE BOND AWARD.

Unsuccessful Bidders Want the Controller Enjoined from Fulfilling the Contract.

An order was served on Controller Coler yesterday to show cause why he should not be perpetually enjoined from awarding to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. the $12,688,992.36 of city bonds for which bids were received two days ago. The order is returnable next Wednesday morning in Part I., Special Term, of the Supreme Court.

The order was obtained from Justice Dugro in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, by the Produce Exchange Trust Company and Myron T. Herrick, President of the Cleveland Savings Bank. Mr. Herrick and the Produce Exchange Trust Company made a joint bid for the bonds of 104.94. The two firms sought to be enjoined made a joint bid of 105.03.

The parties obtaining the order claim that, as their bid was the highest one made for the entire issue without any conditions attached, they are therefore entitled to the securities. The bid of the defendants was made subject to an opinion by their counsel as to the validity of the issue.

The Controller is a good deal worried over the matter of awarding the bonds. Although Assistant Corporation Counsel Connolly decided that the bid of the defendants was legal, Mr. Coler is afraid that there may be long-drawn-out litigation. He has thought of readvertising the bonds, but nothing will now be done until next Wednesday.

BIDS FOR ELECTION STATIONERY.

The Martin B. Brown Company Awarded the Contract at $19,978.

The Police Board held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of opening bids for supplying the department with election stationery for the approaching election for all the boroughs. There were but three bidders. The J. W. Pratt Company bid $23,889, the Metropolitan Job Printing Company $25,680, and the Martin B. Brown Company $19,978. The contract was awarded to the last-named company.

Among the supplies will be 20,000 envelopes for certificates, 45,000 election night slips, 13,400 copies of instructions to election officers, 5,025 dozen pens, 3,350 dozen penholders, 10,050 cones of black ink, 16,000 spindles, 1,015,000 certificates of registration, 40,000 voters' instruction placards, 76,000 pamphlets containing the names and addresses of voters, and a number of other supplies.

More Judgments Against the City.

One hundred and twenty-eight more judgments were entered against the City of New York in the Queens County Clerk's office in Jamaica yesterday. Ex-District Attorney Daniel Noble was the counsel in all the suits. The amount of the claims ranged from $10 to $100, but the costs amounted to $3,500. About ten days ago 230 judgments were entered against the city for Long Island City employes' wages, the costs in which aggregated $4,500. In many instances the costs foot up more than the original claims against the city.

Town Bonds Recommended.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday sent to Controller Coler the following list of bonds the approval of which is recommended: Town of Jamaica road bonds, dated April 1, 1897, ($450,000 issue;) Village of Far Rockaway sewer bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1896, ($75,000 issue;) Town of Westfield 4 per cent. road bonds, issue of Nov. 27, 1895, ($35,000 issue, and Town of New town, Union Free School District No. 2, ($15,000 issue.)

MERCHANTS' TRIPS TO NEW YORK

Old Dominion Steamship Company Grants Reduced Rates.

At the request of the Merchants' Association, the Old Dominion Steamship Company has agreed to put reduced rates in effect on the Trunk Line dates, which are Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive, and Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive. These steamers ply between Richmond, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort, and New York, and this will serve to open up a large portion of Virginia to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, which is the connecting link between Richmond and Washington, and will also put reduced rates in effect on the Trunk Line dates.

The Merchants' Association received notice yesterday that the Southeastern Passenger Association, which has jurisdiction over all the roads east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River, does not favor the use of reduced rates to New York or other cities on account of merchants' excursions. A rehearing will be asked for in the hope that the Merchants' Association may be able to convince the roads in the southeastern territory that it will be to their benefit to open up their gateways at Richmond, Washington, and Baltimore, on the dates fixed for the reduced rates in the Trunk Line territory, at which points the trunk lines connect with the Southern roads.

Funeral of Diego de Vivo.

The funeral of Diego de Vivo, the operatic impresario, will take place this afternoon from his home, 282 West Seventy-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Hooper of the Church of the Transfiguration will officiate. The interment will be in the Actors' Fund plot. The services will begin at 2 o'clock.

LEFT CHILDREN TO STARVE

The Wilsons Told the Three Tots to be Good, Then Took a Country Vacation.

SCANTY RATIONS SOON EATEN

Then the Little Ones Suffered in Silence Till Hunchback Boy Became Ill—Relieved by Children's Society.

Three children, well dressed and coming from a respectable part of the Brooklyn Heights section of Brooklyn, were committed yesterday afternoon to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children by Magistrate Bristow, in the Butler Street Court. The story told in court was one of heartless desertion by their parents. According to the statements made to Magistrate Bristow, the parents went to the country for a vacation, leaving the children with no money and not enough food to last them for more than two days.

Nathan H. Wilson is the absent father. His alleged neglect is unexplained by any former ill treatment, for according to the children they were always treated kindly and have never even been whipped for naughtiness. The family lived in a flat at 497 Sixth Avenue. The children are Mabel, aged ten; Clara, seven, and Raymond, five. The youngest is a hunchback and in delicate health, and his sufferings during his week of starvation will make it necessary to place him under medical care for some time to come.

On Thursday the Children's Society received an anonymous letter saying that three children were starving to death at 497 Sixth Avenue, and were kept alive only by the occasional charity of neighbors. Agent Joseph Coschina was sent to investigate. He found Mabel trying to take care of the smaller children, and saw at a glance that Raymond was in pressing need of medical attention. At first he could learn nothing from the children. He afterward found that this was because the parents had given them express orders not to tell anybody that they were alone. But Coschina is a father himself, and his kindly manner soon won little Mabel's confidence. Then the pitiful story came out.

On Friday of last week, Mabel said, the father and mother went away to New Haven, Vt., to visit her grandmother. They locked up the front rooms, and told the children not to go into the street. They were not to go to the grocer or the butcher, and, above all, were not to tell the neighbors that their parents were away. They were to be good, and not cry or quarrel. Mabel was told to take care of the other children, and Wilson told her that if she was a good girl he would take them all to Central Park when he got back and show them the animals. The children were overjoyed at this promise.

Mrs. Wilson showed the child the provisions, which were four loaves of bread, three fried eggs, a quart of potatoes, a pound of butter, some salt, and a ten-cent chunk of ice.

From that time Mabel was a little mother to the younger children. She fed them while the food lasted, and washed their faces every day, though she could not give them a bath because there was no hot water. In obedience to instructions, they played on the roof, and never went into the street. By Tuesday the bread had become so moldy and hard that they could not eat it, nor even break it with their little hands, and Raymond appeared to be seriously ill. His sickness led Mabel to disobey her mother, and tell a neighbor that they had nothing to eat. She spoke to a Mrs. Jones, who sent up some food. The condition of the children then began to be generally known, and the result was the letter sent to the Children's Aid Society on Thursday.

"The clock stopped," said Mabel, "and we had no oil for the lamps. But we watched the lamp at the saloon across the way, and we got to learn when it was time to go to bed. There were awful big shadows, and Clara and Raymond thought they were ghosts and got scared, but I told them there wasn't any such thing, and they believed me. But I was scared myself, 'cause I didn't know whether there was ghosts or not; only I didn't say so, because then they would have been scared, too. Do you think there's such things as ghosts?

"I took care of Raymond all right, but he was hungry, and it made him sick, I think. There wasn't any milk or tea or coffee, but we could drink water and didn't mind. We had the bread and potatoes on Saturday, and on Sunday we had the eggs. I made a fire in the stove and warmed them over again. On Monday the ice was all gone, and we ate up the rest of the potatoes. Then the bread got green, and Raymond couldn't eat it."

The following letter was received on Wednesday:

> New Haven, Aug. 9, 1898.
>
> Dear Children: We arrived safe and found them all well. Will be home Saturday or Monday, but will write and let you know sure. Write and let us know how you are getting along and have enough to eat, and if you are all well. I hope you will not fight, children, while we are away. Now be good and mamma will give you what she promised. So now write and let us know all about you. We send our love to you all. Your PAPA and MAMMA.
>
> Write Walter H. Wilson, New Haven, Addison County, Vt.

"In all my experience," said Magistrate Bristow, after committing the children, "I never heard of such a case. I can hardly believe it. It goes to prove a remark I made two days ago, that since I became Magistrate I have had a new experience every day."

The Wilsons' apartments are well furnished, and two bicycles were found in the hallway.

STOLE BICYCLES FOR A LIVING.

Kelly Implicates One Abrahamson Who, He Says, Keeps a Fence.

Walter Kelly, twenty years of age, of Mount Vernon, confessed in the Court of Special Sessions there yesterday that he made a living from stealing bicycles. For weeks, he admitted, he had stolen wheels from the suburbs of New York. He said he was in the employ of B. Abrahamson of 78 Division Street, Manhattan, and that Abrahamson paid him $8 a week to steal bicycles.

Kelly was arrested on Wednesday evening last while sitting on the veranda of the Larchmont Yacht Club, in Larchmont. He says he visited the club in order to take the wheels of some of the members.

Kelly said that Abrahamson kept a "fence" at his place, and that all the bicycles stolen were taken there. He said that Abrahamson sold the wheels cheaply after making some slight alterations so that they would not be recognized by their owners.

The Mount Vernon police, on the confession of Kelly, secured a warrant for the arrest of Abrahamson. This warrant was indorsed by Magistrate Wentworth, and Abrahamson was arrested and taken to Mount Vernon.

Twenty stolen wheels are alleged to have been found in the "fence" when Abrahamson was taken into custody. Residents of Larchmont, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and other towns in Westchester have reported the disappearance of their wheels during the past month or two, and all have been notified of the arrest and confession of Kelly, and instructed to go to Manhattan and see whether they can identify their property. After the confession the prisoners were committed to jail for an examination on Monday next.

Fort Slocum Private in Bellevue.

Private John T. H. Kenny, twenty-five years old, of the Twenty-second Regiment, stationed at Fort Slocum, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday and placed in the insane pavilion. Kenny is a brother of Lieut. W. A. Kenny, of the same regiment, who is also stationed at Fort Slocum. They live in Pennsylvania, but the private has been stopping at 101 West Eighty-second Street. Kenny was brought down from the fort by Private M. Campbell, who said that Kenny had been acting strangely for several days. Campbell said it is not known what has caused Kenny's failing.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers who will sail for Europe to-day on the Cunard steamship Etruria are William Dupont, Count D. de Brazza, the Rev. Alfred W. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, George J. Peris, United States Consul at Munich, and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Liddell.

SATURDAY ONE O'CLOCK

Never mind if we do close at one o'clock; if you get in a hole, we'll help you out.

Our stocks are complete enough, salesmen numerous enough, so that what you want in a hurry we give in a hurry.

Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BIG FEAT IN HOUSE MOVING.

Four Five-Story Double Brick Flats on Willis Avenue to be Shifted One Hundred Feet.

A remarkable feat in the art of house moving has been undertaken by Frederick Damm of 370 Willis Avenue, who has contracted to move four five-story double brick flats a distance of about 100 feet.

The buildings, which have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 75 feet, and which were erected only a few years ago, stand on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue.

When the ground was surveyed for the new Willis Avenue bridge, which is to span the Harlem River and connect Willis Avenue on the north with First Avenue on the south side, it was found necessary to widen the eastern side of Willis Avenue forty feet to make room for the approach. The four flats in question stood upon the ground necessary for the work, and it was at first believed that the only alternative was to raze them. In fact, the contract to tear down the buildings was awarded to a well-known second-hand lumber firm.

Before the work was begun, however, Mr. Damm made a proposition to C. C. Hottenroth of 2,563 Third Avenue, who had charge of the houses. He proposed that new foundations for the four flats be built on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and that the houses be moved and placed upon them. It was some time before Mr. Hottenroth could be convinced that the plan was feasible, but he finally awarded the contract. The tenants were ordered to vacate, and half a hundred men began the preliminary work. Heavy yellow pine timbers two feet square now take the place of the foundation, which has been torn away. These timbers rest on hydraulic jacks, which will lift and push the buildings to their new site. As they now stand they are ready for moving, and this work will probably begin Monday morning. The work has already cost about $10,000.

Damm proposes to make the space required for the bridge approach by so shifting the buildings that when the work is completed they will face south on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, instead of west on Willis Avenue, as when originally put up. Contractor Damm is confident of the success of the undertaking, having accomplished several other house-moving feats that attracted much attention. A few months ago he moved successfully a large four-story brick building at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

The Building Department has insisted upon the safety of the men engaged in the undertaking being assured, and have ordered that extra precautions be taken.

HURT BY FALLING CLOTHES POLE

Hoboken Child's Skull Broken and Other Persons Injured.

Five persons were injured, one of them probably fatally, by the fall of a clothesline pole in Hoboken yesterday. It was in the rear yard of the tenement at 362 Newark Street. It was about the height and size of an ordinary telegraph pole. It had rotted at the base and snapped under the weight of several lines of clothes hung out from the upper floors of the house.

Mrs. Helen Disch, wife of the owner of the house; her three children, Helen, Willie, and Lillie, aged four, six, and twelve years, and Abraham Schatz, five years old, the son of a tenant, were seated on the rear stoop. The pole struck Helen Disch on the head, fracturing her skull. Willie escaped with a gash in his forehead. Mrs. Disch, Lillie, and the Schatz boy were slightly bruised by falling off the stoop. Helen and Willie were taken to St. Mary's Hospital unconscious. The lad soon recovered. The girl remained unconscious until late in the afternoon. Her recovery is doubtful.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN A SUICIDE.

Left a Note Saying He Had Killed Himself—Wanted to be Cremated.

Edward Grimm, 75 years old, a veteran of the civil war, committed suicide early yesterday afternoon in his room at 19 Third Street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The old soldier was dead when found sitting in a chair before a mirror in his room.

Grimm was a captain of artillery during the war of the rebellion, having been in command of a company of the Briskel Battery, which volunteered in this city. He was wounded and drew a pension of $30 per month. Since his wife died ten years ago he had been more or less despondent, although he had a comfortable income through the performance of his duties as rent collector for the Horn estate, consisting largely of tenement house property on the lower east side.

On several occasions the old man had threatened to commit suicide. He had told his friend, Anton Palmer, an undertaker, at 127 East Fourth Street, that he would kill himself and had even gone so far as to purchase a coffin. His preparations for suicide had been deliberate.

Mr. Palmer said that the old man had arranged for the most minute details in connection with the disposition of his body. The coffin which Grimm had ordered from him was ready on Tuesday last. The old man had paid for it, and also had given him the money to pay for the cremation of his remains at the Fresh Pond Crematory, Long Island, which he insisted should be the last resting place of his body. He desired that his ashes should be given to his friend, Louis Kraemer, who had tried in many ways to cure the old man of his fatal despondency.

Before killing himself he had made a will in which he bequeathed to this friend and that a piece of his household furniture or a book. He also left a letter to the Coroner, which reads:

"I have killed myself. Anton Palmer will bury me. I wish to be cremated."

Capt. Grimm was born in Germany in 1823. He left no children or other relatives so far as known, and the Public Administrator will take charge of his effects.

Lighter and Ferryboat Crash.

The South Ferry boat Atlantic was run into by the lighter Middlesex when off the Battery at 8:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The Atlantic was making a trip from Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and the lighter, which is owned by the Starin Line, was going from the North to the East River. The Atlantic was crowded with passengers, and the collision caused considerable excitement. The Atlantic had some joiner work on the port side aft smashed, and the bow of the Middlesex was badly stove. Both ferryboat and lighter had to go out of business for a while for repairs.

Cooper Union Library to Reopen.

The Cooper Union library and reading rooms, which have been closed for two weeks for cleaning and repairs, will be reopened on Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA CO'S
Two weeks only.
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Sat'days 3 P. M. Sunday, 3 & 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M.
BICYCLE TRACK—TO-DAY.
GREATEST RACE OF THE SEASON.
Eddie McDuffie vs. Edouard Taylore.
25 Miles. 50 Pacemakers; all the Big Multicycles.
Other Events, Professional & Amateur.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Matinee To-day at 2:30.
"THOUSANDS CHEERED."—TIMES.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW.
Daily at 2:30 and 8:30. SUNDAYS INCLUDED.
POPULAR PRICES.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th st. and Irving pl.
MONDAY, AUG. 15th, DENMAN THOMPSON in his play THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Popular Prices—Regular Matinées.

MATINEE TO-DAY, POSITIVELY!
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
MILTON AND DOLLIE NOBLES. BIOGRAPH.
COOL AIR. WILLIAMS & WALKER.

WORLD IN WAX EDEN MUSEE NEW WAR GROUPS
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
Lafayette and 10 Other Vaudeville Acts.
In case of rain performance in Music Hall.

Baseball, Polo Grnds. To-day, 3:30 P. M.
Chicago vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

CHARGES AGAINST A HOSPITAL.

A Recent Patient of Kings County Institution Alleges Neglect and Ill-Treatment.

Charges of neglect and ill-treatment against the officials of Kings County Hospital, at Flatbush, are made by Howard G. Hill of Binghamton, N. Y., who was removed from that institution yesterday by his friends. Hill, who has for some time been employed as a musician in Perry's Glass Pavilion at Coney Island, was taken sick about a month ago and on Monday last was sent to the hospital by the advice of physicians. He is now at Coney Island.

According to his story, as told to a reporter, when he arrived at the hospital he was stripped of his good clothes and was offered instead a shabby suit and some underclothing that was positively filthy. When he made some little objection to the change he was roughly handled and none too gently admonished.

Then, he says, he was put into a ward in which there were thirteen other men, all of them very sick. Three times a day the orderly would bring around three bottles of medicine—all of the same kind—and though the men in the ward were ailing each from a different complaint, they all received this same medicine, and none other.

The meals served to the patients, he declares, were not fit or sufficient to sustain life. For breakfast they received a cup of bad coffee, and three slices of stale bread, without butter. For dinner they had soup and meat that was really putrid; while the evening meal consisted of one-half cup of tea without sugar and with very little milk, and one small slice of bread, which sometimes was increased by one-half a slice. Requests for butter, sugar, and milk were regarded as the height of impudence.

The table upon which this food was served and from which they ate, says Mr. Hill, was, in the intervals between meals, used as an operating table. It was true, the table had first been cleaned, but the absence of a covering of any kind made eating from it almost impossible.

As for the bed linen, Mr. Hill declared it was dirty, and added that in general the institution was in a deplorable condition, with brutal and negligent attendants in charge.

Dr. John Pierce of Neptune Avenue Coney Island, who is now in attendance upon Mr. Hill, says that it seems clear to him that if his patient had been properly treated when in the hospital he would not now be in the condition that he is.

Mr. Hill says he will take action against the hospital authorities.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMMISSIONERS OF ASSESSMENT CANNOT PASS UPON VALIDITY OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THEM.—Robert McCafferty appealed from an order confirming a report of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment awarding him damages for land taken by the city for the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, on the ground that, inasmuch as the Legislature, in authorizing the improvement, provided that the street in question should not exceed 182 feet in width, the city had no power to take and did not acquire title to a portion of the land assumed to be taken, and included in the report of the Commissioners, because by so doing the width of the street exceeded the limit authorized by the statute. The city conceded that the land proposed to be taken makes the street at this point more than 182 feet in width, but it insisted that it had a right, under a law of 1896, to acquire title to this additional piece of land. The appellant contended that the law of 1896 was unconstitutional, so far as it attempted to confer upon the city the power to acquire land in excess of the 182 feet mentioned in the statute authorizing the improvement. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, has affirmed the order, holding that Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment have no power to pass upon the validity of proceedings before them. The Justice says: "We are of opinion that the appellant cannot on appeal from the order of confirmation question and have determined the right of the city to take the land referred to. The Commissioners were appointed for a specific purpose, and they could do that and nothing else. They had no authority to pass upon the regularity or validity of the proceedings in any way or the right of the city to take the whole or any part of the lands specified in the order appointing them. The only duty devolving upon them was to take proof of the value of the land designated and fix and determine the damages to be awarded the respective owners. Having done just what the order directed, the only question that is presented on an appeal from the order of confirmation is whether they discharged their duties in making the award in accordance with recognized legal rules governing proceedings of this character. [illegible] be questioned."

NO ABANDONMENT WHERE WIFE CONSENTS TO SEPARATION.—Carrie L. Powers sued Jesse W. Powers, Jr., for a separation on the ground of abandonment. On the argument of her motion for alimony and counsel fees, it appeared that shortly after the separation of the parties they entered into a formal agreement to live separate and apart. By this agreement a trustee for the plaintiff was appointed, and the defendant agreed to pay to such trustee a certain sum of money per month for the support of the wife and their child, whose custody was given to the wife. The First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, has decided that the wife is not entitled to a separation. The court, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, says: "It is difficult to see how a cause of action for abandonment can be maintained under these circumstances. Where the wife consents to the separation there is no abandonment. It is only where the husband deserts the wife without her consent and refuses to give her adequate support that [illegible] for abandonment will lie. In the case at bar the parties had agreed to live apart, and in consequence [illegible] separation [illegible] consent of the plaintiff, and [illegible] accordance with her own desire [illegible] abandonment [illegible]

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1898. *Sixteen Pages.*

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Contents.

Editorial Articles.
- Books Sent to the Army and Navy.
- Small Literary Clubs.
- Funds for the National Academy Building.

Special Articles.
- Bismarck and William I.—Dr. Busch, Bismarck's Boswell, Publishes Some Interesting Revelations from His Diary.
- Shakespeare's Autograph—Sale of a copy in London for $510—Other Known Copies.
- With Tennyson for Partner in a Dance.
- New York in Fiction—Books in Which the Scene Is Laid Here in Whole or in Part.
- Francis Jeffrey—Correspondence with Miss Edgeworth, Macaulay, Hogg, and Others.
- Lines on the Return from Mexico.
- Washington in New York—Incidents in His Life Here While President—His Own Diary and Other Records.
- The President—Origin of His Office and the Men Who Have Filled It.

Reviews.
- "Sonnets on the Sonnet"—Reviewed by JOEL BENTON.
- "A History of the Art of War."
- "Poems of American Patriotism."
- Dr. Van Dyke's "Sermons to Young Men."
- "Trout."
- "Seven Months a Prisoner."
- Walter Crane's "The Bases of Design."
- "The Dictionary of Photography."
- "Mrs. de la Rue Smythe."
- "Red Coat Romances."

Comment and Query.
- A Weyler of Our Revolutionary War—Amazed at "Don Quixote's" Rank—H. Buxton Forman—The Cornhill's Beautiful Cover—Lines by Matthew Arnold—"King Noanett"—Temporary and Permanent Books—"Pernicious Inactivity"—Stevenson—Who Was "W. D."?—Semper Jane Austen—Hungry in Spite of Christian Science—The Great Past and Little Present—Two Recent Topics—Books About New England—George Meredith's Verse—Book Borrowers.

Here and There.
- Notes and Comments on Recent Events at Home and Abroad.

Art Topics of the Week.

London Literary Letter.
- By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

Sales at Auction.

Books and Authors.
- Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Books Sent to the Army and Navy.

It is significant of the literary spirit of the age and of the country that it has played so prominent a part in the voluntary relief work for soldiers and sailors. If there is complaint that the war excitement has interfered with the selling of books, the proof that we still are great readers is found in an abundance of war articles; and if the number and quality of home letters that come from the front is evidence of our defenders' familiarity with the modern weapon, there is exhibited a complement of them in the literature which the stay-at-homes diligently send to camp and hospital. It might have been pardonable, one fancies, to assume that soldiers and sailors actively engaged in war would not have needed a mental stimulus from afar. Would not the occasion keep the mind busy? But the loving hearts that have everywhere followed the troops and ships speedily foresaw periods of inaction. The thought that at such times the mind should not seek solace in literature was impossible, and the very boxes that have carried the sheets, bandages, and safety pins have carried literature. Food for the mind has gone with beef juice, jellies, and mother's own cake.

There has been a good deal of ingenuity in this branch of the popular work for the men at the front. And it is only fair to say that the men have shown an appreciation of it which is its triumphant justification. A great many paper-covered books have been sent, and the boys say they are better than bound volumes. Then there are innumerable magazines and illustrated papers, which have gone the rounds of the camp and then been thrown away; while for the hospitals clippings of all kinds have been collected, admittedly in a trial to suit every conceivable taste. These, put in legal envelopes, tied with red, white, and blue ribbon, have offered to the sick and wounded a form of reading matter which can be easily managed. Many an invalid at home has done this pretty work for the country's sick and suffering.

But the most formal and elaborate single effort to provide literature for the soldiers and sailors has been illustrated, fittingly enough, in Boston. Voluntary contributions from the city and its surroundings have fitted out, complete in every detail that can add to comfort and convenience, the Massachusetts hospital ship Bay State. These comforts were interpreted to include a choice library, to be selected with every literary and hygienic care. The task of selection was put into the hands of Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian of the Boston Public Library. Certain restrictive rules were adopted; the volumes chosen should not be too heavy for use by an invalid; they should not be of a very serious turn of thought; old editions, "standard" works, popular authors, should be excluded, and the books should be selected in expectation of mental preoccupation on the part of the readers and with a realization that the period for perusal would probably never exceed from three to six days. "Almost without exception the books are by modern writers of fiction." Aside from fiction, some military and naval history and biography and some works of travel and adventure have been provided. Each of the 275 volumes was cheerful in character, and a certain freshness and variety that will be grateful to readers debilitated in mind and body stamps the collection.

In declining to receive gifts of books, the library managers gave proof of their fidelity to a high ideal. Mr. Putnam, justly or not, felt that to accept such volumes would inevitably lead to modifications in the scheme so carefully worked out. Thus the entire library consists of new and purchased books.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me (or can any of your readers) in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of some club in the city which I could join at moderate cost, and where I should be likely to meet persons with some literary taste of a discriminating sort? W.

New York, Aug. 7, 1898.

[Aside from the large and well-known clubs like the Grollier, Century, Authors, and Aldine, there are many smaller ones, conducted on different lines. The editor would be glad to hear from correspondents something about particular clubs of this kind, their aims, purposes, and methods of organization. They are doing, in the main, very useful and potent service in spreading abroad knowledge of books—not always perhaps after the best methods, but their influence on the whole is salutary and their prosperity ought to be advanced.

Throughout the country in general these clubs have grown up with considerable vigor and in considerable number in late years until they are virtually, though not literally, part and parcel of what we know as the University Extension movement. A club of this kind which THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW took pleasure in commending on July 23 as an inspiring example of what is being done is the Woman's Literary Circle of Baltimore. But the country has others, and it would give the editor great pleasure to hear something about them, their membership, their work, and their growth. —ED.]

The committee appointed by the National Academy of Design to raise funds for the building of the new academy structure on Cathedral Heights announces that the first $50,000 additional to the sum already in hand needed has been subscribed, and it is now hoped that the schools at least can be housed in their new quarters by next Spring, if not before. The committee feels much encouraged by the response to its appeal, especially under the adverse conditions of an exceptionally dull Summer and the war excitement, and has every reason to believe that as soon as the war is definitely over and normal business conditions are restored, the subscriptions will increase in number and amount, so that the full and large sum required for the building of the entire structure will be in sight at least within the next few months.

Bismarck and William I.

Dr. Busch, Bismarck's Boswell, Makes Some Interesting New Revelations in His Diary—Bismarck as a "Soul Doctor"—An Abbreviated Telegram.

In The London Times of Aug. 2 more than an entire page is given up to a translation of a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch, the Boswell of Bismarck, whose books of twenty years ago about Bismarck are well remembered. In this diary some extremely interesting and striking statements are made, showing that Bismarck in all the conflicts by which the German Empire was founded led and dominated the Emperor. Indeed, Bismarck is presented as the "soul doctor" of William—the man who often raised him out of irresolution and inspired him to action. Under date of Friedrichsruh, March 21, 1891, Dr. Busch says in this diary:

> "After dinner, as he was reading the paper, the Prince observed—I forget now in what connection—'One of these days, long after my death, little Busch will write a secret history of our time from good sources.' 'Yes, your Highness,' I answered, 'but it will not be a regular history. I cannot write that. It will be a compilation from good, trustworthy materials, conscientiously and copiously illustrated, and it will not be "long after" your death, which, of course, we wish to be deferred as long as possible, but immediately after it, for truth in these corrupt times cannot be helped soon enough to the honor which is her due.' The Prince said no more about the matter."

Dr. Busch declares that, with all due respect to two such heroic figures as "the first Emperor of modern Germany and the first Chancellor of the then empire," there was wide difference of ability between them. He intimates that there have been too many "current legends," and that these myths have been distributed and promulgated for certain reasons; but that such reasons are not conclusive to him, or, at least, do not carry the same weight "as the imperative dictates of truth and justice." Referring, then, to William I., Dr. Busch writes:

> "If the fabled traits and merits assigned to him vanish under criticism, enough remains to make him seem great of his kind—especially if we compare him with his predecessors or with his successors. If he passes from the first rank to the second, he still remains a man of no common kind on thrones, for he overcame himself."

There is to be remembered, writes Dr. Busch, a distinction between the word "durch," meaning "by," and another word meaning "under." One will read that "the German Empire was founded 'durch' ('by') William I.," but we should say "under" William I. In that way the history of the German Empire can be rightly presented. He goes on to say:

> "Almost every page of that history shows clearly and unanswerably who supplied the true motive power, who was the real hero of the drama. I know that the usual practice is a habit, a façon de parler, a matter of etiquette, which does not seem of much importance. But it does mischief. It is misunderstood by the masses, and it misleads their judgment. The custom ought therefore to be dropped, and the abuse left to the Byzantine servility of courtiers and their hangers-on in the daily press, to whom such language is a second nature. To my mind it may seem allowable on occasions and in the momentary interest of the monarchical principle, to state that the King commanded in such and such a victory, although in modern times Frederick the Great and Napoleon are the only sovereigns who have done so. But Court fables of that kind cannot be repeated often without danger. Such a fable is the assertion that the empire was founded 'by' the King, when all the world must know that the thought itself, together with the means and the impulse to its accomplishment, proceeded from Bismarck, and that at most the necessary sanction was given from above, a sanction which it was hard enough to get for individual acts in the programme. Suum cuique. And is the monarchical principle in truth and in the long run served by flattering phrases and inflated fictions, and not rather by a conscientious and impartial presentation of the facts, wherein the representative of that principle finally receives the degree of acknowledgment due to him as the master and arbiter of the situation?
>
> "In accordance with these views of mine, I have examined by the light of my materials the features of the immortalized Emperor as they live in popular belief. I have rejected those that did not correspond with these materials. I have reduced the whole portrait to its true dimensions. I have tried to show that the hero had his weaknesses and his defects, besides his incontestable good qualities, and that, had he been confronted single-handed with his task, or left to maladroit and pusillanimous advisers, those weaknesses and defects would have rendered him no hero at all. As a Prince he illuminates the firmament of history with the glory of his crown, but as a man he shines like the moon with a light that is not his own."

How the present War Lord of Germany will receive a plain statement of this kind we hardly know. Dr. Busch is remarkably plain-spoken. The King is presented as a nobly disposed man, "a born gentleman, kindly, good-natured, and fair-minded." Having strong common sense, he felt his obligations to his people "when once his duty was made clear to him."

> "His conscientiousness impelled him to incessant labor, even in advanced old age, and from the conception which he held of his kingly office and the somewhat restricted sphere of his own acquirements, his industry was at times far from agreeable to those who worked with him, and delayed the dispatch of busi-

[illegible] He had [illegible] grown accustomed to issue commands which must be obeyed without conditions or demur. He overcame this habit to the best of his power, but his loyalty toward the new institutions which imposed upon him such restrictions never became a loyalty of the heart. It remained a loyalty of the reasoning faculties, a submission to an inevitable evil, a fidelity to a duty once undertaken."

When it came to the management of foreign affairs, William was inclined to follow family traditions. Of course, these traditions corresponded to German interests, but, as to the carrying of them out, he did not always know what was right, for conditions had changed:

"More than once Court intrigue in the person of high-placed ladies achieved a transient success in disturbing the orbit of the Chancellor. It approached the ears of the monarch at one time in tones of discouragement, and at another in accents of zeal; one day its voice was a voice of warning, and next day a voice of denunciation; oftenest of all it was a voice preaching peace. Assuredly the path on which his high vocation placed him was steep."

We must remember that the King was born in 1797. When Bismarck was active, William, therefore, was a fairly old man, and wanting in "quick insight and rapid and resolute determination in decisive moments." Maybe these were gifts which William when young did not possess:

"Accordingly, there was usually a long pause before he fully apprehended the task before him and took the resolutions it entailed. But good fortune compensated this defect of his—good fortune or a providential dispensation—by placing at his side a counselor who was endowed with that very insight and determination, and who, little by little, became his alter ego. In doubtful situations at the parting of the ways, in great ventures, Bismarck's wider field of vision and Bismarck's stronger soul were ever needed if the King was to prove himself a hero and to gain the victory. The King did not lack the personal courage which contemns physical dangers. He had it in abundance. But he would have given way before difficulties of another kind, where plenty of moral courage was required; he would fain have avoided having to bring the musket to his shoulder, had he not found support in a man of greater resolution and better fitted to the occasion—a man who by hints and incitements, by direct appeal and exhortation, supported his arms and stiffened his back. After such hours of exhortation the difficulties and dangers were faced boldly and without hesitation, for then physical courage came into play.

The following extract from the diary, written by Dr. Busch on Sept. 27, 1888, tells of a conversation with Bismarck, explaining fully the hesitation of the King in a critical moment:

"In the evening after dinner (at Friedrichsruh, where I was then engaged for several weeks in arranging his more important papers,) the Prince said, looking up from his newspaper: 'Yes, from 1840 onward the Princes have begun to degenerate. I will give you (he looked at me) an example or two. When the Emperor William, as he afterward was, was not yet Regent, a reactionary intrigue was on foot in which Manteuffel was pretty closely concerned, and with which I also was to have co-operated. It was based on a plan for inducing the sick King to revoke the full powers he had given and for allowing Queen Elizabeth to govern through the Ministers. However, I had nothing to do with it, but I went to him at Baden—or was it some other place in the South?—and I told him all about it. He was not alarmed at the plan. He was quite ready to retire at once. He was entirely indifferent. But I made representations to him. "What would happen then? It is your duty to hold out. You should send for Manteuffel at once and forbid him to go on." Manteuffel came after some hesitation, excusing himself on the score of illness, and the story was kept quiet. Then in Babelsberg I was summoned to become Minister. In his despair he had the text of the act of abdication already signed, and it was not until I had offered to hold out with him even against the Parliament, even against the majority of the House of Deputies, that he tore it up, together with the long list of Liberal concessions which he had also drawn up. He had now regained courage and confidence and a sense of his kingly duty, which till now had seemed pitiful to him in his own pitiful plight. He held fast enough to it afterward, so that down to his last years my late master sometimes embarrassed me with his sense of duty, as his knowledge of affairs was limited, and it was but slowly that he accommodated himself to what was new."

The Empress Augusta, the Chancellor had the best reason to believe, was in opposition to him and exerted her influence against him. Bismarck seems to have been outspoken, and as far back as 1877 told Dr. Busch the following, which was duly inscribed in the diary:

"The Emperor is growing old and allows himself to be influenced more and more by her. He never had the strong character which many ascribe to him. I remember yet in the time of the 'conflict,' when things were at their worst, he once came back from his Summer holiday at a watering place, where his wife had frightened him about the Opposition. I went to meet him at Juterbock in the evening, and got into the carriage with him. He was very much cast down, talked of the scaffold, and thought of abdicating. I said to him that I did not believe things stood in so bad a case, that the Prussians were no Frenchmen, and that instead of thinking about Louis XVI. he ought to remember Charles I., who had died for his honor and his rights. If he was to be beheaded, let him, too, die for his honor and his rights. As for me, I, too, would gladly suffer the same fate if it must be so. There I had caught him by the sword-knot, and spoken to him as to a King and an officer. He brightened up, and when we reached Berlin he was again thoroughly reasonable. In the evening he moved about quite cheerfully among a large company."

Here we see one of the accidents in history, and may think of how changed conditions would have been had the King's sword-knot given way! In 1863 Bismarck played pre-eminently the part of "soul doctor" to the King. In that year came about the famous "Congress of Princes," where Austria, according to the cards, was to assume the first place, and Prussia was to go nowhere. But Bismarck of the iron will "restrained the King under grievous temptation from a [illegible] the King should keep away from the congress, and much against his inclination William gave an unwilling consent. But the difficulties were immense:

"This visit and the stay at Baden-Baden which followed were occupied by discussions for and against the appearance of King William at the Congress of Princes or his absence from it, which meant, respectively, the success or the failure of the Austrian project. Bismarck steadily recommended abstention. The royal ladies, on the other hand, were at first one and all of the contrary opinion. The reigning Queen and the Dowager, the Queen of Bavaria, although of course she was a Prussian Princess, and the King's daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, all wished him to go and co-operate. From Berlin the Austrian party in that city, whose most zealous member was the Prussian Minister of State, von Schleinitz, quietly worked for the personal participation of King William in the negotiations and vote of the congress. The King was still undecided whether in the end he should not go to the meeting, and, though he inclined to Bismarck's advice, still a last attempt threatened to change his mind and bring him round to a different decision.

"The efforts to win him over culminated in the arrival of King John of Saxony, who appeared in Baden, accompanied by his Minister, von Beust, to present in the name of the Princes assembled at Frankfort a fresh invitation to take part in their labors. King William already hesitated at the news that this visit was intended. It was hard to dissuade him from the view that he was bound to listen to an appeal in support of which a crowned head intervened as a sort of Cabinet messenger. On his arrival the King of Saxony, as is well known, a highly gifted Prince greatly respected by King William, exerted himself so zealously, with Beust's support, and with such earnest arguments ad hominem to induce his Prussian Majesty to go to Frankfort that for a moment he almost succeeded. When the Saxon Prince had departed, King William remained in a state of extreme nervous excitement, and when Bismarck had wrung from him a definite letter of refusal he was himself 'so exhausted and dead beat that he could hardly stand or walk.'"

Bismarck, describing his difficulties to Dr. Busch in thwarting the "Congress of Princes," said of the King: "With infinite labor, I held him fast by the coat-tails. The women were all in favor of it, the Queen Dowager first. It was made bitter enough work for me." Dr. Busch proceeds:

"After the King of Saxony and Beust had been with him [William] he lay on the sofa and cried hysterically, and when I had wrung from him the final letter of refusal I was so weak and tired that I could hardly keep my legs. I reeled as I left the room, and I was in such a state of nervous excitement and exhaustion that as I shut the door to the anteroom I broke the door handle. The aide de camp on duty asked me if I was unwell. 'No,' I answered, 'now I am all right again.' But I told Beust that if necessary I would ask the commander of the Prussian regiment at Rastatt for men to garrison the house and protect our master from further temptation and injury to his health."

Passing to the intricacies of the Schleswig-Holstein matter, Bismarck told Dr. Busch that "he wanted it [Schleswig-Holstein] from the first, immediately after the death of the King of Denmark," and also that he said to the King:

"I told the King, for instance, that all his predecessors had added some territory to the State. His late royal brother was the only one who had not done so. Would he, too, act in the same way? To judge by their appearance of astonishment, they evidently thought that I had taken too much for lunch. C. was keeping the protocol, and when I examined it I found that just those passages in which I had spoken most plainly and strongly had been left out. I drew his attention to this and complained. Yes, he said, that was quite right, but he thought that I should have been glad to see them left out. I answered: 'Certainly not. You thought perhaps that I had ——? I insist that the words be inserted just as I spoke them.'"

Dr. Busch presents in full the preliminaries which led to the war with France, and the matter being nearer to us is now fairly well understood. German unity having been established, it naturally excited the jealousy of France. "War became only a question of time." As to Germany, she waited for the opportunity. Perhaps she was not quite ready before 1870. At last came the pretext, the Hohenzollern one, and poor Spain quite unwittingly meddled with the business. Germany pretended to advocate the Hohenzollern Prince, and France was violently opposed to it. Bismarck certainly did his best to make the Hohenzollern candidature a casus belli. Dr. Busch writes:

"The question, which had developed very slowly hitherto, now in accordance with and now against Bismarck's wishes, swept forward rapidly toward a crisis. Grammont's hatred of the Prussians, his want of dexterity, and his undiplomatic heat, which rendered abortive the compromise that was still conceivable, and the bigoted frame of mind of the Empress Eugénie contributed more to this result than the Emperor, who was in ill-health and rarely acted impetuously. Grammont's character was an element in the good fortune which assisted Bismarck's efforts for the unification of Germany. That he understood it and had taken account of it in his calculations was one of the merits of his genius. He was now to have what he had wished for when promoting the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince with so much zeal and energy. His plan had succeeded—unless some new obstacle at the last moment prevented the trap from shutting down on the bait—unless, that is, the decision of his old lord and master failed."

Grammont, who hated Prussia, issued in the Corps Legislatif an explicit menace, and Benedetti was overbold or careless in his words, and then the old King lost his temper, and Bismarck was happy. The cry in France now was, "On to Berlin!" In the diary Dr. Busch finds a conversation, which he put down as he heard it, from Bismarck on the 18th of December, 1870, at the dinner table at Versailles:

"Geheimrath von Abeken then touched on the incidents which had taken place at Ems shortly before the outbreak of the war, and told us how the King had exclaimed after a certain dispatch had been drafted: 'Well, now, he, [Bismarck,] too, will be satisfied with us.' 'And I believe,' added Abeken, 'that you were [illegible] He ought to have behaved with more dignity [illegible] I remember, too,' he went on, 'how I got the news at Varzin. I had already gone out, and when I came back I found the first telegram. Then, as I was going away, I passed our parson in Wussow. He was standing just in front of his door and saluted me. I said nothing to him, and only did so, (making a cross *pat*.) 'Charge!' He understood me, and I went on."

"He told us then about the vicissitudes of the business, until things took a certain turn on which had followed the declaration of war. 'I hoped to find another telegram in Berlin in answer to mine, but it was not there. In the meantime I invited Moltke and Roon to dinner in the evening to talk over the state of things which was steadily causing me more and more anxiety. Then the long new telegram was delivered. As I read it out—there were a good 200 words—they were both regularly startled, and Moltke's appearance suddenly changed—he looked quite old and weary and infirm. It seemed as if our most Gracious was going to flinch after all. I asked him if everything was in such a state that we might hope for victory. When he answered yes, I said: "Wait a bit," put a little table before me, and pulled the message together. I cut down the 200 words to about 20, but without making any other change or any addition. It was Abeken's telegram, and yet how much shorter, more definite, and precise! I handed it over to them and asked, 'How will that work now?' 'Yes, it will work all right,' they said, and Moltke all at once was as young and fresh again as ever. Now he had his war, his trade. And, in fact, it did work. The French took the abbreviated telegram as it appeared in the papers awfully badly, and after a couple of days they had declared war against us.'"

The difficulties of making the Emperor enter into the Austro-German alliance are fully explained. Bismarck wrote to Andrassy: "This idea is uncongenial to a Prince over eighty-two years of age, but I may venture to hope that I shall be able to dispel it, though it will cost me a tolerably comprehensive postscript to those sixty pages. The disinclination of my master to enter promptly on new situations, a disinclination which is inherent in his temperament, hampers my activity."

At last "with a heavy heart" the old Emperor gave his assent and signature. Wanting in gratitude to Bismarck Emperor William was not:

"It was one of the noblest and most amiable traits of the dead Emperor that he recognized this relationship without envy, and more than once acknowledged it clearly and unreservedly in written statements to his Chancellor. In the letter in which he congratulated him on his silver wedding on July 26, 1872, he wrote that he returned thanks to Heaven for having placed Bismarck at his side in the decisive hour, and thus given to his reign 'a fullness which exceeded all thought and comprehension.' The porcelain vase which accompanied the letter as a present was indeed of 'fragile material, but every fragment of it should one day tell what Prussia owed to him [Bismarck] for raising her to the exalted position she now occupies.' When Emperor William was going to start to unveil the monument in the Niederwald he summoned Bismarck by letter to attend the ceremony, since he felt that the monument to be raised was not so much to himself as to the Chancellor."

The love and respect Bismarck felt for the old King are well expressed in a letter of Dec. 25, 1883:

"I thank God that He has so attuned my heart that I have been able to content your Majesty, while I have seldom and but for a brief space enjoyed the favor of others. But I thank your Majesty, too, for the constancy with which you have always maintained your trust in me, and have remained a gracious master to me for a period of more than twenty years through times of stress and of peace, without being misled by the attacks of my opponents or by my own well-known failings. Except peace with my own conscience in the sight of God, I need nothing more in this world. The blessing of God has rested on your Majesty's rule, and has given your Majesty this pre-eminence over other monarchs who have achieved great things—that your servants look back upon their service with thankfulness toward your Majesty. The steadfastness of the ruler begets and preserves the loyal fidelity of his servants."

Isolation of Certain Races.

Your romance maker may force the situation, and this privilege Mr. Grant Allen has fully enjoyed in his Hill-top Stories, but does he not sometimes carry inventive humor a little too far in his anthropological and ethnological studies? There is a clever article of Mr. Grant Allen's in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly, the title of which is "The Romance of Races." He treats of the curious isolation of certain breeds of men, and how they have withstood all encroachment. He cites the Parsees and the Jews. He shows how absurd it is to fix on a man's race by his language or by his name. He cites a text from a class book, which reads, "When one meets a man by the name of John Smith we shall at least be justified in concluding that he is a Teuton." There never was such nonsense printed, for a pure-blooded negro may be called John Smith. O'Sullivan may not be an Irishman, nor Wallace a Scot. Nobody to-day, as Mr. Grant Allen writes it, holds to the old theory of the language kinship. "A race may speak a language of another without having received any appreciable admixture of its blood," witness our colored brother John Smith. Irishmen in Ireland talk English or try to, and are still Celts. Some languages, from their inherent excellence or adaptability, spread and spread, and without force of arms are linguistic victories, for in some century or so to come Spanish in certain West Indian isles will be as great a rarity as is French in the Louisiana of to-day. When it comes, however, to the animal, considering humanity only in its material sense, then types of race have astonishing durability, and refuse to be knocked out.

Craniology in a certain way is not to be disdained. We recognize the two types, then, the long-headed men (dolichocephalic and the short-headed ones, (brachycephalic.' Mr. Grant Allen cites Canon Isaac Taylor, who uses these two forms of skulls as he would tenpin balls, and, rolling them, clears the alley. He takes a Swiss canton and he says the long-headed are Protestants, the round-headed Catholics. From these we are to believe that religion, like the stripes of the zebra, is inherited. Is not Mr. Grant Allen chaffing when he writes: "Whenever one is tempted to ask one's self the once famous question, 'Why am I a Protestant?' the answer will be obvious. Because 75 is my cephalic index. If it were 79, I should no doubt have become a Dominican brother."

Shakespeare's Autograph.

Sale in London of a Copy for $510—The Few Other Copies Known.

The autograph of William Shakespeare, to which reference was made in last week's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, as about to be sold at auction in London, was knocked down for $510. It appeared in the volume of Giovanni Sarava, "I Quattro Libri della Filosofia," Venice, 1565. There were really two autographs, for the signatures of W. Shakespeare are written twice outside the cover, and there are indistinct remains of another signature which readily suggests Herbert. In 1845 this relic was purchased at Fletcher's rooms in Piccadilly, London, by the bookseller William Pickering, for 21 guineas, he having acquired the Montaigne with Shakespeare's autograph, now in the British Museum, for 100 guineas. Pickering, Madden, (the Keeper of the Manuscripts in the Museum,) and others have regarded this volume of Sarava as containing the genuine autograph of Shakespeare.

This sale brings to mind the other known specimens of the poet-dramatist's writing. The pedigree of the volume of Sarava is traced back to 1811, and it is known that in 1824 it was sold for 6d., and again in 1845 for 21 guineas. The book itself is not as valuable to a bibliophile as is Shakespeare's copy of Montaigne, translated by John Florio and printed in 1603, which is now in the British Museum. Montaigne and Sarava are the only two of Shakespeare's books that have come down to us, for his manuscripts and letters have disappeared and his signature is to be seen on but four documents. One document, it is said, is in the collection of Charles F. Gunther of Chicago, associated with such precious things as the original manuscript of Tennyson's "Maud," Martha Washington's family Bible, and one of the two known letters of France's Shakespeare, Molière.

Perhaps the most clearly written specimen of Shakespeare's signatures is that affixed to the mortgage deed of a house in Blackfriars, dated "March 11, 1612-13," for which an agent of the British Museum paid 300 guineas at the sale of Sotheby's on June 14, 1858, of a number of rare and curious books belonging to J. O. Halliwell, later Halliwell Phillipps. In 1841 a sensation was created in the literary world by the sale of the deed which Shakespeare executed on "March 10, 1612-13," for the purchase of the same house from one Henry Walker for the sum of £140, the document being secured for the library of the City of London and deposited in Guildhall. Thus it will be seen that no sooner had Shakespeare entered into arrangements for the purchase of the property in Blackfriars than he found it convenient to mortgage it to the same parties from whom he had bought it, executing a mortgage deed thereon on the following day for £60. Shakespeare had then his residence at Stratford, and he is referred to in the deed as "William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the Countie of Warwick, Gentleman." Marsden J. Perry of Providence owns one of the deeds of conveyance bearing the date of March 10, 1612-13, the indenture prepared for the publishers, not signed by Shakespeare. It was at one time in Halliwell's possession.

Halliwell obtained the mortgage deed from his father, who was in partnership as a solicitor with Albany Wallis, one of the executors of David Garrick. Wallis, it seems, found the document in 1768 among the title deeds of Shakespeare's property in Blackfriars, at that time in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, Oxted, Surrey. Fetherstonhaugh instructed Wallis to present the deed to Garrick, whom he admired greatly, and the actor later lent it to George Steevens, who in his edition of Shakespeare published in 1790 gave a fac simile of his signature and a copy of the deed. After Garrick's death his widow gave the document to Wallis, through whose hands it thus passed a second time.

Such is the indisputable pedigree of the most interesting and valuable of the Shakespearean relics, with the possible exception of the copy of Montaigne. The first of its four seals bears the remarkably clear signature "Wm. Shakspere," the poet having been obliged to abridge his name in consequence of the narrowness of the slip of vellum allowed for his name. The orthography of Shakespeare's name is, as Halliwell pointed out, one of those disputes in the annals of literature that will remain open until the discovery of documents more satisfactory than the evidence of the known signatures, which vary more or less in the writing. It is a remarkable fact, however, that in the body of the deed of purchase and in the mortgage deed, as also in the earliest editions of the collected works, his name is written and almost invariably printed "Shakespeare."

Shakespeare's will is, of course, of [illegible] [illegible] set House, where it has remained since 1616. It bears his signature in three places, only one of which is fairly legible, and, according to Sidney Lee, the name is written as it is now generally used. It should be said that some experts have doubted the genuineness of the Florio Montaigne, for which the museum paid £140 in 1838. Its pedigree goes back no further than 1780. The Bodleian Library, Oxford, has a copy of the Aldine edition of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," 1502, on the title of which is the signature "Wm. She," but the writing has been claimed to be a forgery. The Boston Public Library acquired in 1880 a copy of North's translation of Plutarch, 1603, in which is a signature said to be Shakespeare's, and a line apparently in his autograph. Shakespeare is known to have used a copy of the book, but without a pedigree going back to his time who can say that this is the copy?

One of the parties named in both the deeds is John Hemming, (or Hemyng, as it is there spelled,) who, it will be recalled, was a principal manager of the King's company, occupying the Globe and the Blackfriars Theatre. What would we not give now for the manuscripts of the plays of Shakespeare used in those theatres! What extraordinary sums would not be paid by collectors for the "Sonnets," "Venus and Adonis," or "The Passionate Pilgrim," as Shakespeare originally wrote them! If fire, water, or any of the accidents of time had only preserved to us even a song or two in Shakespeare's autograph, or such an incomparably precious scene as Hamlet's soliloquy! But we are not so fortunate, and to-day, 282 years after his death, we have only four documents bearing his signature, his Montaigne, his Sarava, and perhaps one or two other books.

What Recent Research Has Done to Make the Poet Better Known.

In The North American Review for this month Mr. Edmund Gosse's "Shakespeare in 1898" is a notable article, for briefly yet clearly he shows in what direction modern research has gone, and he gives the names of those who have been the most distinguished in their studies.

Just as some five years ago particular attention was devoted to Walter Scott, 1898 may be called "Shakespeare's year." Mr. Gosse writes: "This renewed and impassioned study of a poet who seemed almost hopelessly hackneyed, weighed to the ground under the terrible apparatus of the commentators, is a very striking phenomenon. Here we have a writer so overwritten and overexpounded (one might have said) that it was impossible to produce a new sensation regarding him, and, behold! a fresh class of students rise who treat his glorious works as if they were reading them for the first time."

It is during the present year, Mr. Gosse insists, that the better appreciation of Shakespeare has begun again, and he specially lauds the work done by Mr. Sidney Lee and his biographical monograph. It is Mr. Lee who has "resumed in a perfectly sober and logical survey the facts about Shakespeare's life as they lie scattered over a thousand diverse sources." Other biographers, in trying to draw the portrait for us, have used a network of ingenious guesses. It is Mr. Lee who has discarded all conjecture and has been satisfied "with drawing into a focus all the disjointed facts." We are not to find fault with Nicholas Rowe of the early eighteenth century or the late Halliwell-Phillips. Both did the best they could, only Halliwell-Phillips was wanting in logic, and rather overinclined to indulge in the superstition which clings around Shakespeare.

Mr. Gosse cites as a brilliant example of Mr. Sidney Lee's the clearing up of what was a mystery, and it was a most important one. How did Shakespeare make his living? What was the source of his money? For we know that he was the owner of considerable property, and held real estate:

> "A vast and needless mystery has been made about Shakespeare's wealth, as if the formation of such a fortune as he retired upon were the result of witchcraft. Turn to Mr. Sidney Lee's narrative, and the miracles of Shakespeare's money making become perfectly plain sailing. It is an exceedingly interesting episode in Elizabethan economics, and as we read the careful evidence the biographer puts together we see how much exaggeration there has been in the treatment of the poet's financial adventures. Shakespeare was about as well off as any other successful actor-manager of the day, but certainly not abnormally prosperous. For instance we can make out that, from the time of his adopting the profession until 1599, Shakespeare's average annual revenue was about $6,500 of our money to-day. After that date he was much better off; before he retired his yearly profit from his share of the theatres amounted to at least $25,000 of to-day. This is a large income; but it pales before the profits of a contemporary manager, Edward Alleyn, who was able, without impoverishing his family, to purchase the manor of Dulwich for $10,000 (equal to half a million dollars to-day) and to devote it to public uses. The receipts of the playhouses were exceedingly large, and Mr. Lee thinks that the managers bought plays very cheaply. Ten pounds ([illegible] to-day) is the very highest price for a play recorded in the Elizabethan and Jacobean actors' accounts. It is important to realize, and Mr. Lee states it with minute lucidity, that Shakespeare's fortune was made not by the writing of his plays, but by his admirable conduct of theatrical business."

The actor-manager is by no means an [illegible] [illegible] to-day, but [illegible] actor-managers have been known to make money in 1898.

Mr. Edmund Gosse introduces to us Dr. George Brandes, "less known to English-speaking readers than to any similar class on the Continent of Europe." Dr. Brandes is a Dane, admirably well versed in contemporaneous literature, with ideas on politics and religious matters which are quite his own. In his study of Shakespeare Dr. Brandes has adopted Mr. Lee's method. Both decline spinning webs of fabulous conjecture, but "by starting in a patient and logical spirit from the mass of existing documents and data, the outline of Shakespeare's career can quite intelligibly be sketched." Dr. Brandes's volumes have been translated by Mr. William Archer. Mr. Gosse conveys the idea that Dr. Brandes has isolated Shakespeare, and he writes:

> "The freshness of the Danish critic's standpoint, the vigor and novelty of his impressions, and the determination he shows to present the poet before us as a living figure make his monograph, in its cunning mixture of biography and criticism, the best popular or general portrait of Shakespeare yet given to a Continental audience certainly, and perhaps to an English one."

Graceful are the acknowledgments Mr. Gosse makes to Mr. George Wyndham, whose edition of "The Poems of Shakespeare" "has astonished all those who have given a longer time than he and a more unbroken attention to the same 'lovely argument.'" Those of us who have paid particular attention to the poems of Shakespeare know that in early days more study was given to his "Venus and Adonis" and his "Lucrece" than to the sonnets. To-day the order is reversed. We study rather the sonnets than the "Venus and Adonis" or "Lucrece." It is the sonnets which have been the most written about of late years.

To our own Mr. Horace Howard Furness Mr. Edmund Gosse gives unstinted praise.

> "With the earliest months of this year the most illustrious of American editors of Shakespeare, Mr. Horace Howard Furness, sent forth the eleventh volume of his Variorum Edition, that almost superhuman labor on which he has been engaged so long. This volume is entirely devoted to 'The Winter's Tale.' No new feature or fresh critical departure marks Mr. Furness's latest appearance, and yet we are quite justified in claiming this veteran among those of the younger school who have set their mark on 1898. Mr. Furness, in his solid and patient progress, almost overwhelmed sometimes, like Atlas, 'by the too-vast orb of his fate,' has prepared the way for these realistic and cautious students. Common sense, an incessant balancing of the exact weight of authority, an impatience of flummery and fustian, these have always been the features of his vast compilation, and have given it that unique value which is admitted all over the world. Possibly because the temper of readers was never before so ripe for it, 'The Winter's Tale' seems edited with a greater verve and a more triumphant solution of difficulties than any of its predecessors. This I believe to be an illusion; it is we who have changed, not Mr. Furness; he has at last come into his own. Hardly any wish more pious can at this present date be breathed by those who love English literature than that Mr. Furness may be given health and opportunity to bring his splendid enterprise to a conclusion."

Writing of the past, Mr. Gosse tells us that for the fifty years after Shakespeare's death there was no definite recognition of him. It was Dryden who, to "his immortal honor, first had the courage to claim for the author of 'Hamlet' a place among poets which was absolutely transcendant." But Dryden was ahead of his time, for there was that official critic Rymer, who flourished in the reign of William III., who objected to the conduct and language of Shakespeare's plays. That solemn dunce declared "that 'Othello' was a play so faultily constructed and so ignorantly conceived that it was a disgrace that the players should be allowed to wear the King's uniform when they acted the part of Iago." It was in Queen Anne's time "that the genuine study of Shakespeare began, and while Addison was reading the plays with rapture and awe the text was simultaneously attracting the attention of Rowe and of Pope, of Sewell and of Theobold.

Let us then hope with Mr. Edmund Gosse that the phantasmagoric period of Shakespeare has passed away. For now we have "the sudden output of vivid simultaneous commentary on his life and work," and "to fresh generations of minds Shakespeare will present facets which the keenest of living critics cannot perceive to-day. We shall steadily learn to know him more accurately, more solidly, more sensibly."

Lines on the Return From Mexico.

Some very few of us may remember the return of the volunteers from the Mexican war, and how patriotism overflowed. Many of us will welcome before long our brave boys who have been exposed to Mauser bullets and yellow jack.

Before us is a pamphlet, bound in brown paper, and entitled "An American's Offering," printed in Philadelphia precisely a half century ago. Opposite the title page is the very worst print of Gen. Washington we ever saw. The Father of his Country has a pronounced Roman nose, and behind his revered back his cue looks like the fins of an aggressive shark. Art was not good—at least the kind in common use, fifty years ago.

The author of the "Recitative Ode" in "Five Cantos," with historical notes and "Memoranda Illustrative of the Truth of the Poem," was a staunch patriot, and his lines are not to be laughed at. He meant all he wrote. He says he is "a Mechanic," but he was well informed in American history. If occasionally he wandered from exact dates, he seems to have been conscious of it, and he begs pardon for "poetic license." We are not to find fault with the rhymes. True fervor is indifferent to jingle. Listen to this strophe:

"Like the children of Israel, our forefathers roamed,
Where hope promised fair in the future to bless;
But a greater than either their destiny owned,
And trials were set for their further distress."

These lines halt a little, but the author buttresses them up with a quotation from Hale's "United States": "One great object of the 'Puritans' was the establishment of a religious commonwealth, as nearly upon the model of that of the Jews as the difference of circumstances would permit." Precisely that particular topic has been taken up by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus and fully established by him in one of his most valuable historical works. The origin of the Stars and Stripes, "Mechanic" treats in a clever way:

"Columbia, spurning each earth-born device,
Chose stripes, as the rainbow, to stream in the breeze;
The azure she gleaned by her skill from the skies,
And stars, by reflection, she took from the seas."

We still dispute over the origin of the flag, and, indeed, despite patriotic disclaimers, it does look very much as if we took bodily the coat of arms of the early Wessingtons or the later Washingtons. And if we did, what matters it? When "An American's Offering" was written, the author notes that there are thirty stars "at present." Did he think that the azure square would be so crowded to-day? Will it ever happen that we shall have "a milky way"? We don't exactly hold to "Mechanic's" ideas, considering to-day the "entente cordiale," when he writes about England:

"How Erin and Scotland she compassed by stealth."

And quotes Col. Barré as his authority. Anyhow, there is good, sturdy patriotism shown in the five cantos, and they would bring down the house today, especially as the author indicates exactly what is the "business" to be introduced. He writes in a note at the conclusion of the first canto: "If recited before an audience, the National air, 'Hail, Columbia!' by a band of music will relieve the speaker and give zest to the piece." It should not be passed over that recently, by orders from headquarters, bandmasters were commanded not to introduce pot-pourris of National airs, medleys, and messes of patriotic songs bewildering to the uninitiated, but to come down to the musical hardpan. Here are four lines in the concluding canto which we could sing to-day:

"Doth love of our country, our kindred, and home,
Where Freedom hath planted her scion of light,
Never speak to the heart in its own native tone,
And bid the oppressed strike for God and the right?"

Then the climax is a strong one:

"—battlefields, covered with carnage and death;
This banner hath lit up the soul's dying fires,
And God bless America! swelled the last breath."

And believing in that, many a poor fellow fought to his death before Santiago. Indeed, you might print to-day "Mechanic's" "The Volunteer's Return, 1847-48," and brave men now in the field or on shipboard would dwell on it, and it would bring tears into their eyes.

"Where the Star-Spangled Banner floats proudly and free,
Over plain, on the mountain, or deep-heaving sea;
Where glory hath called the brave soldier to roam;
How sweet are his slumbers when dreaming of home.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
How soft his pillow, how happy his home!"

You may not pump up sentiment, but callous is he who does not feel what is the agony of the wounded man or his hard struggle with disease. Humanity in 1898 is practical, and so the stay-at-homes will do their best to relieve suffering. So, thanks be to the Lord, unless Spain is idiotic, she may repeat some lines of the "Mechanic":

"When the war strains are hushed, and the patriot band
Are speeding their way to their own native land,
As the good ship is cleaving her way through the foam,
How panteth each soul for his kindred and home."

And then even a Rough Rider will sing the old refrain:

"Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
There's no place like home, there's no place like home."

Histories of the War.

The fear of an avalanche of histories on the war with Spain has struck London. Says a prominent literary periodical of that city: "The reading public need not expect thousands of histories before Christmas; perhaps hundreds, or scores, will prove a closer estimate. Still, the situation is grave enough to warrant misgivings." America, is is said, has been making war upon an unknown quantity, which has been brutal and cruel, or chivalrous and courteous, according to the circumstances, and the true story of a conflict with such a varying element must of necessity be a difficult task through fear of mere contradiction. Take for example the mere exchange of diplomatic messages. It is evident that in most cases they had one meaning to the sender and quite another to the receiver. And how are the official records of Spanish victories that adorn the archives of the War Office in Madrid to be managed? The London journals see a difficult and fatiguing task before the eager American historian.

Patriotic Verse.

A Collection Embracing the Period from 1776 to 1898.*

This is a good time for revivals of American patriotic verse. The feelings of patriotism are high in all hearts and there ought to be a ready comprehension of those rhymed compositions which endeavor to express such feelings with eloquence and imagination. The volume before us is very neatly made. The cover is attractive and patriotic in design without being gaudy or without taste. This in itself is no small achievement, for red, white, and blue make a combination which almost inevitably lead toward inartistic chaos. The book is printed on excellent paper and the type is clear and easily read. The editor disclaims for his volume any pretensions to completeness or to fastidiousness. The chief novelty of the collection seems to be the inclusion of considerable verse written since the civil war. The volume, however, is not devoted to this class of verse alone, but is divided into parts covering each of our wars, prefaced by a few poems of general patriotism. Perhaps the most quotable of these introductory poems is that written for Memorial Day by the late H. C. Bunner:

Salute the Flag.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
  And let the heart have its say:
You're man enough for a tear in your eye
  That you will not wipe away.

You're man enough for a thrill that goes
  To your very finger-tips—
Ay! the lump just then in your throat that rose
  Spoke more than your parted lips.

Lift up the boy on your shoulder high,
  And show him the faded shred;
Those stripes would be red as the sunset sky
  If death could have dyed them red.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by!
  Uncover the youngster's head;
Teach him to hold it holy and high
  For the sake of its sacred dead.
—H. C. BUNNER.

Among the prefatory verses, however, are some which were surely written since we began our present conflict with Spain. An excellent one of this kind is the following, originally printed in The Baltimore News and reprinted in THE TIMES several weeks ago:

The Harbor Mine.

Give the speedway to the cruiser,
  Give the monitor the tide,
To the battleship with its steel side strip
  The channel deep and wide;
Give the fleet full way o'er the ocean,
  Give the batt'ries wind-wide range;
But mine be a grave 'neath the salt-sea wave,
  'Mid the creatures wild and strange,
    For I am the harbor mine,
      And day by day I swing
    On my anchor chain 'neath the rolling main
      While the billows sadly sing.
    Yea, I am the harbor mine.
      And I am the monster fell
    For those who tread upon my head
      As they would on a hidden hell.

Give the broad sea course to the steel-girt horse
  That champs on the rolling foam,
And give the breadth of the leagueless tide
  To the fleets that coastwise roam;
But give me a rest 'neath the billows' crest,
  As, oh, they sweetly sing
Of the world above where they dream of love
  And the earth grows bright with Spring.
    For I am the harbor mine.
      They whisper: "Don't go there,
    He's the avatar of the woe of man,
      Of sorrow and despair."
    They know not where I hide,
      And they dare not track my den,
    For I am the flame of the under-deep
      And I feed on mangled men.

Give the wind to the merchant liners,
  The channel to the fleet;
In the harbor mouth, by North by South,
  For the coming of their feet
I wait through the weary hours,
  And they search for me in vain,
For I am the hidden hell that sleeps
  In the crib of the under-main.
    Oh, I am the harbor mine!
      The seagulls come and go,
    Above the sun and the stars that shine
      Smile on me here below;
    But the ship that sails my way,
      Ah, who shall count the wrack
    Of the shriven plates as the lightning leaps
      Along the magnet's track!

For a keen eye in the portals,
  With a hand upon the key,
From the fortress waits to tell the fates
  Of the ships that sail to me.
The battleship or cruiser,
  The children of the fleet—
To all that come with a welcome glum
  I'm here to trip their feet.
    Yea, I am the harbor mine,
      With the lightning in my hand,
    And I guard the ports, and hold the forts,
      When the ships above me land.
    I rock on the under-ocean,
      In the gloom of my deep salt den.
    And I am the hell that hidden waits
      To feed on the shapes of men.

To feed on the guns that thundered,
  To feed on the plates and bars,
When the ship sinks down in the channel
  To me and the ghosts and stars;
To feed on the smashed projectiles,
  To feed on the grim barbette—
All day I wait in the harbor's gate,
  All day my anchors fret.
    For I am the harbor mine,
      Whose voice is a muffled roar,
    Whose song is a flash of the magnet's fire
      In the opera of war.
    And they whisper: "Don't go there,
      For he is a monster fell,
    And ships must tread upon his head
      As they would on a hidden hell."
—F. McK.

The part devoted to the war of 1812 is very short, and most of its poems are well known. In the part devoted to the civil war there are some poems that will appeal to men just as strongly now as they did in 1863. Here is one by Bret Harte:

The Reveille.

  Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
    And of armèd men the hum;
[illegible]
[illegible]
      Saying, "Come,
      Freemen, come!
Ere your heritage be wasted," said the
  quick-alarming drum.

"Let me of my heart take counsel:
  War is not of life the sum;
Who shall stay and reap the harvest
  When the Autumn days shall come?"
      But the drum
      Echoed, "Come!
Death shall reap the braver harvest," said
  the solemn-sounding drum.

"But when won the coming battle,
  What of profit springs therefrom?
What if conquest, subjugation,
  Even greater ills become?"
      But the drum
      Answered, "Come!
You must do the sum to prove it," said the
  Yankee-answering drum.

"What if, 'mid the cannon's thunder,
  Whistling shot and bursting bomb,
When my brothers fall around me,
  Should my heart grow cold and numb?"
      But the drum
      Answered, "Come!
Better there in death united, than in life a
  recreant—Come!"

Thus they answered,—hoping, fearing,
  Some in faith, and doubting some,—
Till a trumpet voice, proclaiming,
  Said, "My chosen people, come!"
      Then the drum,
      Lo! was dumb;
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing,
  answered, "Lord, we come!"
—BRET HARTE.

But nothing thrills the heart and brings tears to the eyes of those who remember than the simple war songs of the rebellion, and in this volume one finds "When This Cruel War Is Over," "Tramp, Tramp," and "Marching Along." And then comes the part of the volume which is devoted to the present war, and any one who reads it will be amazed at the amount of strong verse it has called forth. Here, for example, is one of the anonymous poems:

One Beneath Old Glory.

Don't you hear the tramp of soldiers?
  Don't you hear the bugles play?
Don't you see the muskets flashing
  In the sunlight far away?
Don't you feel the ground all trembling
  'Neath the tread of many feet?
They are coming, tens of thousands,
  To the army and the fleet.

They are Yankees, they are Johnnies,
  They're for North and South no more;
They are one, and glad to follow
  When Old Glory goes before.
From Atlantic to Pacific,
  From the Pine Tree to Lone Star,
They are gath'ring round Old Glory,
  And they're marching to the war.

Don't you see the harbors guarded
  By those bristling dogs of war?
Don't you hear them growling, barking,
  At the fleet beyond the bar?
Don't you hear the Jack Tars cheering,
  Brave as sailor lads can be?
Don't you see the water boiling
  Where the squadron put to sea?

They are Yankees, they are Johnnies,
  They're for North and South no more;
They are one, and glad to follow
  When Old Glory goes before.
From Atlantic to Pacific,
  From the Pine Tree to Lone Star,
They have gathered 'round Old Glory,
  And they're sailing to the war.

Don't you hear the horses prancing?
  Don't you hear the sabres clash?
Don't you hear the cannons roaring?
  Don't you hear the muskets crash?
Don't you smell the smoke of battle?
  Oh, you'll wish that you had gone,
When you hear the shouts and cheering
  For the boys who whipped the Don.

There'll be Yankees, there'll be Johnnies,
  There'll be North and South no more,
When the boys come marching homeward
  With Old Glory borne before.
From Atlantic to Pacific,
  From the Pine Tree to Lone Star,
They'll be one beneath Old Glory
  After coming from the war.

Dewey finds his meed of praise in this book, and is celebrated in several poems. One of the best is this:

The Song of Dewey's Guns.

What is this thunder music from the other side of the world,
  That pulses through the severing seas and 'round the planet runs?
'Tis the death-song of old Spain floating from the Asian main;
  There's a tale of crumbling empire in the song of Dewey's guns.

The hand that held the sceptre once of all the great world seas,
  And paved the march with dead men's bones 'neath all the circling suns,
Grew faint with deadly fear when that thunder-song drew near,
  For the dirge of Spain was sounded by the song of Dewey's guns.

There is music in a cannon yet for all sons of peace,—
  Yea, the porthole's belching anthem is soft music to her sons
When the iron thunder-song sings the death of ancient wrong,—
  And a dying wrong was chanted by the song of Dewey's guns.
—SAM WALTER FOSS.

But, after all, no poems in the book will have a deeper and dearer meaning to Americans than those which glory in the reunion of the North and the South. One of the neatest is this:

Enlisted.

The Old Soldier Speaks.

I fought under Lee and Stonewall,
  And I hated a Yankee like sin,
But give me my uniform, Sergeant,
  I'm going to fight ag'in.

I took out my old gray clothes last night,
  I thought of the day they was new,
And I looked at the holes in the left-hand sleeve,
  Where a Minié ball went through.

And I heard the band play "Dixie,"—
  By God! I heard every note,—
And I thought of Manassas and Shiloh,
  And a lump came up in my throat.

And I said, "Go back to that old oak chest,
  There ain't no more service for you;
I'm goin' to fight on the side that's right,
  And I'm going to wear the blue!"

There's jest one thought in every heart,
  One word in every mouth;
For things is all so twisted around
  That there ain't no North nor South.

I never thought it would come to this;
  It's strange, but I reckon it's true;
For it's jest one country and jest one flag,
  And we're all a-wearin' the blue!
—ELIZA CALVERT HALL.

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*POEMS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM, 1776-1898. Selected by R. L. Paget. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

[illegible]

How Men Fought for a Thousand Years.*

The appearance of the second volume of "The History of the Art of War" just now when the horizon boundary includes so much of actual war is most timely. As the title indicates, it comprises the Middle Ages. It is interesting not only to militarists but also to advanced students of mediaeval history. The Middle Ages as here considered stretch from the fourth to the fourteenth century, a period somewhat longer than is generally included under that term. The complete military annals are sought for in vain, the text being for the most part confined to the characteristic tactics, strategy, and army organization of succeeding epochs. At the opening of the period covered by Mr. Oman's present volume the most characteristic symptom of the tendencies of the period was the gradual disappearance of the Roman legion, that time-honored organization whose name is so intimately bound up with the story of Roman greatness. In A. D. 250 it was still the heavy-armed infantry of the empire which formed the core of battle and was the hope and stay of the General. By A. D. 450 the cavalry was all in all, the foot soldier having fallen into disrepute and the very name of legion was almost forgotten. The day of the sword and pilum had given place to that of the lance and bow.

It is hard for us of to-day to go back even in fancy to the time when gunpowder was unknown and to realize with what crudity military campaigns were conducted and strategical manoeuvres were executed. The development of military science as we know it to-day was, however, of exceeding slow growth, and hand-to-hand fighting on foot with only a very small proportion of horsemen characterized the army in the field as it was known in the seventh century. Sometimes the press was so great that when hostile masses met in conflict the bodies of the slain could not fall to the ground, but the dead stood upright, wedged among the living. Such were the fighting methods of the Visigoths, the Saracens, and the Franks. The control over the rank and file by the officers in command was very imperfect, even down to the time of Charles the Great, and it is small wonder that a tendency to plunder everywhere and anywhere was frequently a distinguishing feature of an army much more than efficiency and discipline. There was much to contend with besides the enemy where no attempt to provide army pay and rations was made, and commanders were quite unable to keep their men from molesting their fellow-subjects in foraging in friendly territory, for hunger knows no laws.

The use of protecting mail began about the eighth century, and we have representations of the helmet in some of the illuminated manuscripts of the period. A few stray examples have also been excavated and are now preserved in European museums. The accession of Charles the Great serves to mark the commencement of a new epoch in the art of war as practiced in Western Europe. The cavalry branch was strengthened and increased, and under this commander extensive offensive wars called for new methods and new army management. The exportation of mail shirts and byrnies was absolutely prohibited. The equipment of each foot soldier under Charles was a lance, a shield, a bow, two bow strings, and twelve arrows, and of each horseman was a shield, a lance, a sword, a dagger, a bow, and a quiver. The shape of the shield was at first round, and it was not until the tenth century that it took the kite shape, afterward so familiar and popular, and which was often painted red or some other bright hue. The Danes used for offensive weapons the spear, sword, and axe with a broad blade and a handle five feet long. In the ninth century we find the substitution of a professional class of fighting men for the general local levies that had previously prevailed. A system of regular and systematic fortification of important points in the realm was also introduced. Towns surrounded themselves with ring-walls and fortified bridges were thrown across the navigable streams. Harrying decreased because of the lack of plunder to be obtained.

The Vikings were dangerous enemies of Christendom in the ninth and tenth centuries, but they were not the only ones. The Magyars were formidable largely because of their rapid movement and the inadequate resistance offered by those opposed to them. The armor changes and modifications are interesting to note. From the fifth century down to the time of Charles the Great there was but little change. From the ninth century, however, we may observe a gradual but continuous change coming over the warriors of Christendom. All the changes lie in the direction of securing greater protection for the wearer.

Shortly before 1100 A. D. the cross-bow made its earliest appearance and was fused with the long bow as an infantry arm, but did not until later attain the [illegible] and still more in the thirteenth century. In [illegible] all through the Dark Ages two great weapons of offense, viz., the ram and the bore, both with penthouse attachments, to which we may also add the mine. Before the introduction of gunpowder the method of procedure in mining was, however, to excavate under a corner or overhanging part of a defensive wall, shoring up the wall meanwhile with beams, and then burning the supports, upon which a breach was made. Scaling ladders and movable towers fitted with drawbridges found also a considerable use. The mace was added to the other arms.

In Byzantine warfare the infantry was always covered on the wings by cavalry when offering battle on any ground where horsemen could be used. When fighting in a hilly country, or in passes and other ground where cavalry could not be used, the infantry was drawn up so as to form a kind of crescent-shaped array. By the end of the eleventh century the supremacy of the mailed horsemen was firmly established in Central as well as Western Europe. Infantry counted for little in the day of battle. The crusades, whatever they signified from a religious standpoint, are very interesting as showing the military development of the age, and when we consider the state of the art of war we are forced to regard with wonder not that they accomplished so little, but, rather, that they accomplished so much. The hordes of Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless were not well calculated to win great victories, nor did they. The almost absolute ignorance of geography that prevailed was more than an initial obstacle, to which must also be added ignorance of climatic conditions, lack of organization and discipline, of leadership of an adequate character, and other modern essentials. The crusades furnish examples at once of the most reckless displays of blind courage and stupid neglect of the most elementary rules of strategy and tactics.

Changes and improvements in the art of war and in the arms and the protecting armor used took place very slowly. Even after the Norman conquest the armor improvement was retarded. The great seal of William II. displays the armor changes, when compared with those of his father. Not until sixty years had passed are the influences of the Eastern crusades perceptible in the modification of European equipments. Other changes are pictorially preserved to us on the seals of Richard I. and Henry III., and a pot-helmet or casque for concealing the whole head for the first time since classical times appears in use, sometimes with visors and again with eyeholes and a group of circular or square openings for breathing purposes. This form of headpiece was very heavy, and to relieve this it was often made to come down and rest upon the shoulders, so as to relieve the neck from as much weight as possible.

Heraldry began to come in about the middle of the twelfth century, but it was not until its end that all members of the knightly class assumed regular armorial bearings. Richard I. is the first King who displays the three golden lions on a red field, which have become the arms of England. About Greek fire, which was used with deadly effect to some extent in the latter part of the twelfth century, very little is certainly known. It was very efficacious as well as especially terrifying to antagonists who were not acquainted with its use and properties.

One of the greatest changes that has come into the art of war between the time covered by the present book and our own day has been that brought about by the invention and introduction of gunpowder, which interposes distance between the combatants and decreases the slaughter to a large extent, so that it appears from careful estimates that it now requires a man's weight in lead to kill him in battle. Mr. Oman's presentation of the subject he has chosen is profound, and the book is a valuable contribution to the military history of the period.

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*A HISTORY OF THE ART OF WAR—THE MIDDLE AGES. From the Fourth to the Fourteenth Century. By Charles Oman, M. A., F. S. A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. Cloth, uncut edges. Pp. 667. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: Methuen & Co. Price, $4.50.

Sermons by Dr. van Dyke.*

Dr. van Dyke explains the title of this little volume by the fact that the sermons were preached to the young men of his own congregation and to those of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. Yet the title is not sufficiently inclusive, for the discourses cannot fail to be helpful and inspiring, not only to young men, but to all other human beings who need "faith," "courage," "power," "redemption," "warning and encouragement from the mistakes and adventures of other men," a sense of the Fatherhood of God and the abiding presence of the Christ.

The old Presbyterian divines erred in their endeavor to imprison the Infinite in formulae as precise and limiting as those of Euclid, but they had their illuminated moments of larger vision, in one of which, more than a century ago, they placed upon record, "That truth is in order to goodness; and the great touchstone of truth is its tendency to promote holiness." This article of faith is the fundamental principle of all Dr. van Dyke's teaching. Of the "Sermons to Young Men" he says:

"Their real aim is nothing else than

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*SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN. A New and Enlarged Edition of Straight Sermons. By Henry van Dyke, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

to help people to be good, which is the hardest and the finest thing in the world. Their gospel is simply this: that the sure way to be good is to trust and follow Jesus Christ the Son of God."

The most striking sermon from a theological point of view is that entitled "The Horizon." Its gist is that "It is good for us all not to waste our time in speculating about those mysteries of theology which lie beyond the horizon, but rather to content ourselves with proving the value of a short creed, honestly believed and thoroughly applied." Reading this sermon one cannot fail to see that the application of its ideas would be a sovereign remedy for the most of the heresies and heresy huntings that are a joy to the unregenerate and an anguish to all Christian souls.

Dr. van Dyke has become so thoroughly identified with exquisite English that we must protest against his fixing "in cold print" such an expression as "You are a rank outsider." It is a jarring note in the writing of one of whom it is no exaggeration to say

> "Nullum fere scribendi genus non tetigit,
> Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit."

These sermons are dedicated to Phillips Brooks, and are vital with his spirit. The fortunate congregation of the Brick Church and Dr. van Dyke's great and ever-growing congregation of readers cannot fail to come nearer to the Heart of God with every utterance of the poet-preacher. His lovely idyl of "Little Rivers," his stories, with their deep and tender meanings; his studies in poetry and art, the latest and noblest of all his writings—poem, sermon, legend in one—"The Toiling of Felix," all teach the great lesson of the volume before us, to "Trust in Jesus Christ, love our fellowmen, and follow Him in the path of daily duty."

Trout Fishing.*

There is a further contribution to the tripartite "F" series, the "Fur, Feather, and Fin" books, and that is Lord Granby's "Trout." The volume contains also, aside from the catching of the loveliest of the fish, its chapters on fish culture and the breeding of trout, and to add to the completeness of the book, Mr. Shand tells how you are to cook your trout.

Lord Granby gives all that concerns the fisherman as to his equipage. Here are the rods, lines, flies, clothes, nets. The trout swims in many waters, and the rig for one stream might not be suitable for another. Rivalry there has been between American and English rods. Perhaps twenty years ago an American rod had many advantages over an English one, and this was grudgingly admitted on the other side. We used material which the Englishman never thought of. Our rods would stand rough usage and bear a strain beyond the capabilities of the English ones, and were lighter. But of late years the best points in the rods of the approved makers of both countries have in a measure been adopted. English rods are lighter than they were, and American ones more durable. As to lines, those of English make have invariably been the best. As to the fly, the important thing, there is no choice. All trout fishers have their whims and their special lures. Lord Granby describes very happily the most engaging of all sports and the delights of catching the first trout of the season:

> "Before the first cast is made it may be worth while to mark carefully the peculiarities of the water wherein are the rising trout. They are lying in a kind of small angle of the river close to the side furthest from the angler. A couple of yards above them is a half dam—a plank which slightly turns the stream toward the bank whereon the fisherman crouches, and they are rising close to the edge of this small run. Overhead are some pollard willows, which, however, do not much interfere with the casting. The bank is slightly raised on the side from which our friend must try for the fish, and he can, by kneeling behind this rise in the ground, secure an admirable and much appreciated shelter from the marvelously acute sight of the trout. But look, there he is again, so try for him at once, while he is in the mood. There, your first cast was a trifle below him, and as you did not allow sufficiently for the swirl of the stream between the trout and yourself, the fly dragged somewhat, and did not float properly at all. That's better—and sure enough up he comes. You have him, and now mind what you are about! As I thought, he is off, to bury himself among the weeds at the corner of the dam where it touches the bank under the shelter of those flags. Put whatever strain you dare on him, as, if he reaches the haven where he would be, you will probably lament the loss of both fish and fly; the weeds are tenacious hereabout. But it is needless to attempt to school our angler, who knows what he is doing, and will surely account for this fish if any one can. And so it comes to pass that in a few moments the weed dangers have been overcome, and the landing net is carefully slid under the trout, and a beauty of a pound and a half—or whatever weight the imagination chooses to create—is triumphantly placed on the bank. The first fish of the season! A very thrilling moment for any really enthusiastic fisherman."

When to strike—that is an art which can only be acquired by long practice. You may, according to the position of the trout, drag the hook out of his mouth by sheer force, or nicely imbed it in his jaws.

> "How to describe striking at any time, whether when fishing up-stream with a dry fly or on a Highland loch, is a matter which I confess my inability to attempt. 'Striking' consists in tightening the line sufficiently to make the hook fasten in the fish's mouth as soon as ever the fisherman conceives the said hook to have entered thereinto. Some have described this act as being accomplished by 'a turn of the wrist.' I frankly say I cannot conceive how such a proceeding can achieve the desired object. As far as I can judge, all that could happen, should this manoeuvre be executed, would be that the point of the rod would drop slightly, and the line thereby be slackened, the very thing to be avoided at such a juncture! The object of the 'strike' is, as has been pointed out, to drive the hook in over the barb into the fish's mouth before he has had time to discover that the fly, or bait, or whatever it may be, possesses an unnatural and disagreeable foreign body, and consequently endeavors to spit it out. The strike can be effected only, as far as I can see, by raising the point of the rod at exactly the right moment, not so violently as either to drag the hook out of the fish's mouth, or to break the casting line. I have often watched skillful fishermen rise, strike, and hook fish, and I have always seen the rod go straight back, quickly, but gently, in the direction of the angler's shoulder. Any lateral motion such as that suggested by the expression 'turn of the wrist' has been most carefully avoided."

How may you whip a stream—just making your fly graze the surface of the rippling water? "To cast"—that is a delicate performance—to throw "deftly to the bank's side." Oh the nicety of it all! To skirt temptingly the reed edge of the stream, and to make your fly "sail jauntily over the tiny waves."

Lord Granby has due reverence for the past masters and mistresses of the art of angling, for he writes lovingly of Isaac Walton and Dame Juliana Berners:

> "What better advice can be offered to a beginner than to fish 'fine and far off,' which, to all intents and purposes, is what Mr. Barber says; or that the fisherman must keep himself and his rod out of sight as far as possible, as is also recommended? The greatest expert on Test-side cannot from the depths of his hardly acquired knowledge advance any more useful or practical suggestions. Again, that your shadow should not be cast on the water is advice of the soundest character, and that an unnecessarily long line should be avoided is an equally valuable hint. * * * As to the 'impedymentes,' they in the main touch nearly every circumstance which in these days militates against a good day's sport, or, indeed, any sport at all, just as they did when the 'Treatyse of Fysshing with an Angle' was written, over 400 years ago."

Col. Custance's chapters on trout breeding are excellent ones, but we have nothing to learn in fish culture from our English friends. In fact, we have been the teachers, for what was simply theoretical at the beginning we have practically carried out. There always will be, however, a particular interest in trout breeding, for it was to raise trout for the angler that the true study of fish culture in its widest and broadest application began. Having then brought the raising of trout to a science in the United States, fish culture took on a wider sphere, and the masters of the new work of usefulness were the late Prof. Baird and Prof. Goode.

Judge Hadley's Seven Months as a Civil War Prisoner.*

It is seldom that it falls to the lot of a reviewer to dissect the book of his comrade wherein he reads of his own boyish adventures a third of a century ago. Judge Hadley, who has long adorned the bench of the Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, was in 1864 an aide on the staff of Gen. James C. Rice, and as such was captured on the first day of the battle of the Wilderness. Of some fifteen Yankee officers who lay on the floor of the small brown cottage at Parker's Store or among the chips of the woodshed, Lieut. Hadley was the only prisoner without a wound.

Gen. Jubal Early's field hospital was close by in the pasture; indeed we wounded prisoners were a sort of outdoor annex to that medical establishment, and we were supposed to be sufficiently disabled to lie in place like inverted turtles without being watched by guards. A company of infantry was encamped in the woods to the east of the hospital, and presumably there was a picket post beyond. "Strength and a resolution to get away," writes Judge Hadley, "came hand in hand, and on the 15th I arranged with Lieut. W. H. Shelton of Battery D, First New York Artillery, for our flight."

> "During the day Shelton traded a jackknife for a pone of cornbread; Col. Miller gave us a compass, and Lieut. Hamilton a map of Virginia. I had nothing to give or trade. My sword, revolver, cap, knife, pocketbook, handkerchief, diary, even my toothbrush, had all gone as booty to my captors."

Thus we two youngsters set forth on what must have seemed to us as a rather fascinating adventure, with no more knowledge of what fate had in store for us, what adventures we should meet with, what dangers avoid, what difficulties triumph over, than the firefly that fluttered and glowed all that night between the glass and the dial plate of Col. Miller's compass.

In the morning a crossing of the river is made at the Germania ford, and the day is passed in a thicket close to a house within sound of the cackling of hens and the beating of the flail on the thrashing floor. In the afternoon it rains and the night march in the mud that followed caused one wound to inflame and one traveler to lie down. At daylight a farmhouse was sighted.

> "Having made our way by slow stages to the house, we found Mrs. Brandon, a widow, and her three daughters. Her only son was one of Jeb Stuart's troopers, and she was in sympathy with the South. We freely told her our whole story, who we were, how we were wounded, how captured, how we were trying to escape, and how much we needed her help.
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> * * * * * *
>
> "Once there the good woman set about ministering to our wants. Shelton's wound was tenderly dressed; then, after performing our morning toilet with a basin of clear water and a snowy-white towel, we sat down with the family to breakfast, to be regaled with a cup of genuine army coffee."

After four days, in which the girls read to us while we lay in bed in the garret, "Cort" Brandon, their less romantic brother, appeared through a hole in the floor in search of corn for his cavalry horse. We were taken back across the Rapidan, where, it seems, one of the guards grasped the foot of Judge Hadley's future reviewer, remarking:

> "'Dave, hold my horse while I pull the boots off this damned Yankee.'
>
> "Poor boy, he had scarcely worn his boots and straps for a fortnight before his capture, and to lose his first official clothes before they had lost their lustre was deplorable. He did not lose his boots here, however, but he lost what was worse—his straps and jacket. The Lieutenant in command, a North Carolinian, (and I am sorry I have forgotten his name,) did not need the boots himself, and protected them, but the lustrous jacket suited him well for the Summer's campaign, and with all complacency he stepped up with:
>
> "'Yank, pull off that 'ar coat. I want to try it on.' Remonstrances were useless, so off it came, and in its stead went on a long-tailed, coarse, brown jean coat, which Shelton had on his back when he ran the gauntlet of the Confederate guardline in the October following."

Thirty years is a long time to remember trivial things, and the reader will readily see the advantage of having the reviewer on the ground when the author picks up his facts. The coats were never exchanged, and the riding jacket referred to is now in New York, very ragged and greasy about the collar, with one shoulder strap and two buttons still clinging to the old cloth.

That night we slept in Gen. Longstreet's field hospital, and were separated in the morning, Lieut. Hadley continuing to the officers' prison at Macon, Ga. Here he finds Lieut. Chisman, his messmate, also from Gen. Rice's staff, with whom he escapes later from Columbia and has some rare adventures in the North Carolina mountains. Skipping the chapters relating to Savannah and Charleston experiences, we come to the last hours at Camp Sorghum, Columbia:

> "The 4th of November, 1864, was a very bad day. It had been raining almost incessantly for thirty-six hours, with a brisk, cold east wind blowing, and in the afternoon there was some snow driving through the rain. Probably not a dry thread could be found on all the 1,500 prisoners. Grouped together here and there around a little, smoky, green pinewood fire, they sat wrapped in whatever clothing they might have—wet, cold, hungry, and disconsolate."

It was on such a day that Lieut. Hadley and his companion Chisman escaped from the prison camp by pretending to belong to a party carrying wood across the dead line. They were joined, much against their will, by Lieut. Baker, Sixth Missouri Infantry, and Lieut. Goode, First Maryland Cavalry, the latter an Irishman, very short of leg and long of tongue. They depend upon the negroes for food and directions on the road. Each member of the party acts as leader for twenty-four hours at a time, and notwithstanding that they make reckless raids on geese and pigs, they come safely at last to a pillar of hewn limestone at the foot of the Saluda Mountains, "on the south face of which was inscribed 'S. C., 1849,' and on the north face 'N. C., 1849.'"

They decline the offer of a negro to bury them under cornstalks and drive them through Asheville in a four-mule wagon, and after being chased by dogs and hunted on to a mountain by home guards they venture down into a cabbage patch from which the Irishman—Goode—comes rushing back to the others with the unique exclamation: "And it is thim winches that would capture us now."

> "By this time our party had all left the log and had joined the girls, who stood close together in the open.
>
> "We came together as old friends meet, with exuberant hope and a feeling of utter dependence on the one side and an earnest sympathy on the other. * * *
>
> "They at once expressed themselves confident of being able to find us a guide to Knoxville, and said they would do all for us they could. Martha, who generally spoke for the sisters, then addressing the youngest, a bright-eyed girl of sixteen, said: 'Alice, run down to the house and see if you can get something for these gentlemen to eat.'"

As some Confederate neighbors were in the house the girls concealed their prisoners among the cornstalks.

Here the prisoners remained for four days waiting for their guides. On the last night before starting they indulged in a candy pull before joining the Vance brothers. These worthies, who were hiding in the mountain, agreed to take them to Knoxville for $400 in gold, but they were delayed several days, as the guides wished to rob a certain Dr. H. of $102 in silver before starting. The party reached Knoxville in safety a few days before Christmas. The book is a very interesting account of a very rare experience.

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON.

Walter Crane on Design.*

Mr. Crane, talking to the students of the Manchester Municipal School of Art, probably knew his public. He certainly attempted to give them no truths that were not within their immediate comprehension. This does not mean that his book is without value; merely that the text has few suggestions to offer the advanced designer. He goes over the beaten track of the influence upon historic ornament of utility, climate, race, &c. He traces, without any very definite connection, the symbolism of various peoples, and includes a hasty review of the great Italians and their methods. All this is very new to the novice and very stimulating, but has no place outside of the schools. The few pages given to book decoration are interesting because they give reasons for the faith that is in the line illustrators. He says:

> "I think that it is obvious that the conditions of surface printing point to line drawing as the most harmonious in effect for book illustration and decoration, as well as most practical mechanically, since type and blocks which decorate a page must be subjected to the same pressure. The form of letters, too, in movable type, being linear, whether Gothic or Roman letters, line drawing is in direct decorative relation with the type.
>
> "In proportion to the solidity or heaviness of the letters, too, as a general principle, stronger effects of black and white may be ventured on, while if the type is light and elegant, finer and more openlike [sic!] work would be the most harmonious treatment. With the use of hand-made paper, again, upon which a printed book always looks best, openness of line is a necessary condition in design work to be reproduced, as surface printing blocks with the type, since the quality of the paper requires considerable pressure to bring up bright impressions, and under such pressure (with the grain and rough surface of the paper which gives the richness to the lines and blocks of type or woodcut) fine and broken lines would print up too strong and not look well. Pen or brush drawing, therefore, in firm and unbroken lines, is the most adapted to the conditions in this case, because they work and look the best and lead to a distinct character and style.
>
> "Nothing looks worse to my mind than heavy toned and realistically treated wash drawings used with a thin and light type, such as we constantly see in newspapers and magazines. The facility of the photographic processes for reproducing drawings of all kinds (as well as the decline of printing as an art before that, and the decline of good fac-simile engraving) have no doubt tended to destroy the sense of style and harmony in combining text and illustration, since the two have come to be considered so entirely apart; but of late years there have been many indications of a return to sounder taste, which is sure to influence the printer's and illustrator's art more and more widely."

This, of course, is all from the decorator's point of view. If the page of a book is to be considered as merely a decorated surface, there is nothing to say against the arguments of Mr. Crane's school. If, however, we desire the reproduction of paintings in such a way that the greatest number will get from them the greatest good—will be able, that is, to study the brushwork, the atmospheric effects, the direct artistic intention, in brief, of the painter, the photographic process seems to us infinitely superior to the line work. Mr. Crane would limit the public to books that could consistently be treated as ornaments, or to books in which the desire to make them decorative had excluded other and more valuable considerations. There must always be a certain number of books of the first class, and the number can hardly increase too rapidly; but there is no valid excuse for books of the second class which tend toward narrowness and perversion of taste. It would be difficult to find a more thorough example of misplaced ornament than is presented by the cover of Mr. Crane's own book.

We could also wish that, since unity in art is the author's theme, he had included the art of writing. With careful consideration of the sister craft he might have been able to avoid errors such as the following, chosen at random:

> "We see how its peculiar beauty, character, and the quality of its ornamental effect depends upon these very conditions." (Page 24.)
>
> "The dignity of the form of their capital letters were well adapted to ornamental effect." (Page 19.)
>
> "'Among the primitive Greeks,' remarks Messrs. Guhl and Köner." (Page 4.)

And flights of eloquence such as this:

> "One might say, generally and ultimately, Roman art exemplified that love of show and the external signs of power, pomp, splendor, and luxury which became dear as well as fatal to them, as they appear to do to every conquering people, until they are finally enervated and overcome as if by the Nemesis of their own supremacy." (Page 20.)

The committee on "errata" has made a feeble attempt to rectify some of the numerous slips. Since all was not taken, we wish "Apollinaris" for "Apollinare" had been left. The illustrations are naturally profuse and of great interest and value. They, much more than the thinly spread text, make the volume one to be desired by the collector of books on art.

Encyclopedia for Photographers.*

Photography is not a science alone, but it has made a language almost of its own. Innumerable are the words employed and infinite the number of chemicals used, and as to processes, they are countless. So as to help not alone the professional photographer, but the amateur, Mr. Walter E. Woodbury has compiled "The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Photography." It begins with "Abaxial" and concludes with "Zirconium." All the reagents employed and their values are stated. There is no apparatus, optical or mechanical, which has been omitted. The volume is thoroughly illustrated, there being not less than 500 prints. The subject "Photogravure" is quite up to date. The usefulness of this work is evident.

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*FUR, FEATHER, AND FIN SERIES. TROUT. By the [illegible]. With Chapters on Breeding by Col. F. H. Custance. Cookery. By [illegible]. New York: [illegible].

*SEVEN MONTHS A PRISONER. By J. V. Hadley. New York: [illegible].

*THE BASES OF DESIGN. By Walter Crane. London: George Bell & Sons. 1898. New York: The Macmillan Company. [illegible]

*THE ENCYCLOPEDIC DICTIONARY OF PHOTOGRAPHY. Containing over 2,000 References and 500 Illustrations. By Walter E. Woodbury. New York: The Scovill and Adams Company.

[illegible]

[illegible] and Comments on Recent Books at Home and Abroad.

In The Open Court Dr. Arthur MacDonald shows Emile Zola subjected to the Bertillon process and the investigation of him in an anthropological sense. You may find in The Open Court Zola's finger [illegible]. Zola's teeth, Dr. MacDonald informs readers, "are bad," and "the alveolar arch is not normal." But it seems to us that when M. Emile Zola does bite he is capable of keeping a very fast hold. His right hand grip is represented by 42 kilogrammes and his left by 36. According to our analyst, "Zola shows a very poor musical ear." But then he has the most delicate of noses, being able to tell by the smell exactly what he is going to have for dinner. His handwriting varies very much. This is curious as to his memory: He can recall events which occurred when he was two years old. "Concentration of attention with Zola is not long," but, fortunately, while it lasts, it is "intense." He is just as likely as not when absorbed to pass an intimate friend on the streets and not see him. He is the most orderly of men. "His ideas of order and method are very developed; he is a slave to them. They extend from the care of his toilet to the composition of his works. Everything has a place in his apartment; disorder pains him. His study table is so well arranged that one would not know that he used it. He classifies his work in envelopes. He keeps the letters he receives, although the most of them are of no use to him." Dr. MacDonald states that his aesthetical preferences are for literature. "He is fond of Balzac, as a creator of beings, and Flaubert as a writer. The modern theatre displeases him; he prefers a tragedy of Racine or Corneille." He has no liking for a symphony, and does not understand it. He wants when at an opera to know what are the words—and he hates operetta and café concerts. He is indifferent to games of cards or billiards, but would play chess if it did not fatigue him. This critical appreciation of Zola was made by a number of learned French specialists, and among them were Bertillon, Huchard, and Robin, and their judgments have been properly arranged and condensed by Dr. MacDonald. Unquestionably the description of the man is true, because Zola wrote on permitting its publication in an extended form as follows: "I have read these pages, they have interested me much, and I willingly grant authority to publish them as authentic and true; for I have one desire in life, the truth, and one purpose, to make the most of truth. That which tends to truth cannot but be excellent. I give this authority because I have never hidden anything; I have lived openly, spoken freely and without fear that which I believed to be good and useful. In the thousands of pages I have written I have nothing to withdraw. If my works have certain vices they may be good for something in serving as a lesson. This study of me is about one who has given his life to work and dedicated to this work all his physical, mental, and moral forces."

France seeks the picturesque, and she finds it. In the last number of L'Illustration there is a good-sized print. It represents mainly a ballet dancer in the particularly attenuated gauze skirt such as coryphées adopt. The legs of the sauteuse are splay, her feet flat down. Her arms are extended, and her head languishes on her shoulder. She has the de rigueur pose—one of those moments of enforced rest. That in the art of the dance is to give the figurante a chance to take a long breath (just as does a vocalist) before she begins her high and lofty jumping. In the background you see a pedestal and what is the base of some bust. In another print pedestal and bust are fully presented. Then you catch the meaning of this ballet, which is called "L'évocation de l'oeuvre de Michelet" given at the Hotel de Ville in Paris. There was a symphony performed, and then Mlle. Blanche Mante, personifying "Beauty," "entourée d'une quinzaine d'autres danseuses de l'Opéra," (surrounded by fifteen other dancers of the opera,) contributed to the effectiveness of the spectacle. Anyhow L'Illustration seems to have understood how incongruous was this performance, for it calls attention to the "spangled, short-clad ballerines, the painted actors, massed together on a platform, so as to celebrate the glories of a French historian, which none of them ever have or ever will read." Would the author of the "Histoire de France" have liked such a circus performance? Americans and English are not impulsive, though they will pay their 50 cents or half crown to see a good show—with no historian lugged in.

In The Outlook Mr. George Kennan continues his "Story of the War." No one can impute to Mr. Kennan the least inclination toward spasmodic writing. He is too quiet, too matter of fact, too imperturbable, for that kind of thing. And, again, Mr. Kennan has the fullest experience. He tells of the many dreadful things he has seen in Cuba, and of the evident incapacity of some who have been in command. Mr. Kennan says that complaints of officers "are perfectly just," and "that there has been inadequate provision for the care and feeding of the wounded at the field hospital." He substantiates what has been before stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that our army at the front was not properly equipped, and our wounded were not adequately cared for." It sounds so nice to tell a soldier, "only drink water after you have boiled it," but how is that possible when a soldier has nothing to boil his water in? Mr. Kennan's "Story of the War," as far as re- [illegible] ways the regular service was deprived of proper medical stores, that by no means impairs the efficiency of the Medical Corps—only it was hampered, whether in Cuba or in Washington remains to be discovered. As to the Red Cross, it can afford to remain quite indifferent to the many snubbings it has received. The Red Cross acts and writes few letters. It has not the time, busy as it is in saving life, in ameliorating the condition of the wounded and ill, to issue long-winded protests and recommendations. In the same number of The Outlook Col. George E. Waring, Jr., writes a most interesting paper on "Education at West Point."

In The British Weekly there are some reminiscences of Mrs. Lynn Linton. As the lady knew Landor intimately, there was some idea entertained that she would write his life, but the task fell to Forster, and the writer in The British Weekly says "that Mrs. Linton hated Forster, whom she regarded as pompous, heavy, ungenial, saturnine, and cynical, and one of the most jealous of men. She regarded Forster's 'Life of Landor' as treacherous and disloyal, and took great delight in thinking of her terrible review of it—one of the most pungent pieces of criticism ever written." Mrs. Lynn Linton knew Dickens. Guildhall had belonged to her father, and was sold to Dickens. The fault she found in Dickens "was the strain of hardness in his nature." Thackeray she liked better than Dickens. "She regarded him as generous, indolent, loving, tender-hearted, and very flexible. She knew the secret history of both these eminent men as few did, but never would put it in print. Both men, she said, could and did love deeply, passionately, madly, and the secret history of their lives has yet to be written. It will never be written now, and it is best that it should not be." We should be rather inclined to deny any mystery in Thackeray's life. George Eliot was just such a person as to incur the somewhat irascible Mrs. Lynn Linton's dislike. She thought George Eliot "underbred, provincial, badly dressed, unwashed, (Oh! Oh!) unbrushed, (Oh! Oh! Oh!) unkempt, and conceited," and "success and adulation spoiled her and destroyed all simplicity and all sincerity of character. She never threw aside the trappings or the airs of the benign Sibyl." Certainly George Eliot was the antithesis of Mrs. Lynn Linton, and the author of "Romola" she never could have understood. Mrs. Lynn Linton's feathers were prone to rustle, and especially when she was thrown in contact with one of her own sex. Then there were peculiarities about George Eliot which nobody yet has quite fathomed.

For that spectacular performance given at the Hotel de Ville in honor of Michelet, in which figured the ballet dancers of the Opéra, M. Maurice Bouchor was requested by M. Bourgeois, Minister of Education, to write some verses, and the poet did so. M. Bourgeois returned the poetic effusion, but stated that the bulk of it might be used, providing something or other about "justice" was taken out. This M. Bouchor declined doing, and so the poem was not recited. M. Bouchor's verse-making we know very little about, but it is quite positive that he can write prose which is elegant and incisive. He addressed a letter to the Siècle about his poem, and we translate a portion of it: "I beg to state that M. Bourgeois puts no interdiction on the use of the word 'justice,' and for such condescension I am quite touched. In the two strophes which fell under the ban of his displeasure, I have to avow that I expressed the idea that we bore but little resemblance to our elders or to our masters—Michelet, Hugo, Quinet. * * * It was this idea which seems unpalatable. I beg to add that M. le Ministre was most affable, even showing an exquisite courtesy, for he was willing to sacrifice one full hour of his valuable time in order to convince me that my strophes ought to be suppressed. Notwithstanding my regrets that I could not yield to persuasion, I am rejoiced that I did not assist at the Michelet glorification." Now if M. Bourgeois had been at the head of the French War Office, bearing in mind the Dreyfus business, we could have better understood his antipathy to the least reference to "justice."

An enterprising gentleman attached to The Edinburgh Evening Despatch waylaid Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, Mrs. Isabel Strong, and Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, the son and daughter of Stevenson's wife by her first marriage, and the reporter gives some information, which we condense. The home at Samoa was still Mrs. Stevenson's property. It is to be sold if a fair price can be obtained for it. The prime object of the coming of the party to England was to assist Mr. Sydney Colvin in writing and editing the life and letters of Stevenson. As to the publication of the work, that is probably to take place toward the close of next year. "The Scribners have secured the right to publish one-third of the letters before they appear in book form, and the first of them will appear in that magazine in January next, and the series will go on until the end of the year." The Stevenson life is to be fairly voluminous, 120,000 words, and the letters double that. Mrs. Strong said that she had been Stevenson's amanuensis for "St. Ives." As to the memorial, what Mr. Lloyd Osbourne said was of particular interest, and it is that "the memorial has been placed in the hands of Mr. Saint-Gaudens," and that he had the great advan-

[illegible]

For the Trinity Church bicentennial celebration, held in New York, and commemorative of it, there has been published an exceedingly handsome volume. It was proper that an account of the proceedings on that occasion should be placed on record, and with this laudable end in view exceeding pains have been taken in the preparation of the work. The history of Trinity Church, which came into existence in 1697, up to to-day is succinctly told. One most interesting chapter describes the decorations of the church. The sermons and addresses delivered on the occasion are all presented. In an illustrative sense, nothing has been omitted which could add to the value of the work. Here are some ten portraits of clergymen more or less associated with Trinity, and there are views of the church, the organ, the altar, and a colored plan of the decorations. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector, in his historical address, said: "It is but 283 years since this city was founded, and 233 years since it became an English town, and for 200 of these years our parish church has stood where it now stands, and still longer, for 223 years, have the services of our religion been celebrated in this place. For us it constitutes a worthy age, and we do well to keep our two hundredth birthday; we belong to the place and the soil, and our history runs nearly as far back as the city." The publishers of the Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration are James Pott & Co.

The war with Spain being over, perhaps our New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might think it worth while to offer a member of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders a position in Southern Italy as a resident member of the Naples Society for the Protection of Animals. The Princess Mele Barese writes to The Spectator "that last December an attempt was made to assassinate our honorable Director, Mr. Leonard T. Hawksley, presumably by cabmen who had been convicted for cruelty to animals. After five months of illness he has resumed the direction of the society's operations. Of course he is doing this at the risk of his life, as all of us are who are working for the protection of animals in these parts." Some modest young gentleman from Lone Gulch, Wyoming, who is kind to his bronco, but who puts up with no nonsense, might be just the proper person to instill a modicum of humanity and common sense into the Neapolitan cabmen. Here certainly is the exact place for one of Teddy's Terrors.

Be he Jew or Gentile, the "Imitatio," "The Imitation of Christ," is a book to be read with the most devout respect. But alas! it is a volume only to be read in the original Latin, for the prejudices of a world that came after Thomas à Kempis are responsible "for extraordinary mutilations and perversions of the original meaning." Dr. C. Bigg has made the latest translation, and it is a near approach to the original of Thomas à Kempis. The usual English version has been from the text of Anthony Hoskins of the sixteenth century, and Hoskins took all kinds of liberties. Are we, after all, so positive that Thomas à Kempis wrote this inspired book? There are other claimants, but nevertheless the weight of testimony favors the writer who was of the Fratres Minores, and that it was in one of the refuges of his order at Agnetenberg, near Windersheim, that the pious brother, Thomas à Kempis, composed slowly, lovingly, this almost inspired work. There are books which outlast creeds.

The State is a handsome magazine, and it hails from Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, and is representative of the North Pacific. Grand, patronizing ways of considering such far-away publications would be worse than silly. The State, with its rubrical title page, is excellent, and the letter press shows the best typographical taste. Mechanical make-up would, however, be secondary if the character of the literary work were wanting. Miss Fuller writes of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and Mr. Freeman of the Oregon gold fields, and there is a careful consideration of the Nicaragua Canal, and in fiction a capital story, and besides these there is an unpublished manuscript of Celia Thaxter, with a fac simile. Just such a publication as is The State, printed and circulated so far away from the Atlantic side of our country, is convincing of the rapid strides toward progress this Nation is making.

A report of the Society of Arts on the depreciation of paper was presented in brief by us, and in it was the statement made by the society that paper which was to be used for "all works of a permanent character must contain 70 per cent. of rag." The amusing point was this, that the report itself was not printed on paper containing "70 per cent. of rag," because the society said that it was unable to obtain it. In The Athenaeum an English papermaker declares that he makes paper, not containing alone 70 per cent. of rag, "but practically 100 per cent. of linen rag," and that there is not the least difficulty in obtaining this special kind of paper. This is welcome news to authors who want their books to be immortal. They need not establish their own paper mills, as was suggested.

All that is discoverable about the sale of the Hope collection appears to be that it has been purchased in a lump by Wertheimer, the well-known London buyer. The Hope collection supposably consists of eighty-three pictures, generally Dutch and Flemish. Lord

Francis Hope inherited in part the collection from his grandmother. There were others having an interest in it. Recently the court gave the permission for the sale of the pictures, but one condition was that the sum to be obtained for them should not be less than £112,000. The offer made by Wertheimer was £121,550. It is believed that the court sanctioned the sale, and so the Hope collection is no more.

That is a curious caption used by an English literary contemporary when trying to particularize Mr. Leslie Stephen's admirable "Studies of a Biographer." It calls the author relative to his work, "The Liebig of Biography." Blessed be the memory of Justus Liebig, Professor of Chemistry, who taught many an American science at the Giessen University in the fifties, and from thence went the great man to a grander school, that of Munich. Supposably, the inventor of this "head' meant to dwell on Mr. Leslie Stephen's analytical power, which in biography does bear a strong resemblance to Liebig's work in organic chemistry. The Giessen professor was the true Columbus of this science, only differing from the discoverer in this respect that the voyage of the German was not a haphazard one. To innumerable readers, even those well versed in literature and with but a smatter of science, "The Liebig of Biography" would be meaningless. To many in the United States and to more in England "Liebig" is associated with an extract of beef. Perhaps it is better, after all, in a "head" to evade the overstriking, but then only those who write and keep on writing know that the caption of an article is often the most difficult of tasks. Shall we call ——, our most learned historian, the "Berzelius of Historians"? or ——, the "Wöhler of Essayists"? or ——, the "Würtz of Annalists"?

There was a Dickens High Jinks held at Broadstairs recently, the object of which fête was to provide a memorial in the shape of a workingmen's club. For 2d. you saw the room in which Dickens wrote, and there were pictures Miss Dickens painted when she was eight years old. In the gardens, walking about just as natural as he could be was Mr. Pickwick. Wilkins Micawber, Esq., strutted around, Mrs. Nickleby went arm in arm with Alfred Jingle, and there was Little Dorrit. It was Mr. Squeers, assisted by Miss Wackford S., who kept the boys in order. There was a bazaar made up architecturally from a scene in "A Tale of Two Cities." Finally, thanks to the Rev. F. T. Mills, who organized the festival, the Dickens fête was a money success.

In a very well-written and carefully edited magazine, we note certain objects of Indian workmanship, described as "ancient artifects," and "artifects" is printed twice. The word should be "artifacts" or "artefacts," as it is spelled in the Century Dictionary, this authority stating that the word is rarely used. There seem to us good reasons for the usage of "artifact," meaning any object fashioned by the hand of man, as the single word would save a great deal of circumlocution in archaeological writing.

The death of the doyen of English publishers, Mr. John Van Voorst, is to be recorded. Born in 1804, he learned his business in the house of the Longmans, and commenced publishing on his own account in 1832. Van Voorst is best known for his connection with "Yarrell's British Fishes," (1835,) "Bell's British Quadrupeds," (1836,) and Yarrell's "British Birds," (1837.) In 1871 "British Birds" reached its fourth edition. Mr. Van Voorst was Yarrell's executor.

It has been a tradition in the Gobelins that designs should be original, and that copies of pictures were not to be made. A piece of weaving now under way at the Gobelins is an exception to the rules. It is a tapestry for the Tsaritsa, and to be presented to her. It is a copy of Mme. Le Brun's portrait of Marie Antoinette and the royal children. The work has been two years in the loom, and it will take another twelvemonth before it is finished.

Here is a piece of bad luck, which Mr. Stevenson's stepson, Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, tells: Mr. Saint-Gaudens made a bronze casting of the Stevenson medallion and sent it from New York to Samoa. The address was not clear, and it went on its way to Sydney, where the medallion remained unclaimed for six months. Then it was sold to pay storage, and it brought 75 cents, and who bought it never was discovered.

A wonderful find has been made in the convent of St. Katherine at Mount Sinai. It is a manuscript, beautifully inscribed, and on being studied is found to be a Palestinian Syria lectionary, or lessons from Scripture. It is proper to state that the discovery was due to two English ladies.

What a pother over the Balzac statue and M. Auguste Rodin, and how much has been written about it, and how curious were the illustrations! At last the Société des Gens de Lettres, if reports are true, has offered to M. Falguière the making of the Balzac.

The Hyslop Centenary.

The centenary of James Hyslop, the Scottish poet, author of "The Cameronian's Dream," was recently celebrated at Sanquhar. Like Burns, he was for the most part self-educated; he guarded his sheep while he read his books. Through Lord Jeffrey he secured the berth of tutor on board her Majesty's ship Doris, and spent three years in foreign lands. His first serious work was published in The Edinburgh Magazine, and entitled "Letters from South America." He also wrote for the magazine a number of poems, including "The Cameronian's Dream," which was published in 1821. He died from fever on board her Majesty's ship Tweed, in 1827. His poems and melodies were collected in a small volume in 1887.

Art Topics of the Week.

There has been some adverse criticism of the moving of the academy schools to a location so far up town just at present, but this criticism would hardly seem to be well founded, inasmuch as the classes will have larger and better ventilated and more finely equipped rooms and far more light and air on Cathedral Heights than in their present location. This should overcome the slight disadvantage to the students and professors of a longer trip to and from the school morning and evening. Moreover it will not be long before a demand for boarding and lodging in the near vicinity of the schools by the students will be met.

John B. Cauldwell of the Century Club of New York is the leading, and, in fact, the only candidate of the eastern section of the country for the post of Art Commissioner from the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900. A meeting of representatives from all the art societies of the city was recently held at the Academy of Design, at which meeting a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions to be presented to President McKinley suggesting the appointment of Mr. Cauldwell, and a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Frederick Dielman and John La Farge, after these resolutions were prepared, took them to Washington and presented them to the President. The President, of course, gave no definite reply, but stated that he would take action in the matter very soon. Meanwhile the friends of Prof. Halsey C. Ives of St. Louis, who had charge of the art department at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago of 1893, and who is the candidate of the West for the Paris Art Commissionership, have not been idle, and are pushing Prof. Ives's claims for the appointment very vigorously. The contest for the place promises to be a lively one, and is already producing much feeling. It will be remembered that last February a meeting of representatives of the various art societies of New York was held to take action on this matter, and that four nominations were made for the post. A ballot was taken, and Mr. Cauldwell's majority proved to be so large that he was unanimously selected as the choice of the meeting. The action of the meeting was indorsed by the Water Color Club, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, the Municipal Art Society, the American Fine Arts Society, the New York Architectural League, the Fine Arts Federation, and the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. This indorsement made Mr. Cauldwell not only the nominee of the artists who contributed more than one-half of the American art exhibit at the Columbian Exposition but of the majority of the leading amateurs, collectors, and connoisseurs of New York.

It is felt by New York artists and art lovers that Mr. Cauldwell is eminently fitted for the post. He is a member of the Union League and Century Clubs, knows the artists of New York and the East, has excellent executive ability, understands French, has lived much in Paris, and is himself an art lover and collector. He is a man of sufficient breadth of character to be above any prejudice in favor of any one school of art, and it is felt also that his stanch Republicanism should commend him to President McKinley.

Prof. Ives has also every qualification for the post. He is a man of fine and liberal education, has lived and traveled abroad, has much art taste and discernment, and proved his ability when in charge of the art department of the Columbian Exposition. He is better and more widely known than Mr. Cauldwell, and his friends assert that he would more adequately represent the country at large in Paris.

There is some fear expressed that political pressure may induce President McKinley to appoint some other person than either Prof. Ives or Mr. Cauldwell. The artists and art lovers, regardless of their prejudices in favor of either of these two gentlemen, would much prefer to have their own individual candidate fail to receive the nomination than to have it go to some person whom they might think unfitted for the place. The post is one of much importance, and requires a man who has kept pace with the art development of the country, who is thoroughly informed as to the merits of the work of individual artists, who is aggressive, and who will have sufficient influence and tact to secure fair recognition from international juries in the matter of awards of honor. Early last Winter attention was called in this Supplement to the very important question of a proper selection of an Art Commissioner to Paris, and it is gratifying to know that artists and art lovers of New York have at last bestirred themselves, and are working insistently and energetically to secure the post for Mr. Cauldwell.

Advance circulars relative to the classes and instructors for the coming season in the leading art schools of the city are now being sent out. There will be some marked changes among the instructors at the Art Students' League. George B. Bridgman will conduct the classes formerly under the charge of H. Siddons Mowbray, who will spend the year abroad, but will resume his post on his return next year. Frank Duveneck has been added to the list of instructors, and Kenyon Cox will continue his lectures on artistic anatomy. Augustus St. Gaudens will return next year to resume charge of his classes. An instructor to take the place of George De Forest Brush in the men's evening life class has not yet been chosen. J. H. Twachtman and Douglas Volk will have charge of the antique classes, Robert Blum, Kenyon Cox, and George B. Bridgman of the life, Mary T. Lawrence and Daniel C. French of the modeling, Frank Duveneck of the painting, and Clifford Carleton of the costume and sketching classes. Elliott Daingerfield, Louis F. [illegible], Frederick [illegible] Lamb, H. S. Mowbray, Edward Simmons, Edward H. Blashfield, and others will criticise the work of the composition class.

The instructors in the academy schools will be as follows: Painting classes, Edward M. Ward; etching class, James D. Smillie; still life class, Francis C. Jones; life classes, George W. Maynard and Edgar M. Ward; antique classes, Edgar M. Ward and Francis C. Jones. Of the school prizes, the Cannon Prize for the best painting from the nude has been reduced from $120 to $100, and the Hallgarten Prizes in the painting and composition classes have been raised to $60 and $40 from $40 and $20. Albert H. Baldwin has given new prizes of $50 and $25, respectively, for the first and second best etchings produced by students of the schools.

A Parisian Coffee House.

There must be many an American of to-day, though he be in the decline of his life, who remembers the Café Procope in the Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, as he saw it and frequented it in the fifties. Famous was it for one dish, "des oeufs sur le plat." Of gold were the yolks, the whites of ivory, and served on a thick plate hissing hot. A dream, in fact, of the albuminoids. And the coffee! and the chocolate! and the bread and butter! If you were an habitué and the dame de comptoir was kindly disposed to you, you might on particularly festive occasions get a beefsteak cooked à ravir.

The Café Procope was always in session. Its parliament of talkers never knew prorogation. Waiters might get sleepy of nights, and still around the tables discussions continued. Here were the students who could afford to pay for that better food the Café Procope provided, and here were their professors, the masters of science from the schools, and from the Polytechnique; for the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine was around the corner and the Sorbonne in the neighborhood. How the dominos would spin on the tables, and what contests of skill there were! There were games which had been continuous for years, and how deftly the garçon would scatter dry crust crumbs on the tables, just a sprinkle, so as to deaden the rattle of the dominos. Said Balzac once, depicting an unfeeling man and a domino player, "he would convert his mother's bones into dominos." You cannot conceive Procope, then, without dominos. It was the demi tasse which was the stake.

In The Academy there is a notice of this famous café, which, as everybody knows, was founded 200 years ago by François Procope, and the place has retained his honored name ever since. So far as can be ascertained, the first coffee was sipped there circa 1689. Then it was in the middle of the true Quartier Latin. Molière had opened his theatre in the Rue des Fosses St. Germain, and that was Procope's opportunity. The old street passed out of existence, and became in time Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie. As in Molière's day it has been ever since the rendezvous of students, scholars, and professors, and the abiding place of literary men.

It was in this famous café that Voltaire and Piron made friends again after a quarrel which lasted twenty years. Jean Jacques Rousseau, that marvelously many sided man, first gained notoriety in the Café Procope when his opera, the "Devin de Village," was being rehearsed. Condorcet saw the musical merit of the man and his piece, and so, it is said, hoisted Rousseau on his shoulders and paraded him around the café while the habitués howled "Vive la musique Française!" But music was the least of Rousseau's talents. In Revolutionary times republicans and Jacobins held their orgies in the Café Procope. Here Robespierre, Danton, Fabre d'Eglantine conceived the destruction of royalty. Then there is the legend of a thin, olive-colored stripling, with lank black hair, shabbily dressed, who ordered a cup of coffee at Procope's, and drank it and found he had no money to pay for his régale. Then the uncompromising garçon insisted that the youth should leave his hat in pawn, as a pledge for the payment of his coffee, and the story is that the impecunious one was Napoleon Buonaparte, (for he retained the "u" in his salad days.) History which always treats great personages with proper deference, says that the future master of Europe had in a fit of absent mindedness only forgotten his purse.

De Musset in the time of Louis Philippe frequented Procope's, and that line of his may be cited,

"Je joue aux dominos quelquefois chez Procope."

In the fifties there was one curious group that took its coffee regularly at the Café Procope, and even deigned to play dominos, and they were the Socialists, Considérant, Cabet, le père Enfantin, Bazzard, and that really strong man, Louis Blanc. Certainly Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes visited the café, and must have delighted in it. When he saw Clémence

"Trip down the Rue de Seine"

may he not have sought solace in a cup of coffee at Procope's? We may not refer to the Café Procope, as of a past time, recalling Henley's

"In the streets of by and by
Stands the hostelry of Never"—

for its ancient glories, its coffee, its eggs, (the latter ever fresh,) will always remain as pleasing souvenirs in the memory of some of us.

Painters of Forty Years Ago.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann, in The Magazine of Art, puts before us that style of painting which, say, forty years ago was designated as the "slosh" method. It originated as a term in the Rosetti and Millais period, and they were "anti-sloshyites." Mr. Spielmann thus defines the "sloshyites," according to the Pre-Raphaelite brethren, as "all those who were inspired by convention, and not by nature." You may "slosh" in design and perhaps more markedly in color; so when you make your shades in pure bitumen or heighten effects with lake you slosh. Mr. Spielmann tells the story of Dickens, when he sat for Scheffer, and the result "as a reflection of feature or character" was "a total failure." Dickens made an amusing remark about a portrait of his, how at the beginning the picture did not look the least like him, "but that at every new sitting he found himself, to his alarm, growing more and more like it."

[illegible]

LONDON, July [illegible].—[illegible] Lynn Linton are of course abundant [illegible]. Everybody seems to have found her an exceptionally kind-hearted and genial woman, which she undoubtedly was, except when she had a pen in her hand and a smart essay to write for The Saturday Review. But why, as in the case of nearly every other well-known person who dies, must the general acknowledgment of his or her good qualities be postponed until after death? We all admired Stevenson while he was living, but we waited until he was dead before expressing our love for the man. Would it not have helped him immensely if people had said what they really thought about him before while it was yet possible for him to hear it? Mrs. Linton had the warm friendship of not a few men and women, but her essentially lonely life would certainly have been brightened if only half the kind things had been said about her while living that are now so freely said over her grave.

How utterly the novel that fails goes out of sight! Years ago Mrs. Linton wrote "Lizzie Lorton," by far the best book of all the many that her tireless pen gave us. But the book did not make a hit, and to-day, when the newspapers are dwelling upon the varied work that she did, not one has mentioned "Lizzie Lorton." That very dreary allegory "Joshua Davidson" is invariably mentioned as her most notable achievement—an opinion which Mrs. Linton certainly did not share.

Mrs. Linton, although she wrote savagely of women with fads, had several well-developed fads of her own. Among these was her hatred of the bicycle. She held not merely that it was ungraceful for women to ride but that it involved their moral ruin. In her opinion, the girl who mounted a bicycle rode straight to destruction. It was certainly a curious fad, but after all it did no one any harm, which is more than can be said for the fads of the average reformer.

We are soon to have the autobiography of Robert Buchanan. It is some time since Mr. Buchanan has publicly quarreled with any one, and he will doubtless make amends for this in his new book. His last antagonist was Mr. Le Gallienne, with whom he carried on a discussion of an ostensibly theological character. I have forgotten the exact subject under discussion, but I rather think Mr. Buchanan maintained that Christianity could not be true for the reason that the Scriptures contained no allusion to the coming of Robert Buchanan; while Mr. Le Gallienne stood up for the truth of Christianity, maintaining that it was really a very pretty thing, and that it fully deserved to be mentioned in one of his minor poems. In Mr. Buchanan's autobiography we shall have a full exposition of his views of everybody and everything, and if the book does not produce a moral revolution wherever it is read it will undoubtedly please the author as much as it will displease most other contemporary authors. It is rather odd that, although Mr. Buchanan goes through life with a large club, breaking the skulls of all who come in his way, he is in private life one of the most amiable and kind-hearted of men. He has been a novelist, a poet, a playwright, and an essayist, and has been fairly successful in everything he has undertaken. I venture to say, however, that his autobiography will be by far the most interesting thing he has ever written.

A new book of short stories entitled "Life is Life" recently appeared and was hailed by a curiously unanimous chorus of praise. Two or three papers stoutly asserted that the stories were in no way remarkable, but the rest of the press discovered that they were immensely clever and that their appearance was an important event. It is impossible to read "Zack's" stories—for the lady who wrote "Life is Life" prefers to be known only as "Zack"—without wondering if the hand of the logroller has not been concerned in helping her to sudden fame. I think I can say that I know a good story when I see it, and I am sure that no one takes more pleasure than I do in recognizing the merit of a new writer, but I cannot see the remarkable cleverness of "Zack's" stories. They are rather better than the average short story of the monthly magazine, but why they should be praised in language that would not be out of place in praising Kipling's best work I cannot understand, unless it be true that a concerted effort has been made to make "Life is Life" successful. I have never attached much importance to the rumors that certain writers are systematically "boomed," but it is easier to believe in the "booming" of "Zack" than to believe that her stories are the consummate literary flower of the century.

Mr. Cable did a very wise thing when he came to London to read. His appearance here has been followed by the discovery of his best book, "The Grandissimes," and day after day I come across a new review of the book which never fails to speak in the highest manner of its merits. Nobody pretends that "The Grandissimes" is a great novel, for it is wholly without construction of any kind, but no intelligent critic can deny that it is full of genius, and that certain of its episodes are simply perfect. So far there has not been a notice of it in the English press which has not warmly appreciated its merits. Why the book did not make itself known here years ago it is difficult to understand.

A few weeks ago the publisher of an alleged scien- [illegible] that Mr. Buchanan is rather out of place among these gentlemen. Mr. Allen has the excuse that some of his own books have been called improper. Mr. Harris's paper, The Saturday Review, has shown a disposition to explain certain forms of indecency on the ground that they should be regarded as evidences of insanity and not as crimes. Mr. Shaw may always be trusted to take any side that is erratic and opposed to the convictions of the Philistines. We can understand why these gentlemen wish that absolute freedom should be the rule in the book trade, but what has Mr. Buchanan to do in that particular galley? Can it be that he means to say things in his forthcoming autobiography which may bring him into conflict with the law as it now stands?

An author who can never be accused of impropriety is the Rev. Silas Hocking, whose new novel, "God's Outcast," has just appeared. Mr. Hocking's books enjoy an enormous sale, and next to Miss Corelli he is probably the most popular writer of the present day. If the Theosophical Society had known the late Dr. J. G. Holland, there is not the slightest doubt that the society would regard Mr. Hocking as the reincarnation of Dr. Holland. The resemblance in matter and style between the novels of these two authors is very remarkable. In all probability Mr. Hocking never heard of Dr. Holland's existence, but if he will mix a dozen of his own books in a sack with a dozen of Dr. Holland's it is extremely doubtful if he will be able to tell which books are his and which are those of his American prototype.

Mr. Haldane Macfall, the stepson of Mme. Sarah Grand, has written a novel called "The Woolngs of Jezebel Pettyfer," which is severely condemned by many respectable critics but which is sure of a wide circle of readers. It has true humor and its subject is an entirely fresh one. It must be confessed that it is at times rather too plain spoken to suit the taste of the British parent, but it is infinitely more healthy than the books which Sarah Grand has written and which are read by all sorts and conditions of women. Mr. Macfall may be too realistic in his language, but his ideas are never of the morbidly and prudishly indecent character of those of more than one woman novelist. "Jezebel Pettyfer" is a book that is worth reading, and the more it is condemned as improper—which really it is not—the more will the public read it. We are an eminently moral nation, and we loath everything approaching to impropriety in print, but when we are told that a book is improper we feel it to be a duty to read it and see if the accusation is true.

Stevenson's house in Samoa is falling into decay, and, of course, the inevitable person has risen up to suggest that the house be bought and transported to England, where it can be set up as a shrine for the lovers of Stevenson. The belief that a house, or any sort of architectural monument, can be transplanted and still preserve its interest never will die out. Barnum once tried to buy Shakespeare's house in order to take it to America. Neither he nor the sort of people who would have flocked to see Shakespeare's house in America understood that the moment the house had been moved from its original place it would have ceased to have any connection with Shakespeare. If Stevenson's Samoan house could be brought to England it would be utterly uninteresting. The associations that haunt it and make it precious could not be carried with it. Temple Bar was carried from Fleet Street and set up somewhere in the country, but it was no longer the original Temple Bar, and the owner has discovered that the public refuses to take the slightest interest in it. Of course Stevenson's house will not be moved, but the fact that a man who, capable of admiring what Stevenson has written, is also capable of thinking it desirable to bring Stevenson's house to England is interesting. It shows how little we really know of the workings of the human brain.

Mrs. Stevenson has been spending some time in London with her son, Mr. Osbourne, and the society papers has written a good deal of silly gush in regard to her appearance. Mr. Osbourne will soon publish a novel of his own. Hitherto he has been known only as a collaborateur of Stevenson, and Stevenson's admirers have always wondered what share Mr. Osbourne contributed to the "Wrecker" and the "Ebb Tide." When he writes a book that is avowedly wholly his own we shall have the measure of his abilities. It is by no means impossible that the event may prove that he has absorbed something of the genius of Stevenson. Let us hope that will be the case. On some accounts it is a pity that Mr. Osbourne did not assume the task of writing Stevenson's biography. Surely he must have been more nearly in touch with Stevenson than even any one of the friends that Stevenson left behind him when he went to Samoa.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mr. Balfour on Research.

Mr. Balfour's speech advocating the endowment of medical research, reprinted recently in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, has moved some one ("probably an American," says a London paper, "for he counts his money in dollars") to a generous action. The Treasurer of Guy's Hospital intimates that he has received an anonymous subscription of $6,000 from one who listened to Mr. Balfour's speech on the occasion of the distribution of prizes in the Medical School, with a request that the Governors would use the sum for the purpose of endowment of medical research.

[illegible] Its Fascination, and a Review of a Book of Sonnets on the Sonnet.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Joel Benton,

Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

I doubt if there is any form of composition that has received such studious and fervid admiration as that evoked by the sonnet. Everybody appreciates a well-told story; a few thoughtful people, even in these post-Spectator days, are still fond of the essay; but the adherents of the sonnet, though a sort of literary Brahmin class, few and select, hail it with the warmth of worship. In fact, the knowledge that surrounds it, and the insistence upon its purity, have made it the basis of a true cult. It is even probable that a hundred times as much in quantity has been written upon the sonnet as has been written within its compact boundaries.

It would not be necessary, if Wordsworth were writing now, for him to say:

"Scorn not the sonnet, * * *
With this key Shakespeare unlocked his heart."

The force and fame of the sonnet are still in the ascendant. Boileau said: "One sonnet without a fault is alone worth a long poem." Aubrey De Vere says: "The sonnet is in poetry what the Collect is in devotion." Its "infinite riches in little room" commend it to thought and memory, and make it, as Thomas Hood said, "In its highest moods an epic in fourteen lines."

To be an accomplished sonnet-maker is to take the topmost summit in the art of writing, for it is a test of thought and execution that demands nothing less than perfection. He who can produce a good sonnet need not despair of attaining success in any written form; yet there are writers, acknowledged to be in the front rank, who cannot capture the sonnet. It may be fearful heresy to say this, but neither Longfellow nor Bryant was great as a sonneteer, (Bryant confessing that he could not easily write the sonnet,) though their worst in this direction did not, of course, fall below respectability. Bryant's style, at least, would seem to have indicated that this form of verse would have enamored him, but it did not—and both he and Longfellow, for the most part, shunned it.

The sonnet seems to have been born in mediaeval times in Italy, and we connect its history, or an interesting part of it, with Petrarch. The Greeks and Romans got along without it—a writer in The Westminster Review saying that for the Greeks (and for the Romans, too, I should suppose) the epigram took its place. Of course not its whole function, but its power of saying things curtly and with compression. It was not strange that this form of verse should be born of the Italian tongue, because this language, with its range and liquidity, seems to have been made for it. As a necessity, when it came to England some new rules were accepted for it, that some writers even now reluctantly tolerate in spite of the fact that they have the sanction of Shakespeare, Milton, and Wordsworth.

The oldest English sonnet was not an original composition. Leigh Hunt says that it was made by Wyatt in Henry VIII.'s time, and was simply the translation of a sonnet by Petrarch. Wyatt kept it in the original or legitimate form, but the silkenness and songfulness that we associate with the Valchusian author were not taken over. Leigh Hunt plainly says that this attempt of Wyatt's "is as rough as if poetry itself had just been born in the woods among the ruggedest of sylvan gods." Hunt would not copy it in his book of the sonnet.

When Wyatt's friend Howard, Earl of Surrey, began to express himself in sonnet form, the melody and finish which we now expect to find in it began. But he wrote one sonnet too many at a time when political satire was not tolerable, for it is intimated that his cruel taking off was caused by the one opening as follows:

"The Assyrian King, in peace, with foul desire—"

There is no need here of mentioning Sydney, Raleigh, Spenser, and the other early names that have so indissolubly linked themselves with this species of seductive verse. Nor need I write of current or intermediate sonneteers, since it is not the sonnet's biography but only a feature in its history that is of present concern.

Mr. Russell's book, which is the text for these prefatory paragraphs, is not, as Leigh Hunt's is, devoted to the sonnet in its entirety, but chiefly to sonnets celebrating this form of poem. Of these he collects a hundred and fifty-seven, distributed linguistically as follows: From English poets, 124; from French poets, 23; from German, 5; from Italian, 3, and from Spanish, 2. More sonnets than these have been written upon this theme, but two in Italian and one in French that have been referred to in literary discussion have eluded the author's "most diligent search," while a few like Thomas Hood's "Sonnet on the Sonnet" are purposely omitted, as they refer only to the special matter in some preceding poem of this kind.

The earliest sonnet upon the sonnet, form and style, was written by a Spanish poet, Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, (1503-75.) The author translates it as follows:

"You ask a sonnet, lady, and behold!
The first line and the second are complete.
If equal luck I in the third should meet,
With one verse more the first quatrain is told.

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*SONNETS ON THE SONNET. An Anthology. Compiled by the Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co.

St. James for Spain! The fifth verse is outrolled—
Now for the sixth! 'Twill be a gallant feat
If after all I manage to retreat
Safe with my life from this encounter bold.
Already rounded well each quatrain stands.
What say you, lady? Do I bravely speed?
Yet, ah! heaven knows the tercets me affright;
'And if this sonnet were but off my hands,
Another I should ne'er attempt indeed,
But now, thank God, my sonnet's finished quite."

Following Mendoza's fashion, a great many poets have given us what may be fitly called the cook-book receipt kind. A very facile writer, not necessarily a genius, or noted, who sees the method, soon captures the trick, which it is somewhat interesting to meet for two or three times; but which, tried by everybody, including the journalist wits, gets more than a little tiresome. The description of what a sonnet is wears somewhat longer, and here is Rossetti's fine attempt in this direction.

A MOMENT'S MONUMENT.

"A sonnet is a moment's monument,
Memorial from the soul's eternity,
To one dead deathless hour. Look that it be,
Whether for lustral rite or dire portent,
Of its own arduous fullness reverent:
Carve it in ivory or ebony,
As day or night may rule, and let Time see
Its flowering crest impearled and orient.

"A sonnet is a coin: its face reveals
The soul—its converse to what power 'tis due:
Whether for tribute to the august appeals
Of Life, or dower in Love's high retinue,
It serve, or mid the dark wharf's cavernous breath
In Charon's palm it pays the toll to death."

Poe wrote one sonnet, in which he spoke scoffingly of sonneteering, but took occasion to not only make it correctly, but to put in it a nearly uninitial acrostic that spelled the name of his friend, Sarah Anna Lewis. The first letter of the first line, the second of the second, and so on, gives the key for picking the acrostic out. Many other poets have made the sonnet a plaything, or the vehicle of light and flippant discourse, but to this practice Mr. Allen Upward objects in his effort (given below) to express

THE SONNET'S DIGNITY.

"They err who say the sonnet is a toy
For lazy bards to sport with in their leisure;
Who weave one as an intellectual pleasure,
A careless metric pastime to enjoy.
And they degrade it, too, whose themes destroy
The sacred purpose of this hallowed measure,
Who use this precious casket for a treasure
Whose nature has some different alloy.

"The passions are the only proper themes
For this most tender, consecrated song;
Which greatest singers have not done without.
It is the treasure house of poet's dreams;
And they who seek the door and listen long
May hear the heart-throbs beat their passion out."

This "scanty plot of ground" has had surely many violent devotees since Wordsworth wrote it, but what he has said is too familiar to need quoting here. Lowell surmised that Wordsworth's love for this species of verse was owing to his "tendency to prolixity," which its "forced boundaries" enabled him to curtail somewhat. In part of a sonnet by James Kenneth Stephen (after saying that the sonnet has two voices, one of the depths of thought and one of platitudinousity,) there is added, as the summing up, this not too reverent skit:

"And, Wordsworth, both are thine: at certain times
Forth from the heart of thy melodious rhymes
The form and pressure of high thoughts will burst;
At other times—good Lord! I'd rather be
Quite unacquainted with the A B C
Than write such hopeless rubbish as thy worst."

The quantity of sonnet definitions of the sonnet is so great that even the most felicitious of them would occupy if gathered together unwarranted space. But a fragment or two may be quoted. On "The Sonnet's Voice," Theodore Watts-Dunton writes:

"A sonnet is a wave of melody;
From heaving waters of the impassioned soul
A billow of tidal music one and whole
Flows in the 'octave'; then returning free,
Its ebbing surges in the 'sestet' roll
Back to the deeps of Life's tumultuous sea."

Inigo Patrick Deane says in his conclusion:

"Here Shakespeare hung his verse Orlando-wise
On many a branch; here Dante sang of love;
Sad Milton here forgot the evil days;
And still 'tis echoing with Laura's praise—
This love, so straight, so small? But, ah! above
What depth and vastness of the boundless skies!"

The sonnet on the sonnet by R. W. Gilder deserves a handsome mention for its delicate ascriptions, but it is now too well known to need quoting.

Mr. Russell, in an appended chapter, gives a number of rondeaus, villanelles, triolets, and other French poems kindred thereto, self-described in their own fashion; and adds to all this array various discussions in brief on the principles of the sonnet. The book is, therefore, variously interesting in its grasp of the ground occupied. The dedication sonnet by the compiler, being so prominent, should have been better. With only a moderately respectable beginning, which rises to no height, it utterly collapses in the climax.

Perhaps—in passing from reason to fancy—as poetic a prose description of the sonnet's origin is the one given by Kolbe. He says: "There is a quaint legend about the birth of this perfect solitary stranger. Upon a day Apollo met the nine Muses and the three Graces in sweet sport mixed with earnest. Memory, the grave and noble mother of the Muses, was there likewise. Each of the fourteen spoke a line of verse. Apollo began, then each of the nine Muses sang her part; then the three Graces warbled each in turn, and finally a low, sweet strain from Memory made a harmonious close. This was the first sonnet, and, mindful of its origin, all the poets take care to bid Apollo strike the keynote for them before they compose one, and let Memory compress the pith and marrow of the sonnet into its last line." JOEL BENTON.

With Tennyson for Partner in a Dance.

The recently published "Life and Letters of Tennyson," edited by his son, recalls pleasant days spent in the neighborhood of Freshwater, on the picturesque Isle of Wight, many years ago. It was before the great poet had accepted the dignity and burden of a title, when the Tennysons, Princeps, Camerons, Annie Thackeray, (now Mrs. Richmond Ritchie,) and other choice spirits formed a never-to-be-forgotten little coterie. A dance was being given at Farringford, and, though parties had hitherto been deemed pleasures of the future for me, an exception was made on this occasion. I was allowed to accept the invitation, Miss Thackeray being my chaperon. The long-wished-for moment arrived, when my short white muslin and lace frock, trimmed with the orthodox blue ribbons, modestly followed Miss Thackeray's sweeping black train into the presence of the beloved poet, who delighted my very soul by declaring that he wished me to be his partner when opening the ball. I sat by Miss Thackeray, beaming at the blissful thought of the honor awaiting me, so transfigured with joy that some one crossed the room to say that I had "the happiest face ever seen."

When the music struck up for the lanciers, (which fortunately or purposely was the first number, as treading the "light fantastic" was not Tennyson's forte,) it seemed like a dream to be standing there beside the great Tennyson, but I was rudely recalled to earth by a friendly suggestion that it might be as well if I changed places with my partner. Forsooth, neither of us had noticed that I was standing on my partner's left instead of his right. Tennyson trod ponderously through the figures, while I danced on air, so radiantly happy that a vent for my feelings had to be found. My brother was in the same set; in the grand chain I rapturously squeezed his hand; he scowled down upon me from his superior height and years, and in a stage whisper admonished me not to squeeze his hand or look at him in that affectionate manner, "as every one in the room may not be aware that we are brother and sister."

After the lanciers were over, Tennyson and his wife withdrew from the ballroom, leaving their two sons to play the hosts, but before leaving the kindly nature of the poet was shown by his admonition to enjoy ourselves and to see that no one was neglected. "I expect you all to help me to-night to entertain each other," were his parting words. Whether others felt it their bounden duty to follow out his suggestion, I know not, but I deemed it mine, as a matter of course. As the evening went by I noticed that two girls out of all the fair maids there seemed doomed to be wallflowers. While wondering how I could share my happiness with them a chance occurred. The master of Napier (Lord Napier's eldest son) came to claim his dance with me. He was one of the star guests of the evening and in great requisition. I asked him if he would transfer his dance with me to one of the wallflowers. He hesitated, saying that if he lost this dance with me he did not know when there would be a chance for another, but I was urgent, and he acceded to my request.

The young lady who took my place proved to be slightly lame, but Mr. Napier took her in to supper, and later took her mother in—much to their surprise and gratification. Before long Hallam Tennyson, the present Lord Tennyson, came to claim his dance with me. I confess to a struggle in my heart between longing to dance with our young host and the wish to carry out fully my loved poet's request. The latter prevailed, and Hallam was induced to dance with the other wallflower instead of me, and her radiant face somewhat repaid me for the sacrifice made.

One more incident remains vividly connected in my mind with that memorable evening. Tennyson reappeared before supper, and, crossing to where Miss Thackeray and I sat, asked if I would like to see his study. A moment later I was following him up the narrow winding stair that led into the poet's sanctum. It was a long room with so many wide windows that half the walls seemed merging into the sweet green Spring out of doors. A fire blazed in the fireplace, for the sea breezes rushing over the long stretch of downs made the friendly blaze welcome even in April. We sat down by the fire, while the flickering light threw out in relief Tennyson's noble head and flowing locks. It was my first, though not to be my last, tête-à-tête with my beloved bard. Amused at my youthful enthusiasm, he inquired whether I had not met a poet before. "Yes," I replied, "but not a Tennyson." He chatted about America and evinced much interest in the Southern plantations. I must honestly confess to feeling slightly shocked when he discussed the merits of "Bird's-eye tobacco." Other pleasant meetings followed that eventful evening. I lunched at Farringford and heard gentle little Mrs. Tennyson talk about Lionel's poems, which to her mother's heart seemed as beautiful, no doubt, as Alfred's idyls, while jokes were cracked about the "inquisitive Yankees" who constantly sought to interview "Alfred." Of that circle only Hallam, Lord Tennyson, is now left.

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New York in Fiction.

Books in Which the Scene is Laid Here in Whole Or in Part—Opportunities Not Yet Seized.

The following list of New York novels and stories is not a full one, much less is it an exhaustive bibliography. It would be impossible to include everything, but still it is hoped that no important work the scene of which is laid either in whole or in part in this city has been omitted. The list will be found to give examples of many differences in method and point of view which have ruled and passed in American fiction in the long years dividing Brown's "Clara Howard" from Cahan's story, "The Imported Bridegroom." Those who are interested in the subject will not fail to notice that in the list are some of the best novels and stories written in this country. True it is that among all the literary attempts to deal with New York Edgar Fawcett's "Evil That Men Do" is the only one that possesses necessary breadth and seems to be all that a metropolitan novel should be. Many of these New York books are too often studies of especial groups of society and of particular corners of the city, (not that one is ungrateful for the genre work of such men as Janvier, Norr, Townsend, and Cahan,) but, despite the many successful attempts to treat this city in fiction it must be admitted that the great New York novel is yet to be written. When it will come and who will write it are mysteries of the future, but in the meantime we should not be forgetful of the admirable work already done.

Early New York fiction is sometimes laughably crude, and only interesting to the student. Nevertheless more ludicrous to my mind are the elaborate failures of the modern men, who are apparently more familiar with London and Paris than with the city they describe so carefully, and yet so unsuccessfully. Cooper, Paulding, Fay, Briggs, and Matthews, poor artists though they may have been, at least knew well the town (it was then a town) of which they wrote. Their books have passed into entire oblivion—Cooper's curious social satires and the rest; no one, save an occasional critic, reads them nowadays. Forgotten, too, though undeservedly, are many of the New York novels of a later period. Charles Astor Bristed's "Upper Ten Thousand," (1852,) for instance, should be remembered for its pictures of the society of the day. Mrs. Stephens's "Fashion and Famine" (1854) has much merit, and Burdett's "Margaret Moncrieff" (1860) contains a highly colored but absorbingly interesting account of Burr's love affair. Fawcett's "Romance of Old New York" (1897) deals tenderly with a later episode in the life of that arch-adventurer. Curtis's delightful "Prue and I" (1856) is surely not forgotten, and in that respect is more fortunate than some of its contemporaries. Kimball's Wall Street stories, popular at the time, are now unread, and Taylor's novel, I fear, is rather neglected. Coming down to another decade, we have the stories of "Ned Buntline," (Judson,) whose "B'hoys of New York" I have included in the list. It seems to me that in that tale his attempt to reproduce street life was as successful as that of the author of "A Glance at New York," the once popular play.

In 1873 appeared "Purple and Fine Linen," the first of the novels of Edgar Fawcett, the man who has done more for his native city than any other novelist. It is now the fashion to produce New York stories, but long before there was such a fashion Fawcett was writing of the city he loved, the city he has known familiarly, intimately, these many years. We have no novelist whose view of New York life is so large, so varied, so imaginatively true. His thoroughly charming "Hopeless Case" bears date of 1880, his "Gentleman of Leisure," with its contemptuous satire of the ashamed-of-his-country sort of creature, was published in 1881, and in the seventeen years that have since elapsed he has given us New York novel after novel, all strikingly original, some positively brilliant. Much of his best work will be found in "An Ambitious Woman," (1884,) "The Evil That Men Do," (1889,) and "A New York Family," (1892,) three of those rare and wonderful performances that reduce criticism to the mere tribute of a respectful admiration. "A New York Family," especially interesting because of its pictures of the Tweed ring, will some day, I trust, be acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful stories about the family as an institution ever imagined by any writer.

Mrs. Harrison's "Anglomaniacs" (1890) is something more than a clever satire—it is purely one of the most truly American novels yet written. "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" deserved the favor it enjoyed, and, indeed, Mrs. Harrison in all her novels and tales has pictured our society as only two or three other writers could picture it. In Wheeler's "Primrose Path" stage and newspaper life are described faithfully and convincingly, while in his "Toltec Cup" we have a novel which I rank with the finest examples of New York fiction, placing it in a list which includes Fawcett's "Evil That Men Do" and "New York Family," Townsend's "Daughter of the Tenements," and Howells's "Hazard of New Fortunes." The "Toltec Cup," with its misadventures of a treasure, is the American "Moonstone," and in literary vigor it is a better novel than Collins's great success. No one can hope to better its stirring descriptions of New York in war times, and the chapter dealing with the tragic episodes of the draft riots is the work of a master craftsman in words.

Janvier, who gave us in "Color Studies" pictures of artists delightfully readable, contributed later to Harper's Magazine some stories of the Spanish quarter

New York in Fiction.

(Concluded.)

which, I believe, are still unpublished in book form. The people who lived at the "Casa Napoleon" are among the most charming folk in all local fiction. The Italians are well done in Townsend's "Daughter of the Tenements" and in a few of his stories, such as "How the Other Half Dies." The French quarter is still in need of some man with a Daudet-like touch, though the lamented John Elliot Curran left behind one striking story. King, in his "Joseph Zalmonah," pictured an east side Jew; Cahan, in his "Yekl" and "The Imported Bridegroom," has presented the life of his people with fidelity. Harland long ago did excellent work, "The Yoke of the Thorah" showing him at his best, and the newspaper man (or woman) who wrote in 1891 the story of "The Jacobson-Polinsky Alliance," should not have been forgotten by those who think Cahan was the first to labor in this corner of fiction.

Newspaper writers have done much meritorious work in New York fiction. Ralph's "People We Pass" is known, of course; Townsend's novel and sketches are familiar, and his "Chimmie" is beloved. Davis's "Van Bibber" supplies more than a type, while his "Mr. Ragen" is a notably good New York tale. Rudolph Block's "Tales of the East Side," contributed to a newspaper and not published elsewhere, are sketches to be remembered, while Cahan's work is talked of. Miss Jordan's "Studies in the Submerged Tenth," written for another newspaper, have strength and pathos, while Miss "L. J. A." has printed a number of interesting "East Side Etchings" in a paper to which Edward Marshall, wounded in Cuba, also contributed stories of the eastern part of town.

Stephen Crane's novels are not without appreciation, but a little book strangely neglected is William Norr's "Stories of Chinatown," which pictures faithfully the degradation of the Chinese colony. Brander Matthews's novel, "His Father's Son," and his "Vignettes of Manhattan," have admirers, and are carefully written, though to an acute observer of New York life they must always seem unsatisfactory. We have as yet no such book as Morrison's "Tales of Mean Streets," and the prelude to that volume, "A Street," is still to be written in local fiction. The great Wall Street novel is still to come, and the political novel is also unheard of. Much material is at hand, but the man who can utilize it rightly is not visible.

Before the War.

Charles Brockden Brown—"Clara Howard." Philadelphia, 1801.

Samuel B. H. Judah—"Gotham and the Gothamites: A Medley." New York, 1823. Published by the author.

James Fenimore Cooper—"Notions of the Americans, Picked Up by a Traveling Bachelor." Philadelphia, 1828. Carey, Lea & Carey.

James Kirk Paulding—"Chronicles of the City of Gotham. From the Papers of a Retired Councilman." New York, 1830. Harpers.

Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick—"Clarence: A Tale of Our Own Times." New York, 1830. Harpers.

Paulding—"The Dutchman's Fireside." New York, 1831. Harpers.

Theodore S. Fay—"Norman Leslie: A Tale of the Present Time." New York, 1835. Harpers.

Paulding—"The Book of St. Nicholas." New York, 1836. Harpers.

Miss Sedgwick—"The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man." New York, 1836. Harpers.

Charles Frederick Briggs—"Harry Franco: A Tale of the Great Panic." New York, 1837. F. Saunders.

Miss Sedgwick—"Live and Let Live." New York, 1838. Harpers.

Cooper—"Home as Found." Philadelphia, 1838. Lea & Blanchard. (The sequel to "Homeward Bound.")

Fay—"Sydney Clifton." New York, 1839. Harpers.

By the author of "The Victims of Chancery—"The Effinghams; or, Home as I Found It." New York, 1842. (A satire on Cooper and his "Homeward Bound" and "Home as Found.")

Cornelius Matthews—"The Career of Puffer Hopkins." New York, 1842. Appleton.

Cooper—"Le Mouchoir: An Autobiographical Romance." New York, 1843. Brother Jonathan Office. (Appeared in Graham's Magazine January, February, March, and April, 1843, as "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief."

Briggs—"The Haunted Merchant." New York, 1843. J. Allen.

Briggs—"Bankrupt Stories." New York, 1843.

Cooper—"Afloat and Ashore; or, The Adventures of Miles Wallingford." Philadelphia, 1844. Published by the author.

Briggs—"The Trippings of Tom Pepper: An Autobiography." New York, 1844. Mirror office.

Cooper—"The Chain Bearer." New York, 1845. Burgess, Stringer & Co.

Cooper—"Satanstoe." New York, 1845. Burgess, Stringer & Co.

Nathaniel P. Willis—"Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil." New York, 1845. Burgess, Stringer & Co.

Charles Burdett—"The Elliot Family." New York, 1845. S. Winchester.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie—"Evelyn; or, A Heart Unmasked: A Tale of Domestic Life." Philadelphia, 1845. Zieber & Co.

Paulding—"The Old Continental." New York, 1846. Cady & Burgess.

Burdett—"Lilla Hart: A Tale of New York." New York, 1848. Baker & Scribner.

P. Hamilton Myers—"The First of the Knickerbockers: A Story of 1673." New York, 1848. Putnam.

Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick—"Alida; or, Town and Country." New York, 1849. J. & H. G. Langley.

Mrs. Ritchie—"The Fortune Hunter." Philadelphia, 1849. T. B. Peterson.

George Lippard—"The Empire City; or, New York by Night and Day." New York, 1849. Stringer & Townsend.

[illegible]

"By a Citizen of New York"—[illegible] A Comedy in Five Acts." New York, [illegible]. (A satire on New York society, printed but never performed.)

Myers—"The King of the Hurons." New York, 1850. Putnam.

Cooper—"The Ways of the Hour." New York, 1850. Putnam.

Anon—"City Characters; or, Family Scenes in Town." New York, 1850. G. S. Appleton.

Donald Grant Mitchell, ("Ik Marvel")—"The Lorgnette; or, Studies of the Town. By an Opera Goer." New York, 1850. Scribner.

Mrs. Eliza Leslie—"The Maid of Canal Street and the Bloxhams." Philadelphia, 1851. A. Hart.

Miss Sedgwick—"The City Clerk and His Sister, and Other Stories." New York, 1851. W. P. Hazard.

Charles Astor Bristed—"The Upper Ten Thousand. Sketches of American Society." New York, 1852. Stringer & Townsend. (Contributed originally to Fraser's Magazine.)

Lippard—"The Midnight Queen; or, Leaves from New York Life." 1852.

George William Curtis—"The Potiphar Papers." New York, 1853. Putnam.

Joseph A. Scoville—"Adventures of Clarence Bolton; or, Life in New York." New York, 1853.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith—"The Newsboy." New York, 1854. Derby & Jackson.

Lippard—"New York, Its Upper Ten, and Its Lower Million." Cincinnati, 1854.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens—"Fashion and Famine." New York, 1854. Bunce & Brother.

Jonathan Slick—"High Life in New York." New York, 1854. Bunce & Brother.

William North—"The Slave of the Lamp." New York, 1855. H. Long & Brother.

Curtis—"Prue and I." New York, 1856. Dix, Edwards & Co.

Burdett—"Three Per Cent. a Month; or, the Perils of Fast Living." New York, 1856. Derby & Jackson.

Burdett—"Margaret Moncrieff, the First Love of Aaron Burr." New York, 1860. (Republished in Philadelphia in 1867 as "The Beautiful Spy.")

After the War.

Curtis—"Trumps." New York, 1861. Harpers.

Anon—"The Spuytenduyvil Chronicle; a Novel of Fashionable Life and Society in New York." New York, 1862. Carleton.

Edward S. Gould—"John Doe and Richard Roe; or, Episodes of Life in New York." New York, 1862. Carleton.

Richard M. Kimball—"Was He Successful?" New York, 1863. Carleton.

Bayard Taylor—"John Godfrey's Fortunes Related by Himself. A Story of American Life." New York, 1864. Hurd & Houghton.

Kimball—"Undercurrents of Wall Street; a Romance of Business." New York, 1864. Carleton.

Scoville—"Vigor." New York, 1864. Carleton. (Savagely personal and suppressed immediately.)

Robert St. Clair—"The Metropolites; or Know Thy Neighbor." New York, 1864. American News Company.

Dr. William A. Hammond—"Robert Severne; His Friends, and His Enemies." Philadelphia, 1867.

J. T. Irving—"The Attorney; or, The Correspondence of John Quod." New York. De Witt. (1867?)

Robert Henry Newell—("Orpheus C. Kerr.") "Avery Gilbun; or, Between Two Fires." New York, 1867. Carleton.

Kimball—"Henry Powers, Banker: How He Achieved a Fortune and Married." New York, 1868. Carleton.

Kimball—"To-day: A Romance." New York, 1869. Carleton.

Mansfield Tracy Walworth—"Hotspur: A Tale of the Old Dutch Manor." New York, 1872. Carleton.

Newell—"The Walking Doll; or, The Asters and Disasters of Society." New York, 1862, Carleton.

Edgar Fawcett—"Purple and Fine Linen." New York, 1873, Carleton.

Fawcett—"Asses' Ears." New York, 1874. Carleton.

George Stephen—"The Adventures of an Attorney." New York, 1874.

Fawcett—"Ellen Story." New York, 1876. Hale.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood—"The Sarcasm of Destiny; or, Nina's Experiment." New York, 1877. Appleton.

E. Z. C. Judson—("Ned Buntline.")—"The B'hoys of New York." New York, (187—.) Dick & Fitzgerald, (A faithful picture of much value.)

Fawcett—"A Hopeless Case." Boston, 1880. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Fawcett—"A Gentleman of Leisure." Boston, 1881. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison—"The Story of Helen Troy." New York, 1881. Harpers.

Henry James—"Washington Square." New York, 1881. Harpers.

Mrs. Sherwood—"A Transplanted Rose," New York, 1882. Harper's.

Fawcett—"Tinkling Cymbals." Boston, 1883. Osgood.

Fawcett—"The Adventures of a Widow." Boston, 1884. Osgood.

Julius Chambers—"On a Margin." New York, 1884. Fords, Howard & Hurlbut.

Fawcett—"Rutherford." New York, 1884. Funk & Wagnalls.

Anon.—"The Breadwinners: A Social Study." New York, 1884. Harpers.

Fawcett—"An Ambitious Woman." Boston, 1884. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Rev. Edward P. Roe—"An Original Belle." New York, 1885. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Henry Harland ("Sidney Luska.")—"As It Was Written: A Jewish Musician's Story." New York, 1885. Cassell.

William Henry Bishop—"The House of a Merchant Prince." Boston, 1885. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Fawcett—"Social Silhouettes: Being the Impressions of Mr. Mark Manhattan." Boston, 1885. Ticknor.

Miss Virginia W. Johnson—"Tulip Place. A Story of New York." New York, 1886. Harpers.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr—"The Bow of Orange Ribbon." New York, 1886. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Fawcett—"The Confessions of Claud." Boston, 1886. Ticknor.

Henry C. Bunner—"The Midge." New York, 1886. Scribner.

Rev. Elbridge S. Brooks—"In Leisler's Time." Boston. 1886. Lothrop.

Harland—"Mrs. Peixada." New York, 1886. Cassell.

Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk ("Henry Hayes")—"The Story of Margaret Kent." Boston, 1886. Ticknor.

By "A Wall Street Man"—"The Man from the West." New York, 1886. Texas Siftings Office.

Fawcett—"The House at High Bridge." Boston, 1887. Ticknor.

Harland—"The Yoke of the Thorah." New York, 1887. Cassell.

Bunner—"The Story of a New York House." New York, 1887. Scribner.

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Fawcett—"Olivia Delaplaine." Boston, 1888. Ticknor.

Rachel Buchanan—"A Debutante in New York Society. Her Illusions and What Became of Them." New York, 1888. Appleton.

F. J. Stimson ("J. S. of Dale")—"First Harvests: An Episode in the Life of Mrs. Levison Gower." New York, 1888. Scribner.

Mrs. [illegible]—"Queen Money." Boston, 1888. Ticknor.

Fawcett—"A Man's Will." New York, 1888. Funk & Wagnalls.

Saltus—"The Truth About Tristrem Varick." New York, 1888. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Saltus—"Eden." New York, 1888. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Fawcett—"Divided Lives." New York, 1888. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Fawcett—"Miriam Balestier." New York, 1888. Belford, Clarke & Co.

"By C. and C."—"Two Gentlemen of Gotham." New York, 1889. Cassell.

By the Author of "Aristocracy"—"American Coin." New York, 1889. Appleton.

Linn Boyd Porter ("Albert Ross")—"Thou Shalt Not." New York, 1889. Dillingham.

Fawcett—"A Demoralizing Marriage." Philadelphia, 1889. Lippincott.

Harland—"Grandison Mather." New York, 1889. Cassell.

Charles Dudley Warner—"A Little Journey in the World." New York, 1889. Harper.

Stimson—"The Crime of Henry Vane." New York, 1889. Scribner.

Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Atherton—"Hermia Suydam." New York, 1889. Current Literature Company.

Albion W. Tourgée—"Murvale Eastman, Christian Socialist." New York, 1889. Fords, Howard & Hurlbut.

Fawcett—"The Evil That Men Do." New York, 1889. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Saltus—"A Transaction in Hearts." New York, 1889, Belford, Clarke & Co. (First published in Lippincott's Magazine.)

Saltus—"The Pace That Kills." New York, 1889. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Thomas A. Janvier—"Color Studies." New York, 1889. Scribner.

Harland—"A Latin Quarter Courtship and Other Stories." New York, 1889. Cassell.

1890 and Since.

Edwin L. Bynner—"The Begum's Daughter." Boston, 1890. Little, Brown & Co.

George Parsons Lathrop—"Would You Kill Him?" New York, 1890. Harper.

William Dean Howells—"A Hazard of New Fortunes." New York, 1890. Harper.

Andrew C. Wheeler, ("Nym Crynkle.")—"The Toltec Cup. A Romance of Immediate Life in New York City." New York, 1890. Lew Vanderpoole Publishing Company.

Fawcett—"How a Husband Forgave." New York, 1890. Belford, Clarke & Co.

"P. Gerome"—"The Shadow of the Millionaire." New York, 1890. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Fawcett—"A Daughter of Silence." New York, 1890. Belford, Clarke & Co.

Fawcett—"Fabian Dimitry." Chicago, 1890. Rand, McNally & Co.

Mrs. Harrison—"The Anglomaniacs." New York, 1890. Cassell.

Lemuel Ely Quigg—"Tintypes Taken in the Streets of New York. A Series of Stories and Sketches Portraying Many Singular Phases of Metropolitan Life." New York, 1890. Cassell.

Wheeler—"The Primrose Path of Dalliance. A Story of the Stage." New York, 1890. Vanderpoole Company.

Edward Eggleston—"The Faith Doctor. A Story of New York." New York, 1891. Appleton.

F. Hopkinson Smith—"Colonel Carter of Cartersville." Boston. 1891. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Fawcett—"A Romance of Two Brothers." New York, 1891. Minerva Publishing Company.

Mrs. Julia S. Cruger ("Julien Gordon")—"A Successful Man." Philadelphia, 1891. Lippincott.

Mrs. Cruger—"A Puritan Pagan." New York, 1891. Appleton.

Clinton Ross—"The Speculator." New York, 1891. Putnam.

Fawcett—"Women Must Weep." Chicago, 1891. Laird & Lee.

James L. Ford—"Hypnotic Tales." New York, 1891. New York News Company.

Lloyd Bryce—"An Extraordinary Experience; or, The Romance of an Alter Ego." New York, 1891. Brentano.

E. C. Hurlbut—"Mrs. Clift-Crosby's Niece." New York, 1891. Tait.

Anon.—"Dollarocracy." New York, 1891. J. A. Taylor.

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen—"The Mammon of Unrighteousness." New York, 1891. Lovell.

Richard Harding Davis—"Gallagher and Other Stories." New York, 1891. Scribner.

Fawcett—"Loaded Dice." New York, 1891. Tait.

Thomas A. Janvier—"The Uncle of an Angel and Other Stories." New York, 1891. Harpers.

Smith—"A Day at Laguerre's and Other Days." Boston, 1892. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Fawcett—"A New York Family." New York, 1892. Cassell.

Mrs. Cruger—"Marionettes." New York, 1892. Cassell.

Lathrop—"Gold of Pleasure." Philadelphia, 1892. Lippincott.

Davis—"Van Bibber and Others." New York, 1892. Harpers.

Boyesen—"The Golden Calf." Meadville, Penn. Flood & Vincent.

Fawcett—"American Push." Chicago, 1892. F. J. Schulte & Co.

John Seymour Wood—"An Old Beau and Other Stories." New York, 1892. Cassell.

Wood—"Gramercy Park." New York, 1892. Cassell.

Fawcett—"An Heir to Millions." Chicago, 1892. Schulte & Co.

William Norr—"Stories of Chinatown. Sketches from Life in the Chinese Colony." New York, 1892. Published by the author.

C. M. S. McLellan—"The Sale of a Soul." New York, 1892. Town Topics Publishing Company.

Fawcett—"The Adopted Daughter." Chicago, 1892. F. Tennyson Neely.

Mrs. Harrison—"Sweet Bells Out of Tune." New York, 1893. The Century Company.

Howells—"The Coast of Bohemia." New York, 1893. Harpers.

Edward King—"Joseph Zalmonah." Boston, 1893. Lee & Shepard.

Julian Hawthorne—"Six Cent Sam's." St. Paul, 1893. Price, McGill Co. (Republished in 1896 as "Mr. Dunton's Invention and Other Stories.")

Jacob A. Riis—"Nisby's Christmas." New York, 1893. Scribner.

Boyesen—"Social Strugglers." New York, 1893. Scribner.

Howells—"The World of Chance." New York, 1893. Harpers.

Charles Stokes Wayne—"Anthony Kent." New York, 1893. Town Topics Publishing Company.

Maurice M. Minton—"The Road of the Rough. A Simple Story of Life in New York." New York, 1893. Illustrated American Publishing Company.

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Fawcett—"Her Fair Fame." New York, 1894. Merrill & Baker.

Minton—"Country Lanes and City Pavements. A Realistic Novel of Metropolitan Life." New York, 1894. Illustrated American Publishing Company.

Mrs. Harrison—"A Bachelor Maid." New York, 1894. Century Company.

Fawcett—"Outrageous Fortune." New York, 1894. Dillingham.

F. Marion Crawford—"Katharine Lauderdale." New York, 1894. Macmillan.

Paul Leicester Ford—"The Honorable Peter Stirling and What People Thought of Him." New York, 1894. Holt.

Fawcett—"A Mild Barbarian." New York, 1894. Appleton.

Brander Matthews—"Vignettes of Manhattan." New York, 1894. Harpers.

Mrs. Cruger—"Poppaea." New York, 1894. Lippincott.

Davis—"The Exiles and Other Stories." New York, 1894. Harpers.

Ford—"Dolly Dillenbeck." New York, 1895.

J. W. Sullivan—"Tenement Tales of New York." New York, 1895. Holt.

Crawford—"The Ralstons." New York, 1895. Macmillan.

Warner—"The Golden House." New York, 1895. Harpers.

Miss Elizabeth P. Train—"A Social Highwayman." Philadelphia, 1895. Lippincott.

Matthews—"His Father's Son." New York, 1895. Harpers.

Julian Ralph—"People We Pass." New York, 1895. Harpers.

Edgar Maurice Smith—"A Daughter of Humanity." Boston, 1895. Arena Publishing Company.

Edward W. Townsend—"Chimmie Fadden, Major Max, and Other Stories." New York, 1895. Lovell, Coryell & Co.

Townsend—"Chimmie Fadden Explains, Major Max Expounds." New York, 1895. United States Book Company.

Townsend—"A Daughter of the Tenements." New York, 1895. American Publishers' Corporation.

Edward S. Van Zile—"The Manhattaners; or, Tilting with Straws. A Story of the Hour." New York, 1895. United States Book Company.

Saltus—"When Dreams Come True. A Story of Emotional Life." New York, 1895. Transatlantic Publishing Company.

Fawcett—"Life's Fitful Fever." New York, 1896. Collier.

Abraham Cahan—"Yekl; a Tale of the New York Ghetto." New York, 1896. Appleton.

Stephen Crane—"George's Mother." New York, 1896. E. Arnold.

Crane—"Maggie." New York, 1896. Appleton, (First published in 1893.)

Hawthorne—"A Fool of Nature." New York, 1896. Scribner.

Chauncey C. Hotchkiss—"In Defiance of the King." New York, 1896. Appleton.

Mrs. Spencer Trask, ("Katrina Trask")—"White Satin and Homespun." New York, 1896. Randolph.

Miss Julia Magruder—"The Violet." New York, 1896. Appleton.

Miss Amanda M. Douglas—"A Little Girl in Old New York." New York, 1896. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Fawcett—"A Romance of Old New York." New York, 1897. Lippincott.

Davis—"Cinderella and Other Stories." New York, 1896. Scribner.

The Rev. E. A. Rand—"Behind Manhattan Gables, a Story of New Amsterdam, 1663-4." New York, 1896. Whittaker.

Miss Cora Maynard—"Some Modern Heretics." Boston, 1896.

Mrs. Katharine M. C. Meredith ("Johanna Staats")—"Green Gates." New York, 1896. Appleton.

"Jeanie Drake"—"The Metropolitans." New York, 1896. Century Company.

Crane—"The Third Violet." New York, 1896. Appleton.

Mrs. Atherton—"His Fortunate Grace," New York, 1897. Appleton.

Hotchkiss—"A Colonial Freelance." New York, 1897. Appleton.

"Ellen Glasgow"—"The Descendant." New York, 1897. Harpers.

Clyde Fitch—"The Smart Set." Chicago, 1897. Stone.

Townsend—"Near a Whole City Full." New York, 1897. Dillingham.

Matthews—"Outlines in Local Colors." New York, 1897. Harpers.

Mrs. Augusta C. Watson—"Beyond the City Gates. A Romance of Old New York." New York, 1897. Dutton.

Van Zile—"Kings in Adversity." Chicago, 1897. Neely.

Arthur H. Vesey—"A Cheque for Three Thousand." New York, 1897. Dillingham.

Mrs. Trash—"John Leighton, Jr." New York, 1898. Harpers.

Miss Elizabeth G. Jordan—"Tales from the City Room." New York, 1898. Scribner.

Cahan—"The Imported Bridegroom and Other Stories of the New York Ghetto." Boston, 1898. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Miss Gerdrude Hall—"The Hundred and Other Stories." New York, 1898. Harpers.

A Woman of Nerve.*

A type of British worldliness is Mrs. De la Rue Smythe, as Dr. Tregenna explains her. Between the lady and her doctor there are many subjects to be discussed, such as the spirit of the age, the position of women, &c. If Madame is not logical, at least she is imperative. Thoroughly detestable is Madame, with her social ideas and her inclination to snobbery. The volume is a clever one, though sometimes the truth is only half told. The text is subtle, and the moral of it to be read between the lines. Certainly when Mrs. De la Rue Smythe's husband was knighted his wife knew how "to hold her head with any one," for she was a woman of nerve.

Military Stories.*

Mr. E. Livingston Prescott writes the short military story in which the English soldier or officer figures. "Corporal by Mistake" tells of Tommy Robins, who had a tendency to be drunk and disorderly and whose time was spent in the military prison. In his company there was a model soldier, Robins, too, by name, and when a Corporal was to be made, by a mistake the bad Robins was found to have had the appointment instead of the good one. Then there comes a change in Tom. He acts the part of a decent man. He conforms to all the rules and regulations, and becomes a fine soldier. All the stories are neatly written, and all with a moral.

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*MRS. DE LA RUE SMYTHE. By Riccardo Stephens. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

*RED COAT ROMANCES. By E. Livingston Prescott. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

Francis Jeffrey.

Correspondence with Miss Edgeworth, Macaulay, Hogg, and Others.

Maria Edgeworth was a careful woman, chary of giving offense. Prudent in a literary sense, we might call her. This trait is brought in evidence in a letter she addressed to Mrs. Hamilton in 1814 relative to a certain passage in "Patronage," which work was published in 1813. This letter of Miss Edgeworth's is printed in the recent number of Good Words, and was found in Francis Jeffrey's correspondence.

Readers of Miss Edgeworth to-day may remember that in "Patronage" there is a character, Erasmus Frumpton, and in a dialogue between Erasmus and an Irishman there is something said about the management of hospitals. The critics found fault with this passage. Miss Edgeworth writes to Mrs. Hamilton:

"It has been conceived in London that I meant to cast blame upon the management of the London hospitals. I did not mean it. I could not mean it. I know they are admirably well conducted. As soon as my father heard of this misconception he wrote and sent to Miles an advertisement to the reader to be prefixed to the second edition, asserting our innocence and disclaiming all intention to commit such injustice. Some of our friends to whom my father sent a copy of this advertisement wrote us word that nothing will do but altering the passage in the book itself. But the second edition of 3,000 was printed and published before a letter of ours to Miles, written in consequence of this advice, reached him. Now, my dear Mrs. Hamilton, may I beg the favor of you to let Mr. Jeffrey or Playfair know that we have entirely altered the offensive passage for the third edition, for which Miles has written for corrections, and which he says he hopes soon to put to press.

"I am anxious that the Edinburgh reviewers should know, that we may not be publicly charged with an injustice which we never intended to commit, and which we have done our best to remedy.

"My father is so anxious on this subject that he forbids me to mix any other matter with it in this letter. I will write a less egotistical and more amusing letter when I have obeyed his injunctions. Dear, friendly Mrs. Hamilton, I am your truly affectionate

"MARIA EDGEWORTH."

Evidently Mrs. Hamilton sent the letter to the editor of The Edinburgh Review. It is not generally known that Hogg once wrote a drama which was a dead failure, and he mentions his drama in a letter to Jeffrey, but refers mainly to the "Poetic Mirror":

"Grieve & Scotts,
"May 21, (1814?)

"Dear Sir: I send you my first attempts in the drama with fear and trembling. I would not care to insist on your making an article out of them, for I cannot bear to be neglected so long by a friend and a countryman. I know from a similarity of feeling that it is impossible you can despise my humble efforts, for, save in the single case of Leigh Hunt, I never had occasion to dissent from your opinion of poetry in my life. It is but very partially known in Edinburgh that I am the author of the "Poetic Mirror." There is something indelicate in my avowing it after the cavalier way in which I have treated one or two bards, but I care not whether my friends know it. I am ever, Sir, with the greatest respect, yours truly. JAMES HOGG."

In the unpublished letters there is an interesting one of Hazlitt's. He began writing for The Edinburgh in 1814. He sends Jeffrey his "Shakespeare's Characters" and writes: "I thought perhaps if you approved of it, you might take a brief notice of it in The Edinburgh Review." Do people ever write notices of their own books to-day? We suppose such a thing has occasionally been heard of. Anyhow, some years later, The Edinburgh did print the notice. Hazlitt refers also to the "Round Table," a series of essays written by him in the Addisonian manner. He writes in regard to the notice he wants:

"I should not make this abrupt proposition but from the necessity of circumstances. My friends may praise what I write, but I do not find that the public read it, and without that I cannot live. If I could dispose of the copyright of the 'Round Table' and of this last work, I could find means to finish my work on metaphysics instead of writing for three newspapers at once to the ruin of my health and without any progress in my finances. A single word from you would settle the question and make what I write a marketable commodity. The booksellers have kept me in a hole for the last ten years; do, dear Sir, extend a friendly hand to help me out of it. I would not ask such a favor for myself if I thought the mere notice of either of the trifles above alluded to would be any discredit to the high character of your journal."

Hazlitt at the conclusion tells Jeffrey that he has finished a paper for The Edinburgh Review, which he will send "as soon as possible." Perhaps Hazlitt did send the article at once, but it did not appear before 1820. It was a paper on art, containing criticisms on West, Barry, Haydon, and Fuseli.

About 1820 that truly remarkable man Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall) was coming to the front, and Jeffrey had noticed his talent, and it is evident that the august editor of The Edinburgh had requested Hazlitt to look him up. Hazlitt was busy studying the Elizabethan art period, and Jeffrey had suggested to him certain books as helps. Hazlitt writes under date of May 2, 1820:

"I have nearly exhausted my little stock of knowledge on the Age of Elizabeth, but if anything occurs I will bear in mind your suggestion. I have been reading the 'Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.,' and think something might be made of it in the way of an extract or two, and of a prefatory sketch of the character of American literature as here exemplified. Southey's 'Life of Wesley' I am half afraid to ask for. You ask me about Mr. Procter, and I have to say in answer that he is young (about thirty) and well-to-do in the world; a solicitor with good connections; a Tory as far as he is anything in politics, and a very good fellow. He has lately made a very good bargain for the copyright of a new poem and of the two former volumes, in bargaining for which he does not forget The Edinburgh Review. But I believe he was more pleased with the friendly interest you have shown about him than even with your testimony to his literary merits."

A letter of Procter's of Jan. 20, 1821, is written in the flush of success. His tragedy "Mirandola," the parts played by Macready, Charles Kemble, and Miss Foote, had been wonderfully well received. He tells how "the pit got up and waved their hats, and in short were not so ill-disposed as dramatists of yore have found them." Now comes this astonishing statement:

"When I tell you that my tragedy was written in (with intervals of course) twenty-four hours, or thereabouts, I beg you to believe it. Had it been elaborated more it might have been tamer. It is, I think, (but you will see,) my best performance. It ought, for it has fevered me and made me nervous."

There is a characteristic letter of Haydon's, that artist of brilliant conception and faulty production. Haydon had written to Jeffrey, begging him to consider a poem sent The Review for notice. Mr. J. H. Watt, whose notes give much value to the article in Good Words, believes that the poem was the "Fall of Nineveh," by Edwin Atherstone. This portion of Haydon's letter shows the man:

"Your letter was a great balm, because to find kindness still alive, when a man has suffered bitter humiliation and agonizing sorrow, is a great pleasure.

"My life has been a whirlwind of brilliant victory and bitter defeat—one week dining at the tables of the great and sleeping in velvet chambers and regal beds; and the next, herded with gamblers and demireps, and crawling to a flock mattress on the dirty floor of a prison!—and why is this? Because in my early and ardent aspirations after excellence I told truth to power! What you said once in The Review should be the motto of all men of genius: 'There is no hatred like that hatred with which weak men hate a man of genius'; this is a saying which should be cast in iron! It would be cant to say I despair, for I do not; my afflictions have excited to the great object of my life, attention and sympathy, and if by any suffering I can at last realize it without affectation I shall die happier.

"Hoping that my friend's able poem will meet your decided approval, and with kindest respects to Mrs. Jeffrey, believe me, my dear Sir, with great regard, faithfully yours.

"B. R. HAYDON."

Macaulay's connection with The Edinburgh Review began in 1824. There was the warmest friendship between Macaulay and Jeffrey. In 1829 the historian proposed writing for The Edinburgh Review an article "about Catholic emancipation," and then Catholic emancipation was the burning question. Macaulay's letter is as follows, conspicuous for its final criticism:

"50 Great Ormond Street,
"Jan. 24, 1829.

"My Dear Sir: Should you like an article about Catholic emancipation for the next number? Since the Duke has spoken out—that is, has declared that he will not speak out—the objection to agitating the question seems to me to be removed. It ought, I think, to be the last article in the number, and to come down to as late a time as possible in all its allusions. The general reasonings can be prepared at any time. But the article ought not to be finally touched up till after the meeting of Parliament. If you like the scheme, I will do my very best for you.

"I am extremely gratified by your remarks on Heber, and so, I am sure, will all his friends be.

"What a clever article that is of Empson's on Bentham's 'Rationale of Evidence'! But I shall lecture him when I see him next on the redundancy and the too frequent obscurity of his illustrations and references. They really lose their effect by their density. It is Cowley's old criticism.

'We doubt because they stand so thick
i' the sky,
If those be stars which paint the galaxy.'

"Just one-half of the talent would have made the review twice as popular as it will be. I quite envy him the felicity with which he has touched some points in the Benthamite philosophy. Ever yours, very faithfully. T. B. MACAULAY."

Jeffrey resigned his editorship at the close of 1829.

Mr. Watt concludes, in his appreciation of Jeffrey, that the reader of this correspondence must be struck by the kindness "he showed to the many needy authors who besieged him with anxious entreaties for the support of his Review."

"Over and over again, especially in letters not of enough interest for publication, we read of help given, by loans of money, or literary support, or kind words of encouragement. Whatever may be said of Jeffrey's hardness and severity as a critic, these letters, taken as a whole, are an unvarying tribute to his generosity and goodness of heart."

"There Is No Frigate Like a Book."

A voyager, I, in varied lands,
And yet abide at home.

No want nor woe my ways attend,
Nor clime nor time can me forfend,
Nor death itself a soul defend
With whom I would commune.

Nor heat, nor cold can me debar,
On waves of ether carried far
I pass from earth to gleaming star,
From laws of man immune.

I glean from harvests of the wise
And share all joys of earth and skies;
Afresh, the long past cycles rise,
To will of mine attune.

I win fierce battles all unscarred,
In tropic wilds I need no guard,
For me is farthest North unbarred,
Serene and safe as June.

On winged words afar I ride
With sage and poet at my side;
The wise of all the past as guide,
Through dual realms I roam.

A voyager, I, in varied lands,
And yet abide at home.

—LUCY D. THOMSON in The Springfield Republican.

Two books just secured by Charles Scribner's Sons, which will be published some time in the Autumn, are "The Bashful Earthquake and Other Fables and Verses," by Oliver Herford, and "Music and Poetry; A Book of Essays," by Sidney Lanier.

Sales at Auction.

Paintings, Prints, Autograph Letters, and Documents.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge have sold in London a collection of engravings and etchings, among which the most notable prints were: F. Walker, "The Harbor of Refuge," etched by Robert Macbeth, artist's proof, £12; Seymour Haden, "Breaking Up the Agamemnon," £8 5s.; G. Romney, Emma Lady Hamilton, by C. Brome, proof before letters, £11; Sir Thomas Lawrence, Miss Croker, by V. Cousins, fine proof before letters, £24; G. Morland, "Constancy" and "Variety," a pair by W. Ward, printed in colors, £66; G. Morland, "The Farmer's Stable," by W. Ward, finely printed in colors, £9, and a collection of etchings by Rembrandt and Ostade, arranged in a volume, £32 10s.

In the Pinnet collection, sold by Arber, Rutter and Waghorn, in London, the following were the leading pictures: School of Vandyck, portrait of an astronomer, 280 guineas; Jacob Ruysdael, landscape with windmill, 240 guineas; a portrait of a lady wearing a ruff, and dated 1613, by an unknown artist, 300 guineas; three works by T. Gainsborough, a landscape, with figures on the bank of a river, 1,120 guineas, and portrait of a young girl in white dress with a blue sash, holding a sprig of flowers, 1,300 guineas, and the companion, portrait of a boy in a brown coat, 225 guineas; Van Goyen, seashore with fishermen and boats, 205 guineas; two by Bronzino, portrait of an Italian lady, 230 guineas, and portrait of an Italian gentleman, 230 guineas, and a pair by C. Jansen, portrait of a Dutch lady, 300 guineas, and the companion, a portrait of a Dutch gentleman, 110 guineas.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold a quantity of old English silver plate, a variety of jewels, old English and French miniatures, gold boxes, étuis, fans, &c., from various sources. The following were the more important lots: Admiral Viscount Keppel, an oval miniature of Samuel Shelley, 1779, after the portrait by Reynolds, 38 guineas; portraits of two girls in a landscape, a large miniature, signed Rochard, 48 guineas; a Louis XVI. oval gold box, 35 guineas; a Louis XV. étui, 55 guineas; a shell-shaped box, Dresden porcelain, mounted with gold, 90 guineas; a set of three silver oblong-shaped tea-caddies, 1765, from the Shandon collection, 35 ounces, at 32s. 6d. per ounce; a Charles II. shallow cup, or bowl, York hall mark, 1670, by Thomas Mangy, 4 ounces, at 62s. per ounce; a Charles I. tall beaker, London Hall mark, 1635, 10 ounces, at 52s. per ounce; and a Tudor jug, of mottled brown stoneware, mounted with silver-gilt neck band, with London hall mark of 1556, £45.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold a collection of autograph letters and historical documents from various sources. The following prices were obtained: Letter of George Eliot, signed and dated "Clematis," Coventry, £6; warrant of safe conduct, signed by Oliver Cromwell, and dated from Whitehall, June 20, 1654, £10; autograph letter of David Hume, referring to James Macpherson, £4 5s.; a signed letter of Edgar Allan Poe, £4; another signed by Percy B. Shelley, 1818, £4 4s.; autograph letter signed by Beethoven, many corrected scores, 1819, £11 10s.; a letter of Marie Antoinette (Queen of France,) £4 15s; letter of J. C. F. von Schiller, the German poet and historian, 1807, £7 5s.; another of Sir Walter Scott, dated from Abbotsford, May 3, 1812, to W. Hayley, £6 2s 6d; a letter of Lord Nelson, dated from the Victory, November, 1803, to Sir A. J. Ball, with reference to Bonaparte and the invasion of England, £30; song by Mendelssohn, in his autograph, with music, presented to W. Collard by the author, £8 10s.; letter of Benjamin Franklin to his wife, referring to his suffering from gout, £16; letter of Mendelssohn in English to the director of a theatre in London, £8; letter of Lord Nelson, of historic interest, to the French commander at Malta, October, 1798, £10; letter of Sir Isaac Newton to Dr. Arrowsmith, May, 1669, £35; characteristic letter of Nelson to Lady Hamilton, £17; letter of David Garrick to Franck Hayman, when a scene painter at Drury Lane, £10 10s.; a unique collection of letters and poems, mostly in the autograph, and signed by Frederick the Great, and addressed to Voltaire, the whole bound together, but partly injured by damp, £26.

The Messrs. Christie, Mason & Woods sold recently the Harrison collection of engravings. The principal lots were: Two after J. L. E. Meissonier, "1806," by J. Jacquet, remarque proof on vellum, £40, and "1807," by the same, remarque proof on vellum, signed by the painter, £60; after Sir E. Landseer, "The Monarch of the Glen," by T. Landseer, artist's proof, 47 guineas; after Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Countess Spencer, by F. Bartolozzi, printed in colors, 42 guineas; after J. Ward, R. A., "Summer," by W. Ward, in colors, 29 guineas; after G. Morland, "A Visit to a Child at Nurse," by W. Ward, printed in colors, 28 guineas, and "Evening," after Hamilton, by Bartolozzi, in colors, £10.

The library of the late Miss Haines was sold in London by Messrs. Puttick & Sampson. The most important lots were: Byron's "Life and Works," 1837-8, extra illustrated, with numerous portraits and views, also three autograph letters and a poem in the handwriting of Byron, £21; T. Dekker, "The Batchelar's Banquet," 1603, the original edition of this very rare work, £18; Sir John Froissart, "The Chronicles of England, Fraunce," &c., printed by R. Pynson, 1523-5, a large copy, but wanting the title and last leaf, £15 10s.; Omar Khayyam, "Rubaiyat," translated by Edward Fitz Gerald, the excessively rare first edition, 1859, £16; "The Prymer in Englishe for Children, After the Use of Salisburye," printed 1556, a catchword defective, otherwise a very fine and perfect copy, £40; "History of the Isle of Wight," 1781, illustrated with an extensive collection of water color drawings by J. Nixon, £14 10s.; a remarkable collection of old title pages, frontispieces, printers' devices, head and tail pieces, &c., arranged in three large folio volumes, £[illegible]; an extensive collection of engravings, portraits, views, playbills, &c., illustrating the life and works of Shakespeare, neatly inlaid and arranged in a thick folio volume, £37 10s.; Ovid's "Tristia," translated by "W. S.," 1665, £9, and Eugene Dutuit, "Rembrandt, Œuvre Complet," 1881-5, £12.

Old Brussels tapestry sold by Christie in London brought big prices. A set of three panels, illustrating the Metamorphoses of Ovid, selling for £700; six panels, with the history of Noah for £800, four panels with landscapes for £450, and an oblong panel with a boar hunt in a forest for 96 guineas. A panel of old Gobelins tapestry, representing the trial of Susanna, fetched £105. In the same sale, a pair of Louis XVI. marqueterie encoigneurs, mounted with chased ormolu, the property of the Earl of Haddington, sold for £185.

The Saturday Club of Boston.

The famous Saturday Club of Boston will be touched on in a book shortly to be published by Small, Maynard & Co., in which it is expected that the distressing question, as to whether the Saturday Club created The Atlantic Monthly, or The Atlantic Monthly the Saturday Club? will be settled once and for all. The book in question is the biography of the Secretary of the club, John Sullivan Dwight, and is written by George Willis Cooke. Mr. Dwight was also identified with the revival of classical music in Boston, and with the early members of the community of Brook Farm. But whether Mr. Dwight agrees with Dr. Holmes or not about the Saturday Club, the story of his life is likely to prove a valuable addition to the history of the Augustan era of New England literature.

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Washington in New York

[illegible]

Incidents of His Life Here While President—His Own Diary and Other Records.*

Mr. Baker, as what we may assume to be the last work on which he was engaged, (for he died in September, 1897,) has added another valuable work to the interesting series pertaining to Washington, published by him during the past half-score or more years. It is a supplement to and continuation of his former "Itinerary of Gen. Washington, 1775-1783," and is constructed on similar lines. Embracing as it does the last sixteen years of Washington's life, we have in chronological order a series of passages chosen from Washington's own diary, from contemporary newspapers, and from the letters and diaries of various officials connected with the Government of the United States, giving detailed accounts of the personal acts and movements of Washington during the period embraced by the record. No event is too trivial to be included, whether it is a drive with Mrs. Washington into the suburbs of New York, a walk around the Battery, or a trip to Sandy Hook for fishing. During the years covered by the present volume Washington at times was in Mount Vernon, Philadelphia, and New York; or he was making a tour through the New England or the Southern States. The dates which relate to New York are those during which the seat of Government was in this city, (May 1, 1789-Aug. 30, 1790.) The ensuing extracts from the book relate exclusively to this period. Gathered as this information has been from a great variety of sources, it presents a record of Washington's life in New York as President such as has never been presented in any other publication.

Tuesday, April 28.

At New York: "April 28.—This day I ought to note with some extraordinary mark. I had dressed and was about to set out, when Gen. Washington, the greatest man in the world, paid me a visit. I met him at the foot of the stairs. Mr. [Henry] Wynkoop just came in. We asked him to take a seat. He excused himself on account of the number of his visits. We accompanied him to the door. He made us complaisant bows—one before he mounted, and the other as he went away on horseback."—Journal of William Maclay, Senator from Pennsylvania.

Thursday, April 30.

At New York: "New York, May 1.—Yesterday [April 30] took place according to the resolution of the two houses of Congress, the ceremony of the introduction of his Excellency, George Washington, to the Presidency of the United States."—Pennsylvania Packet, May 4.

"About 12 o'clock the procession moved from the house of the President in Cherry Street, through Dock Street and Broad Street, to Federal Hall, [at Wall and Nassau Streets,] in the following order: Col. [Morgan] Lewis, supported by two officers, Capt. Stakes, with the troop of horse; artillery, Major Van Horne; grenadiers, under Capt. Harsin; German grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba; Major Bicker, the infantry of the brigade; Major Chrystie, Sheriff [Robert Boyd,] the committee of the Senate, the President and suite, the committee of the Representatives, the Hon. Mr. Jay, Gen. Knox, Chancellor Livingston, and several other gentlemen of distinction. Then followed a multitude of citizens.

"When they came within a short distance of the hall, the troops formed a line on both sides of the way, and his Excellency passing through the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the Senate Chamber introduced to both houses of Congress—immediately afterward, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the gallery fronting Broad Street, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, he took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, which was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Esq., Chancellor of the State of New York.

"Immediately after he had taken the oath, the Chancellor proclaimed him President of the United States.—Was answered by the discharge of thirteen guns and by loud, repeated shouts; on this the President bowed to the people, and the air again rang with their acclamations. His Excellency, with the two houses, then retired to the Senate Chamber, and delivered his speech.

"As the company returned into the Senate Chamber, the President took the chair and the Senators and Representatives their seats. He rose, and all arose also, and addressed them. This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read, though it must be supposed he had often read it before. He put part of the fingers of his left hand into the side of what I think the tailors call the fall of the breeches, changing the paper into his left [right] hand. After some time he then did the same with some of the fingers of his right hand. When he came to the words 'all the world,' he made a flourish with his right hand, which left rather an ungainly impression. I sincerely, for my part, wished all set ceremony in the hands of the dancing masters, and that this first of men had read off his address in the plainest manner, without ever taking his eyes from the paper, for I felt hurt that he was not first in everything. He was dressed in deep brown, with metal buttons, with an eagle on them, white stock-

[illegible] President, Col. Humphreys, and myself went in the beginning of the evening in the carriage to Chancellor Livingston's and Gen. Knox's, where we had a full view of the fireworks. We returned home on foot, the throng of people being so great as not to permit a carriage to pass through it."—Diary of Tobias Lear.

Tuesday, May 5.

At New York: "May 5.—This being a day for receiving company of ceremony, we had a numerous and splendid circle between the hours of 2 and 3 in the afternoon. A committee of the House of Representatives waited on the President with a copy of the address of their house, and a request to know when it would be agreeable to him to receive it."—Diary of Tobias Lear.

Soon after the inauguration it became apparent that particular rules should be established for receiving visitors and entertaining company, so that the President might be able to attend to business without interruption. It was therefore decided that he should return no visits, that invitations to dinner should be given only to official characters and strangers of distinction, and that the visits of courtesy should be confined to the afternoon of Tuesday in each week between the hours of 3 and 4. Foreign Ministers and strangers were, however, received on other days. On Friday evenings the house was open for visits to Mrs. Washington, which were on a more sociable footing, and at which the President was always present. Mrs. Washington held her first levee on the evening of Friday, the 29th of May, two days after her arrival in New York. Thursday of each week was assigned for state dinners.

Thursday, May 7.

At New York: "May 9.—Last Thursday evening [May 7] the subscribers of the Dancing Assembly gave an elegant ball and entertainment to his Excellency, the President of the United States, who was pleased to honor the company with his presence. His Excellency, the Vice President, most of the members of both houses of Congress, the Governor of New York, the Chancellor, and Chief Justice of the State, [Richard Morris,] the Hon. John Jay, and the Hon. Gen. Knox, the Commissioners of the Treasury, [Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston, and Arthur Lee,] his Worship the Mayor of the city, the late President of Congress, [Cyrus Griffin,] the Governor of the Western Territory, [Arthur St. Clair,] the Baron Steuben, the Count de Moustier, Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, and many other foreigners of distinction were present. A numerous and brilliant collection of ladies graced the room with their appearance. The whole number of persons was about 300. The company retired about 2 o'clock, after having spent a most agreeable evening. Joy, satisfaction, and vivacity was expressive in every countenance—and every pleasure seemed to be heightened by the presence of a Washington."—New York Packet.

The ball was held at the Assembly Room, on the east side of Broadway, a little above Wall Street, and it was decorated for the occasion with tasteful and appropriate magnificence. The President danced during the evening in the cotillion with Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Mrs. James H. Maxwell, and in a minuet with Mrs. Maxwell's sister, Miss Van Zandt. It is said that an agreeable surprise was prepared by the managers for every woman who attended. A sufficient number of fans had been made for the purpose in Paris, the ivory frames of which displayed, as they were opened, between the hinges and the elegant paper covering, an extremely well-executed medallion portrait of Washington in profile, and a page was appointed to present one, with the compliments of the managers, as each couple passed the receiver of the tickets.

Monday, May 11.

At New York: "May 11.—I received a ticket from the President of the United States to use his box this evening at the theatre, [John Street, near Broadway,] being the first of his appearance at the playhouse since his entering on his office. The President, Governor of the State, foreign Ministers, Senators from New Hampshire, [John Langdon and Paine Wingate,] Connecticut, [William S. Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth,] Pennsylvania, [William Maclay and Robert Morris,] M., and South Carolina, [Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard,] and some ladies in the same box. I am old, and notices of attention are lost on me. I could have wished some of my dear children in my place; they are young and would have enjoyed it. Long might they live to boast of having been seated in the same box with the first Character in the world.

"The play was the 'School for Scandal.' I never liked it; indeed, I think it an indecent representation before ladies of character and virtue. Farce, the 'Old Soldier.' The house greatly crowded, and I thought the players acted well; but I wish we had seen the 'Conscious Lovers,' or some one that inculcated more prudential manners."—Journal of William Maclay.

Thursday, May 14.

At New York: "New York, May 16.—Last Thursday evening [May 14] his Excellency, the Minister of France, [Count de Moustier,] gave a ball to the President of the United States, which was uncommonly elegant, in respect both to the company and the plan of entertainment. As a compliment to our alliance with France, there were two sets of cotillion dancers in complete uniforms; one set in that of France and the other in blue and buff: The ladies were dressed in white, with ribbands, bouquets, and garlands of flowers, answering to the uniform of the gentlemen. The Vice President, many members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Governor of this State, the Governor of the Western Territory, and other characters of distinction were present."—Gazette of the United States.

Tuesday, May 19.

At New York: "May 19.—Had agreed with sundry of our Pennsylvania friends to go to the levee. Gen. Muhlenberg came to me and told me they would meet me in the

[illegible] Indeed, they had no great [illegible] for I am but a poor courtier. The company was large for the room. The foreign Ministers were there, Van Berckel, the Dutch Minister, (for the first time, I suppose,) gaudy as a peacock. Our Pennsylvanians withdrew before me. The President honored me with a particular tête-a-tête. 'How will this weather suit your farming?' 'Poorly, Sir; the season is the most backward I have ever known. It is remarkably so here, but by letters from Pennsylvania, vegetation is slow in proportion there.' 'The fruit, it is to be expected, will be safe; backward seasons are in favor of it, but in Virginia it was lost before I left that place.' 'Much depends on the exposure of the orchard. Those with a northern aspect have been found by us [in Pennsylvania] to be the most certain in producing fruit.' 'Yes, that is a good observation and should be attended to.' Made my bow and retired."—Journal of William Maclay.

Wednesday, May 27.

At New York: "New York, May 27.—This morning at 5 o'clock the President set off in his barge to meet Mrs. Washington at Elizabeth-Town Point."—Gazette of the United States.

"New York, May 30.—Wednesday [May 27] arrived in this city from Mount Vernon, Mrs. Washington, the amiable consort of the President of the United States. Mrs. Washington from Philadelphia was accompanied by the lady of Mr. Robert Morris. At Elizabethtown Point she was met by the President, Mr. Morris, and several other gentlemen of distinction, who had gone there for that purpose. She was conducted over the bay in the President's barge, rowed by thirteen eminent pilots, in a handsome white dress. On passing the Battery a salute was fired; and on her landing [at Peck's Slip] she was welcomed by crowds of citizens, who had assembled to testify their joy on this happy occasion.

"The principal ladies of the city have with the earliest attention and respect paid their devoirs to the amiable consort of our beloved President."—Gazette of the United States.

Thursday, May 28.

At New York: "New York, May 30.—Although the President makes no formal invitations, yet the day after the arrival of Mrs. Washington, the following distinguished personages dined at his house, en famille: Their Excellencies the Vice President, the Governor of this State, the Ministers of France and Spain, and the Governor of the Western Territory, the Honorable Secretary of the United States for Foreign Affairs, the Most Hon. Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Izard, Mr. Few, and Mr. Muhlenberg, Speaker of the honorable House of Representatives of the United States."—Gazette of the United States.

Paine Wingate, Senator from New Hampshire, one of the guests, has left the following description of this dinner: "It was the least showy dinner that I ever saw at the President's. As there was no clergyman present, Washington himself said grace on taking his seat. He dined on a boiled leg of mutton, as it was his custom to eat of only one dish. After the dessert a single glass of wine was offered to each of the guests, when the President rose, the guests following his example, and repaired to the drawing room, each departing at his option, without ceremony."

Friday, June 19.

At New York: "New York, June 19.—His Excellency the President of the United States has been much indisposed for several days past, which has caused great anxiety in the breast of every true friend to America. On Wednesday he was visited by several physicians, and a chain extended across the street to prevent the passing of carriages before his door. It is, however, hoped that this indisposition will not prove other than incidental, and the cause be soon removed."—Pennsylvania Packet, June 22.

Monday, June 22.

At New York: "The President has been confined to his bed for a week past by a fever, and a violent tumor on his thigh. I have now, however, the pleasure to inform you that the former has left him, and the latter in a fair way of being removed, though from its size it will be some time before he will be wholly relieved from the inconvenience of it."—Tobias Lear to Clement Biddle, MS. Letter.

Friday, July 3.

At New York: "I have now the pleasure to inform you that my health is restored, but a feebleness still hangs upon me, and I am much incommoded by the incision which was made in a very large and painful tumor on the protuberance of my thigh. This prevents me from walking or sitting. * * * I am able to take exercise in my coach, by having it so contrived as to extend myself the full length of it."—Washington to James McHenry.

The cause of the illness of Washington was a case of anthrax so malignant as for several days to threaten mortification. His medical adviser was Dr. Samuel Bard, who attended him with unremitting assiduity. Being alone one day with the doctor, Washington, regarding him steadily, asked his candid opinion as to the probable result of his case. "Do not flatter me with vain hopes," said he, with placid firmness; "I am not afraid to die, and therefore can bear the worst." The doctor expressed hope, but owned that he had apprehensions. "Whether to-night or twenty years hence makes no difference," observed Washington. "I know that I am in the hands of a good Providence." His sufferings were intense and his recovery was slow.

Saturday, July 4.

At New York: Is waited on by a committee of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York, and addressed by its Chairman, Baron Steuben.

The society afterward marched in procession, attended by Col. Bauman's artillery, and a band of music, to St. Paul's Chapel, where Alexander Hamilton delivered an oration in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. William Maclay, Senator from Pennsylvania, referring to this in his journal, says, "The church was crowded. The Cincinnati

[illegible] by a [illegible]. The oration was well delivered; the composition appeared good, but I thought he should have given us some account of his virtues as a citizen as well as a warrior, for I supposed he possessed them, and he lived some time after the war, and, I believe, commenced farming."

Monday, July 27.

At New York: "Among the first acts of my recommencing business, after lying six weeks on my right side, is that of writing to you this letter in acknowledgment of yours of the 1st inst. Not being fairly on my seat yet, or, in other words, not being able to sit up without some uneasiness, it must be short."—Washington to Bushrod Washington.

Saturday, Aug. 22.

At New York: "New York, Aug. 22.—The President of the United States will this day, at 11 o'clock, meet the Senate in their chamber of Congress; to confer with them upon the important subject of the approaching negotiations and treaties with the Southern Indians; and to make the necessary previous arrangements of that business. This intention was announced to the Senate by message on Thursday last."—Gazette of the United States.

"I had at an early stage of the business whispered Mr. Morris that I thought the best way to conduct the business was to have all the papers committed. * * * Mr. Morris hastily arose and moved that the papers communicated to the Senate by the President of the United States should be referred to a committee of five, to report as soon as might be on them. * * * I rose and supported the mode of doing business by committees; that committees were used in all public deliberative bodies, &c. I thought I did the subject justice, but concluded the commitment cannot be attended with any possible inconvenience. Some articles are already postponed until Monday. Whoever the committees are, if committed, they must make their report on Monday morning. I spoke through the whole in a low tone of voice. Peevishness itself, I think, could not have taken offense at anything I said.

"As I sat down, the President of the United States started up in a violent fret. 'This defeats every purpose of my coming here,' were the first words that he said. He then went on that he had brought his Secretary of War with him to give every necessary information; that the Secretary knew all about the business, and yet he was delayed and could not go on with the matter. He cooled, however, by degrees. Said he had no objection to putting off this matter until Monday, but declared he did not understand the matter of commitment. He might be delayed; he could not tell how long. He arose a second time, and said he had no objection to postponement until Monday at 10 o'clock. By the looks of the Senate this seemed agreed to. A pause for some time ensued. We waited for him to withdraw. He did so with a discontented air. Had it been any other man than the man whom I wish to regard as the first character in the world, I would have said, with sullen dignity."—Journal of William Maclay.

Thursday, Aug. 27.

At New York: "Aug. 27.—Senate adjourned early. At a little after 4 I called on Mr. [Richard] Bassett of the Delaware State. We went to the President's to dinner. The company were: President and Mrs. Washington, Vice President and Mrs. Adams, the Governor and his wife, Mr. Jay and wife, Mr. [John] Langdon and wife, Mr. [Tristram] Dalton and a lady (perhaps his wife,) and a Mr. Smith, Mr. Bassett, myself, [Tobias] Lear, [Robert] Lewis, the President's secretaries. The President and Mrs. Washington sat opposite each other in the middle of the table; the two secretaries, one at each end. It was a great dinner, and the best of the kind I ever was at. The room, however, was disagreeably warm.

"First was the soup; fish roasted and boiled; meats, gammon, fowls, &c. This was the dinner. The middle of the table was garnished in the usual tasty way, with small images, flowers, (artificial,) &c. The dessert was, first, apple pies, puddings, &c.; then iced creams, jellies, &c.; then watermelons, muskmelons, apples, peaches, nuts."—Journal of William Maclay.

"It was the most solemn dinner ever I sat at. Not a health drank; scare a word said until the cloth was taken away. Then the President, filling a glass of wine, with great formality drank to the health of every individual by name round the table. Everybody imitated him, charged glasses, and such a buzz of 'health, Sir,' and 'health, Madam,' and 'thank you, Sir,' and 'thank you, Madam,' never had I heard before. Indeed, I had liked to have been thrown out in the hurry; but I got a little wine in my glass, and passed the ceremony. The ladies sat a good while, and the bottles passed about; but there was a dead silence almost. Mrs. Washington at last withdrew with the ladies.

"I expected the men would now begin, but the same stillness remained. The President told of a New England clergyman who had lost a hat and a wig in passing a river called the Brunks. He smiled, and everybody else laughed. He now and then said a sentence or two on some common subject, and what he said was not amiss. Mr. Jay tried to make a laugh by mentioning the circumstance of the Duchess of Devonshire leaving no stone unturned to carry Fox's election. There was a Mr. Smith, who mentioned how Homer described Aeneas leaving his wife and carrying his father out of flaming Troy. He had heard somebody (I suppose) witty on the occasion; but if he had ever read it he would have said Virgil. The President kept a fork in his hand when the cloth was taken away, I thought for the purpose of picking nuts. He ate no nuts, however, but played with the fork, striking on the edge of the table with it. We did not sit long after the ladies retired. The President rose, went up stairs to drink coffee; the company followed. I took my hat and came home."—Idem.

Tuesday, Sept. 1.

At New York: "Sept. 1.—Baron Steuben and Governor St. Clair dined with us today; the Baron was remarkably cheerful and facetious, likewise greatly devoted to the President. In the midst of our mirth my uncle [Washington] received a letter * * * informing him of the death of my grandmother, an event long expected."—Diary of Robert Lewis.

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*WASHINGTON AFTER THE REVOLUTION. 1784—1799. By William Spohn Baker. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

"Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 27, 1789.—On Tuesday, the 25th inst., died at her home in this town, Mrs. Mary Washington, aged eighty-two years, the venerable mother of the illustrious President of the United States, after a long and painful indisposition, which she bore with uncommon patience. Though a pious tear of duty, affection, and esteem is due to the memory of so revered a character, yet our grief must be greatly alleviated from the consideration that she is relieved from the pitiable infirmities attendant on an extreme old age. It is usual when virtuous and conspicuous persons quit this terrestrial abode, to publish an elaborate panegyric on their characters—suffice it to say, she conducted herself through this transitory life with virtue, prudence, and Christianity worthy the mother of the greatest Hero that ever adorned the annals of history.

"O may kind heaven, propitious to our fate,
Extend that Hero's to her lengthen'd date;
Through the long period, healthy, active, sage;
Nor know the sad infirmities of age."
—Gazette of the United States, Sept. 9.

Sunday, Oct. 4.

At New York: "Oct. 4.—Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon. Spent the remainder of the day in writing private letters for to-morrow's post."—Washington's Diary.

"Oct. 9.—Exercised on horseback between the hours of 9 and 11. Visited in my route the gardens of Mr. Perry and Mr. Williamson. Received from the French Minister, in person, official notice of his having received leave to return to his Court, and intended embarkation. * * * The visitors this evening to Mrs. Washington were respectable, both of gentlemen and ladies. Oct. 10.—Pursuant to an engagement formed on Thursday last, I set off about 9 o'clock in my barge to visit Mr. Prince's fruit gardens and shrubberies at Flushing, on Long Island. The Vice President, Governor of the State, Mr. Izard, Col. Smith, and Major Jackson accompanied me. These gardens, except in the number of young fruit trees, did not answer my expectations. The shrubs were trifling, and the flowers not numerous. The inhabitants of this place showed me what respect they could, by making the best of one cannon to salute. On our return we stopped at the seats of Gen. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris [Morrisania] and viewed a barn of which I have heard the latter speak much belonging to his farm—but it was not of a construction to strike my fancy—nor did the conveniences of it at all answer their cost. From hence we proceeded to Harlaem, where we were met by Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Smith. Dined at the tavern kept by a Capt. Mariner, and came home in the evening. Oct. 11.—At home all day—writing private letters."—Washington's Diary.

Perry's garden was on the west side of the Bloomingdale Road, west of the present Union Square. Williamson's was a flower and nursery garden, and a place of public resort, on the east side of Greenwich Street, extending about three squares up from Harrison Street.

Capt. William Mariner, who had been associated with Capt. Adam Hyler in a whaleboat warfare in the vicinity of New York during a part of the Revolution, lived at Harlem and on Ward's Island for many years after the war, and kept a tavern at each place.

Thursday, Oct. 15.

Leaves New York: "Oct. 15.—Commenced my journey about 9 o'clock for Boston and a tour through the Eastern States. The Chief Justice, Mr. Jay—and the Secretary of the Treasury and War Departments accompanied me some distance out of the city. About 10 o'clock it began to rain, and continued to do so until 11, when we arrived at the house of one Hoyatt, who keeps a tavern at King's Bridge, where we, that is, Major Jackson, Mr. Lear, and myself with six servants, which composed my retinue, dined. After dinner, through frequent light showers we proceeded to the tavern of a Mrs. Haviland at Rye. * * * The distance of this day's travel was thirty-one miles, in which we passed through (after leaving the bridge) East Chester, New Rochelle, and Mamaroneck."—Washington's Diary.

Friday, Nov. 13.

At New York: "Nov. 13.—Left Mrs. Haviland's as soon as we could see the road, and breakfasted at Hoyet's tavern, this side King's Bridge, and between 2 and 3 o'clock arrived at my house at New York, where I found Mrs. Washington and the rest of the family all well—and it being Mrs. Washington's night to receive visits, a pretty large company of ladies and gentlemen were present."—Washington's Diary.

"New York, Nov. 14.—Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the President of the United States returned to this city in perfect health, from his tour through the Eastern States. This event was announced by a Federal salute from the Battery."—Gazette of the United States.

"Jan. 8.—According to appointment, at 11 o'clock, I set out for the City Hall in my coach, preceded by Col. Humphreys and Major Jackson in uniform, (on my two white horses,) and followed by Messrs. Lear and Nelson, in my chariot, and Mr. Lewis, on horseback, following them. In their rear was the Chief Justice of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury and War Departments, in their respective carriages, and in the order they are named. At the outer door of the hall I was met by the doorkeeper of the Senate and House, and conducted to the door of the Senate Chamber; and passing from thence to the Chair through the Senate on the right, and House of Representatives on the left, I took my seat. The gentlemen who attended me followed and took their stand behind the Senators; the whole rising as I entered. After being seated, at which time the members of both houses also sat, I rose, (as they also did,) and made my speech; delivering one copy to the President of the Senate, and another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives—after which, and being a few moments seated, I retired, bowing on each side to the assembly (who stood) as I passed, and descending to the lower hall, attended as before, I returned with them to my house. In the evening a great number of ladies, and many gentlemen, visited Mrs. Washington. On this occasion I was dressed in a suit of clothes made at the Woolen Manufactory at Hartford, as the buttons also were."—Washington's Diary.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

At New York: "Jan. 9.—Exercised with Mrs. Washington and the children in the coach the fourteen miles round. In the afternoon walked round the Battery."—Washington's Diary.

The route was by the old King's Bridge Road, which passed over Murray Hill, where Lexington Avenue now does, to McGowan's Pass at about One Hundred and Eighth Street; then across on a line with the Harlem River to Bloomingdale, and so down on the westerly side of the island.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

"Jan. 14.—Dined this day with the President. It was a great dinner—all in the taste of high life. I considered it as a part of my duty as a Senator to submit to it, and am glad it is over. The President is a cold, formal man; but I must declare that he treated me with great attention. I was the first person with whom he drank a glass of wine. I was often spoken to by him. Yet he knows how rigid a Republican I am."—Journal of Robert Maclay.

Monday, Feb. 1.

At New York: "Feb. 1.—Agreed on Saturday last to take Mr. McComb's house, lately occupied by the Minister of France, for one year from and after the first day of May next."—Washington's Diary.

The Macomb house was situated on the west side of Broadway, a little below Trinity Church; it was subsequently occupied as a hotel, and was called The Mansion House. The President moved to this house on the 23d of February.

"Feb. 2.—Exercised in the carriage with Mrs. Washington. On my return found Mr. Blair, one of the Associate Judges, the Attorney General of the United States, [Edmund Randolph,] and Col. Bland here. The levee to-day was much crowded, and very respectable; among other company, the District Judge and Attorney, with the Marshal and all the Grand Jurors of the Federal District Court, (and a respectable body they were,) attended. Feb. 3.—Visited the apartments in the house of Mr. McComb's—made a disposition of the rooms—fixed on some furniture of the Minister's, (which was to be sold, and was well adapted to particular public rooms,)—and directed additional stables to be built."—Washington's Diary.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

At New York: "Feb. 23.—Few or no visitors at the levee to-day, Mrs. Washington, myself, and children, removed, and lodged at our new habitation."—Washington's Diary.

"March 4.—Dined with the President of the United States. It was a dinner of dignity. All the Senators were present and the Vice President. I looked often around the company to find the happiest faces. Wisdom, forgive me if I wrong thee, but I thought folly and happiness most nearly allied. The President seemed to bear in his countenance a settled aspect of melancholy. No cheering ray of convivial sunshine broke through the cloudy gloom of settled seriousness. At every interval of eating and drinking he played on the table with a fork or knife, like a drumstick."—Journal of William Maclay.

Monday, May 10.

At New York: "May 10.—A severe illness with which I was seized the 10th of this month, and which left me in a convalescent state for several weeks after the violence of it had passed, and little inclination to do more than what duty to the public required at my hands occasioned the suspension of this diary."—Washington's Diary.

Incessant application to business made severe inroads upon Washington's health, and on the 10th of May he was seized with a "severe illness," as he records in the diary, which reduced him to the verge of dissolution. He was confined to his chamber for several weeks. His chief difficulty was inflammation of the lungs, and he suffered from general debility until the close of the session of Congress in August.

Saturday, May 15.

At New York: "May 15.—Called to see the President. Every eye full of tears. His life despaired of. Dr. Mac Knight told me he would trifle neither with his own character nor the public expectation; his danger was imminent, and every reason to expect that the event of his disorder would be unfortunate."—Journal of William Maclay.

Tuesday, June 1.

At New York: "New York, June 2.—We have the pleasure to felicitate the public, that the President of the United States has so far recovered his health, that he yesterday saw company at his house, and received the congratulations of many respectable characters on the occasion."—Pennsylvania Packet, June 7.

Thursday, June 3.

At New York: "I have a few days since had a severe attack of the peripneumony kind; but am now recovered, except in point of strength. My physicians advise me to more exercise and less application to business."—Washington to the Marquis de Lafayette.

Monday, June 7.

Leaves New York: "New York, June 6.—To-morrow I go on a sailing party of three or four days with the President. * * * The President is perfectly re-established, and looks better than before his illness."—Thomas Jefferson to William Short.

"New York, June 10.—Yesterday afternoon the President of the United States returned from Sandy Hook and the fishing banks, where he had been for the benefit of the sea air, and to amuse himself in the delightful recreation of fishing. We are told he has had excellent sport, having himself caught a great number of sea bass and blackfish—the weather proved remarkably fine, which, together with the salubrity of the air and wholesome exercise, rendered this little voyage extremely agreeable, and cannot fail, we hope, of being very serviceable to a speedy and complete restoration of his health."—Pennsylvania Packet, June 12.

Wednesday, July 21.

At New York: "New York, July 22.—Yesterday arrived in this city Col. Willett, accompanied by Col. M'Gillivray, with thirty warriors of the Creek and Siminola nations. They embarked at Elizabeth Town Point, about 10 o'clock in the morning, and landed on Murray's Wharf about 2 P. M., where they were received by the St. Tammany Society, who attended on the occasion, attired in the most splendid dresses and other emblems of that respectable society."—Pennsylvania Packet, July 24.

"The society was drawn up in two files, with the grand sachem at the head, who welcomed Col. M'Gillivray ashore; who, with the warriors, marched in the centre of the society, which proceeded through Wall Street. When they came opposite the Federal Hall, Col. M'Gillivray, and the warriors saluted the Congress, who were in the front of the balcony, and returned the compliment. The procession moved on to the Secretary at War's [in the lower part of Broadway,] where the several warriors smoked the calumet of peace, and next proceeded to the President's, where they were particularly introduced—after which they waited on Governor Clinton, still accompanied by the society, who afterwards attended them to the city tavern, where they took up their lodgings during their residence in the city."—Idem.

Tuesday, Aug. 10.

At New York: "I have received in their due order, and have to acknowledge at this time my obligations for your three agreeable letters, in date Oct. 16, 1789, May 1 and May 31 of the present year. With the last I had also the pleasure to receive the key of the Bastille; in acknowledgment of which I write to the Marquis de Lafayette by this conveyance."—Washington to Thomas Paine.

Lafayette had intrusted to Thomas Paine for transmission to the President the key of the Bastille and a drawing of that prison after its destruction in July, 1789. In his letter, dated Paris, March 17, the Marquis said, "Give me leave, my dear General, to present you with a picture of the Bastille, just as it looked a few days after I had ordered its demolition, with the main key of the fortress of despotism. It is a tribute, which I owe as a son to my adopted father, as an Aide de Camp to my General, as a missionary of liberty to its patriarch."

The key still remains at Mount Vernon; the drawing was sold at public sale at Philadelphia in April, 1891.

Saturday, Aug. 28.

At New York: "New York, Aug. 31.—On Saturday last [Aug. 28] the Governor of this State, the Mayor of the city, and the Corporation, were regaled at the festive board of the President of the United States.

"We are informed that on this occasion the President took an opportunity to express his great reluctance at leaving the city, and those who had taken so much pains to treat him, not only with dignified respect, but with reverence and esteem, as the Father and Patron of the United States. Mrs. Washington, also, seemed hurt at the idea of bidding adieu to these hospitable shores."—Pennsylvania Packet, Sept. 2.

Monday, Aug. 30.

Leaves New York: "New York, Aug. 31.—Yesterday, about 9 o'clock, the Corporation attended at the Presidency in Broadway, where the Governor of this State, the Executive Officers of Government, several other officers, gentlemen of the clergy, and others, had already assembled to take their leave."—Pennsylvania Packet, Sept. 2.

"About 10 o'clock the procession moved for the President's barge, which was laying at M'Comb's Wharf on the North River, in the following order: Sheriff, with his insignia of office; Marshals and Constables, with insignias; Gov. Clinton; President; Chief Justice Jay; the Executive Officers of Government; Corporation of New York; several officers; clergy; citizens. At the wharf the escort opened to the right and left, when the President, his lady, &c., accompanied, marched forward and entered on board the barge, under the discharge of thirteen guns from the battery. * * * The barge was manned with thirteen men, in a uniform of white jackets and black caps; the weather was serene and beautiful, and a few minutes landed them at Powles Hook Ferry [Jersey City,] where the carriages of the President and suite were waiting."—Idem.

The President.

CONSTITUTIONAL ORIGIN OF HIS OFFICE—ITS CHARACTER AND THE MEN WHO HAVE FILLED IT.

The speech of Andrew D. White, the Ambassador of the United States to Germany, made at Leipsic on July 4 of this year, was in part sent to this country by cable the day it was delivered. That part related to the war with Spain and the attitude of many. In the introductory part of the speech Ambassador White dealt with the origin of the office of President and the character of it, as it has been developed and maintained down to present times. He said:

The toast which you kindly assign me holds of right a leading place at every patriotic festival of American citizens. The men who framed the Constitution of the United States made this inevitable. No chapter in the history of the great Convention of 1787 is more interesting than that which embraces the various projects and plans for establishing an executive power in our Republic. The problem presented was new and solutions were many. Some were ingenious, and all were patriotic.

Some delegates would have had the President chosen by the National Legislature; others would have left the choice to the Senate alone. Hamilton wished a "Governor" with great powers, to serve during good behavior; Franklin wished a President with small powers and no salary; Mason and Randolph wished no President at all. The great Pennsylvania philosopher even went further; he opposed having any Vice President, and when his advice was overridden and he was asked what should be the "style" of the Vice President, he suggested that it should be "His Most Superfluous Highness." A system very different from that which we know seemed about to be adopted—indeed, it seems to have been practically adopted—when at last, as the result of the sober second thought of the Convention, the article on the executive power took its present form.

It made the President the choice of the whole people; it laid upon him great responsibilities, but at the same time it gave him great powers—greater, indeed, than those usually exercised by the monarchs of the earth. It did not make his Cabinet depend upon the will or whim of a legislative body, as so many Constitutional Governments have done, but it made his ministers dependent on him; and it also gave him a veto over legislative action which has never fallen into abeyance, as in so many other Constitutional Governments, but has been, from that day to this, constantly and most effectively exercised for the good of the Nation. The result was most happy. The establishment of a Presidency thus strong and independent has proved one of our greatest safeguards.

And if the Nation was fortunate in the high office thus established, it has also been fortunate in the long line of men who have held it. You know as household words the great names which it embraces, from Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, at its beginning, to Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, at its close. Justly do we regard with respect a position thus created and thus filled.

I am aware that at all times in our history some Americans have thought it their duty to depreciate any contemporary incumbent of the Presidency. There have been at all times men who live largely in the past; who praise the days gone by, who are blinded by the glare immediately about them; who cannot take in the scope of the really great facts, who can only see the things which are petty and passing. Such men are naturally inclined to idealize the past and depreciate the present. It falls within my own memory that in the middle years of this century very many men were accustomed to say, "The days of the statesmen are gone by; there are no real leaders left; our country has produced the last of its great men," and yet this was on the eve of our tremendous struggle with slavery and of our great civil war, when there came forth to rescue the country from oligarchy and anarchy a most noble body of statesmen and of men whose military and naval services have given them renown throughout the world.

Another charge has been made in regard to the President of the United States. It has been said at nearly every period of our National history that our greatest men have failed to attain it; that eminent orators and party leaders have had to yield the Chief Magistracy to men of an inferior order. But it is a question whether the people have not been wiser than their critics. The most sonorous orators, the most brilliant debaters, the most active partisans, are not necessarily the men best fitted for executive duties; in fact, they are in many, perhaps in most, cases the least fitted. But it is not at all true that inexperienced men or untried men have ever been elevated to the Presidency of the United States. Every President elected thus far has been tested before his nomination in high official duty, and all, without exception, have been previously proved, either in civil or military affairs, to be men of high capacity, integrity, and patriotism.

It is inevitable that in a long line of Presidents some should achieve higher distinction than others, but in regard to the charge that there has been deterioration in the Presidential office, I leave the reply to a German historian, Neumann. In his very thoughtful "History of the United States," when he comes to the period just before the outbreak of the civil war, he says, in substance: "Complaints have sometimes been made that the Presidents during this period were inferior to those during the first years of the Republic, but," he continues, "whether this be so or not, where in human annals can there be found so long a line of rulers as the series of Presidents of the United States, not one of whom has proved unworthy of his high office, and every one of whom, without exception, has been capable, patriotic, and devoted to the interests of his country?"

I believe that no one can gainsay this statement. In the long line of elected American Presidents there is not one unworthy of the position either by character, abilities, or conduct. And I may add to this that were Neumann writing at the present time he could say that the Presidents since the period he named have proved equal to the highest standard, both as regards character and ability.

I am also aware that under every President of the United States efforts have been made to prove that particular President an unfortunate exception to the general rule. Every President has had, during his term of office, opponents who have insisted that while other Presidents had been capable and patriotic, this particular President had not. This was the case even under Washington. At times the storm of wild criticism against him was so bitter that he felt it deeply, and on the day when he laid down his great office, a leading party organ congratulated the country "that the arch enemy of liberty, the scheming tyrant, Washington, had at last disappeared forever." Equal bitterness followed each of his successors. The Adamses were denounced as aristocrats; Jefferson as an atheistic revolutionist; Jackson as desiring to establish an autocracy, and there are many within sound of my voice who heard Lincoln denounced as hopelessly incapable and Grant as incurably vicious. But time has annulled these partisan judgments; and on an occasion like this which now brings us together, we rise above the whole atmosphere of party contests, we view the great panorama of our history, we recall the growth of the American Republic, the development of the ideas it has represented and of the civilization it has promoted; we recognize the working of a political system which, while it has the defects of its qualities, has beneficently and amply justified its existence; and at the summit of our system, as its chief representative, we see the contemporary President, like his predecessors, exercising his great powers in the interest of the whole people.

Rightly, then, on any occasion like this, does he receive the tribute of our respect. He is entitled to it, first, because in the whole wide extent of our country he holds the executive mandate of the people; he is entitled to it, next, because to all the powers of the earth he represents the majesty of the Republic; and, finally, he is entitled to it because he stands in the succession and inherits the traditions of a long line of public servants, every one of whom has deserved well of his country.

Comment and Query

A Weyler of Our Revolutionary War—Vaughan and Esopus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Throughout the civilized world Weyler stands as the exponent and special pleader for all that is barbarous in war. He has burned and wrecked the homes of thousands, and tens of thousands of women and children are dead because he is alive. What little there might be in war to soften its cruelties and animosities he has gladly torn away, and it may be that the unveiling by this man of the blackness of the darkness of the atrocity of conduct may hasten the day "when the war drums shall throb no longer."

Barbarism and cruelty are growing old-fashioned. The darkest blot on the Southern Confederacy was not the treatment of the slave, but it was the abuse of the prisoner at Libby and Andersonville. The world execrated this act much more strongly at the time than it did the treacherous murder of 3,000 prisoners by Napoleon.

To-day general condemnation of Weyler is heard throughout the length and breadth of Christendom, and yet, but little more than a century ago, this valley of the Hudson was the theatre for the display of the same shameless disregard of the humanities and of the same love of destruction for destruction's sake that has made Weyler so infamously famous.

Everything was going wrong with the Americans during the Summer of 1777. Outside of the State of New York, Washington had been defeated at the crossing of the Brandywine, then Philadelphia fell, and next, to dishearten the Colonies, came the repulse of our forces at the attack on Germantown. In our own State Burgoyne was slowly but surely boring his way southward through the swamps and forests of our northern counties, and Ticonderoga was again in the hands of the British.

In order to draw as many of the American troops away from the front of Burgoyne as possible, Gen. Clinton, from New York, sent an expedition, under Sir John Vaughan, beyond the forts at the Highlands, to proceed up the Hudson to Albany. The Colonial forces were divided, one part of them being in New Jersey and the other part with Gates. Thus it was that the defense of the Hudson Valley fell entirely upon the counties of Ulster, which then included much of what is now in Orange, Orange County proper and Dutchess, and these counties had already been deprived of most of their regular military companies. The militiamen that were still in the counties would not leave their homes in any force, since they had to guard their families from the Indians and Tories who raided the borders of this territory at every opportunity. Appeals were sent to both Massachusetts and Connecticut, but these appeals were futile, as either the New Englanders were concentrated about Boston or else refused to cross the Berkshires to help the Dutch. Thus it was that the forts in the Highlands, but half defended, fell an easy prey to the British. Gen. Clinton had thus far led the expedition himself, but from Peekskill he deputized Vaughan with about twelve hundred men to go on up the river to Albany, but he did not authorize any acts of vandalism.

The expedition under Vaughan started from Peekskill and made the distance on sloops in one day to the village of Esopus, which is about three miles down the river from Kingston. Here the soldiers divided into two parties, one party marching up the bank of the river and the other advancing on the boats, but from some delay, the cause of which is not known, the shore party did not embark until about 11 o'clock in the morning.

As the party on shore advanced it burned the dwellings and barns for a space of two miles in width.

The village of what is now Port Ewen was completely destroyed, and while the troops were waiting there to be ferried across the Kingston Creek, they chopped down trees in the neighborhood and made battering rams of them and overthrew the stone walls of the houses after their interiors had been consumed.

There is a story to the effect that so enthusiastic were the soldiers in their work of destruction that the walls of one of the houses, yielding more readily to the battering rams than the others had done, precipitated eight or nine soldiers directly into the flames, from which even their bodies were not recovered.

During the time that these troops were being brought across the creek, those that had been left on the sloops had been landed about three-quarters of a mile further up the river, so that the town was approached from two directions. The villagers had had good warning of the coming of the British, and being in no way able to resist so large a force, they simply kept a few sentinels posted on the overlooking hills. The villagers, with their families and the few small valuables that they might carry with them, fled to a small inland hamlet a few miles back in the country.

Not a single shot was fired at the advancing soldiers, nor was there any act committed to justify or extenuate the command of Gen. Vaughan to burn every building of any nature in the town The burning of Esopus had also been ordered by him and cannot be laid to the charge of the soldiers.

This command was obeyed almost to the letter. There was not a structure of any sort that escaped the flames, with the single exception of one dwelling on the western border of the village. Much speculation has arisen as to why this one building was [illegible] sword.

When the commander of the troops that destroyed this village heard of the defeat of the northern army he proceeded only a few miles up the river and, after burning some solitary farmhouses, returned to Gen. Clinton.

But what of Sir John Vaughan? Forsooth the wicked do flourish like a green bay-tree.

His life was steadily prosperous. For his chivalric conquest and destruction of deserted villages he was shortly made commander of the Leeward Isles. There he was raised to be Lieutenant General. Then he was promoted to be commander of one of England's most important strongholds, Fort William of Scotland. If there were space, tales might be told of this man's conduct, in each of these positions, that would make Weyler envious.

Again Sir John is advanced and made Governor General of the border town of Berwick, that had once been a little kingdom by itself; indeed, to-day in some of the state papers it is mentioned as a conjoint part of the United Kingdom, thus, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and Berwick. Until the last half century the town was always so mentioned in the proclamations of the King.

Last scene of all—in Berwick Fortress the retribution has overtaken Sir John the Successful. He mercilessly punishes a soldier for some trivial misdeed and next day there is poison in his wine. What the nature of the drug was is not known, but it was no narcotic, to build a bridge of complacent dreams from the here to the hereafter, but it was a poison in which lurked a serpent of agony that seized upon every physical fibre of the body, but whose venom never dulled the brain in the moment of dissolution. Writhing in torment died the man who had destroyed the undefended home, who had burned the harvests that were all too meagre for a coming Winter, who had driven women and children into the wilderness to face the Tory and the savage—thus died a Revolutionary Weyler.

WILLIAM C. SEBRING, M. D.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1898.

Amazed at "Don Quixote's" Rank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly consider the advantage and interest of reprinting in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW some readable and authoritative exposition and criticism of "Don Quixote"? I am moved to prefer this request from reading the very charming account you gave recently of the rare beauty of the Phi Beta Kappa Hall in Yale University, wherein "Don Quixote," by inscription of the name in the central place, is ranked as one of the five chief books in all literatures and of all ages, the other four being "The Iliad," "The Book of Job," "Divine Comedy," and "King Lear." This does seem an amazing, breath-taking rank to give a book one-third of which is too random dull to read and the other two-thirds an extravagant outpouring of mere ridicule and fun.

Also I noticed not long ago that a correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW brought out the fact that J. R. Lowell considered that there had appeared in literature just four stupendous beings and that Cervantes was one of these four. I take it that the Faculty of Yale knows, and more especially we all take it that J. R. Lowell knew well, how critically to weigh the varying values of books, and therefore it is that I beg to ask this light from your torch.

There was one comical fault in the otherwise charming description of this hall in New Haven. After stating how carefully the books were chosen, how the professors of Yale pondered the matter over, how outside brilliancies were consulted solicitously, the writer, to give a climax of authority and learning, adds: "Brentano is reported to have said that the library was the best of its size that he had ever sold." Brentano! Wonder what Bloomingdale Brothers' buyer thinks of this?

JUVEEN.

New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

["The language of eulogy," says Henry E. Watts, the latest biographer of Cervantes and the author of the article on Cervantes in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "has been exhausted over that work of Miguel de Cervantes which for 250 years has been the delight of mankind in a degree such as no other book has ever approached. There is nothing to add to the tribute which the critics of all countries have joined in paying to the wisest, tenderest, and deepest of humorists." Sainte-Beuve called "Don Quixote" "the book of humanity."

Mr. Watts describes the extraordinary success of the book, which has made it "not only the great book of Spain, but a book for all mankind," by quoting the remark of Coleridge that the book gives us a rare combination of the permanent in the individual. "Don Quixote is not only the perfect man of imagination, less the understanding, but he is a living picture of the Spanish hidalgo of the time of Philip II. Sancho is the ideal commonplace man of sense, less the imagination, and also the pure Manchegan peasant." This burlesque of romance "has become a real picture of life—this caricature of chivalry the [illegible] the true chivalry of this book."

Down to [illegible] no fewer than [illegible] editions of "Don Quixote" had been published. Of these [illegible] appeared in Spain, and [illegible] in other lands, [illegible] of the latter in the original language. The work has been translated into English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Danish, and every other European tongue, not excluding Turkish.

Our correspondent's lack of appreciation for one of the world's greatest books has surprised us. The editor believes that if an assembly of all the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW could be gathered under one great roof, though no existing roof would be large enough to cover them, our correspondent would find himself exceedingly lonesome—one man in some score of thousands. Perhaps the war has influenced his judgment. But what is a war in the presence of Cervantes? Such as he, Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare are greater facts in the world than wars—greater than Marathon or Blenheim, Waterloo or Sedan, Saratoga or Gettysburg. They are facts not for an age, but for all time.—ED.]

H. Buxton Forman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly tell me something of H. Buxton Forman, of whom I know only as a commentator on Keats's poems. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York, 1895.) His notes in this little edition show so much poetic feeling, together with deep scholarship, yet without a trace of self-assertion or pedanticism, that I feel sure only inexcusable ignorance prevents me from knowing something more of the man and his literary work.

In the notes above referred to, the editor speaks of his having recovered a "long lost line" in "Julian and Maddalo." Is there an edition of Shelley by Mr. Forman? F.

Norwich, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1898.

[Mr. Forman's literary reputation is indissolubly connected with Keats and Shelley. His publications include "Our Living Poets," (1871,) "The Works of Shelley," (1876-80,) "Letters of John Keats to Fanny Brawne," (1878,) "Poetical Works and Other Writings of John Keats," (1883,) "The Shelley Library," (1886,) "Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Her Scarcer Works," (1896,) and "The Books of William Morris," (1897.) He has also edited separate works of Keats and Shelley, and has contributed to many London periodicals. Mr. Forman was born in London in 1842. He has been since 1860 connected with the General Post Office in London and is now the Assistant Secretary and the Controller of the Packet Services. He is a Companion of the Order of the Bath.—Ed.]

The Cornhill's Beautiful Cover.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the admirable "Here and There" sketches (always very interesting) is a statement that Mr. Linton designed the cover of The Cornhill Magazine. Mr. J. W. Linton did not design it; he engraved it very well from a drawing invented by Godfrey Sykes, one of the most masterly and original decorative artists England has produced. He was the architect and decorator of the whole South Kensington Museum and science schools, the grill room in the restaurant being, I think, one of the best specimens of modern Renaissance in existence.

Sykes was as modest as he was great, invented a style of his own, though after the manner of his teacher, Alfred Stevens, and the Cornhill cover is a good specimen of his style. He simply signed his G. S. Mr. Linton signed his name in full, a gross piece of impertinence in an engraver when the inventor merely signs his initials, naturally giving people to understand the engraver was the designer. I know Linton and his work well. He was a good copyist, as all engravers of talent ought to be, but as an inventive designer or decorator his work is simply awful, without a single thought of laws or principles of design.

The beautiful Cornhill is a perfect cover; the four figures, sowing, reaping, binding, and thrashing, are perfect in arrangement, wonderful in character, in ornamental distribution equally fine. I do not think there is another cover now in use fit to be compared to it, though The Century Vedder series of four seasons was a fine set, indeed. I hope some day to see them back as covers, now that the public understands the work of America's greatest artist.

Another thing. I am nearly sure the Sykes cover was not done for Thackeray. It was shortly after Thackeray had left the magazine. He was another of those would-be artists who were most perfect in their own profession, and I doubt very much if he had the good taste to accept a purely Renaissance style at that date.

I make the above statement because things recorded in highly respectable journals are apt to be taken and repeated, till in time they become facts.

LOUIS MEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1898.

Lines By Matthew Arnold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the account of Max Müller's recent paper on "Coincidences," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6, my [illegible]

"Like driftwood spars which meet and
pass
Upon the boundless ocean plain,
So on the sea of life alas!
Man nears man, meets, and leaves again."

The original of these lines is found in the Hitopadesa, and Max Müller's translation from the Sanskrit is given in your article:

"As spar and spar also
Come together on the great ocean,
And, having met, go apart,
Thus of beings is the meeting."

It is stated that Matthew Arnold could never have seen the Sanskrit, and that it is not likely he had read a volume of Max Müller's, printed in 1857, in which the verses are quoted.

There is, however, an easy solution of the "coincidence." In 1861 there was published in London, by Smith, Elder & Co., Edwin Arnold's "Book of Good Counsels: from the Sanskrit of the Hitopadesa," on Page 135 of which, under the story of the frogs and the old serpent, are these lines:

"Like as a plank of driftwood
Tossed on the watery main,
Another plank encountered,
Meets—touches—parts again;
So tossed, and drifting ever,
On life's unresting sea,
Men meet, and greet, and sever,
Parting eternally."

Is it not likely that Matthew Arnold got his inspiration from this source?

W. E.

Lenox Library, New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

"King Noanett."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the edition of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6 we note that you have letters to the editor on twenty-five books, giving comprehensive pictures of New England life, and that in none of the lists appears "King Noanett: A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay," by F. J. Stimson, (J. S. of Dale.) We trust that comment will be made in your columns on the fact that "King Noanett" was omitted, although it has been called by our New England press "The great New England novel," and your own review of the book would indicate the same.

LAMSON, WOLFFE & CO.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1898.

Temporary and Permanent Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give me in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW your opinion of Richard Harding Davis? I am a great admirer of his works, but would like to know their literary value and if you think they will last. Also, what is your opinion of his war articles?

FRANCES MORRIS.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1898.

[It would be difficult and hazardous to forecast the future course of any writer's fame. Literary history is too crowded, on the one hand, with first neglect, followed by later lasting fame; and on the other, with wide contemporary popularity, followed by complete oblivion. It seems quite unlikely that anything which Mr. Davis has thus far done will retain the applause of the public for any considerable period. His books are eminently books of the present time. They have deserved their popularity, however, although we could not say they will deserve popularity with another generation of readers. That is quite another matter. Mr. Davis writes effectively and with rare gifts in expression of things that are temporary. He does not write in a grand or distinctive style of things that are permanent in life and human nature. And that also is quite another matter and a very serious one in literary fame.—ED.]

Stevenson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please tell me where to find the beautiful lines about the "unfinished window in Aladdin's Tower," quoted in the reply to a correspondent's question about Stevenson given in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW?

W.

Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1898.

[The lines occur in a poem which Longfellow wrote after attending the funeral of Hawthorne. The reference is to Hawthorne's own unfinished story, "Septimius Felton," which he was writing at the time of his death.—ED.]

Who Was "W. D"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my library is a book entitled "Ligan," a collection of tales and essays by W. D., (ninety-nine copies printed.) It was published in Philadelphia by Merihew & Thompson in 1857. Can any reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW give me any information concerning "W. D."?

GEORGE W. TITMAN.

Hackettstown, N. J., Aug. 6, 1898.

Pernicious Inactivity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to confess to the great pleasure THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW affords me every week. It is not long since it was brought to my attention as something really worth while, and after I had partaken of its good things for two weeks I set about to find out if I had not a cause for action against you in the courts for not having exercised due and sufficient diligence in bringing it to my notice. I find, however, that the law governing such cases as this is preposterously inadequate. For months and months you have deprived me of these pleasant Saturday afternoons over THE REVIEW because of your negligence, and the law gives me no redress whatever. Where is the consistency in our lawmakers making it a misdemeanor for us to disturb the happiness of our neighbors by making undue noises or by committing any of the other acts which these wise men have decreed to be punishable, while they complacently overlook such pernicious inactivity as you have practiced—inactivity which has deprived me of my happiness, and which I am under no more obligation to forgive than I should be if a neighbor disturbed my sleep at night? What is the essential difference, Mr. Editor, whether life has been less desirable through your neglect to bring THE SATURDAY REVIEW and me together or because you come under my window and spoil my night's sleep? Why does the law cover one case and not the other?

I was going to say something else, but it has just occurred to me that the more of your time I take up the less you will have to make next week's SATURDAY REVIEW as good as the others I have seen. So I stop from purely selfish motives. J. D.

New York, Aug. 6, 1898.

Semper Jane Austen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am reading over Miss Austen. I think I see what makes her distasteful to some people of to-day. It is her evident didactic intention and her archaic semi-Johnsonese, her style of balanced sentences. But her novels are clever, with their sly femininities, and oh, so proper! I am reminded of Miss Pilkington talking to Becky Sharp. S.

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 4, 1898.

[Mr. Alden is obviously to be thanked for having directed new attention to the author of "Pride and Prejudice." As a proof of this, the following talk was heard last week in a second-hand book shop on Ann Street. Bookseller to a would-be purchaser: "No, Sir; no second-hand copy of anything of Miss Austen's. A month ago I had quite a lot of 'em, couldn't give 'em away. Then there set in a regular boom for 'em. Get you a nice copy of the last edition?"

People should not lose their tempers over Miss Austen. In this warm weather it is such a loss of vital force. Disputants should remember that Macaulay delighted in Miss Austen and that Gladstone was not in sympathy with her. The editor has been only too glad to give all possible latitude to opinions courteously expressed. By doing this he is daily made aware how much correspondents have aided him in making THE SATURDAY REVIEW interesting. Whatever has been done they have helped to do.—ED.]

Hungry in Spite of Christian Science

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of "Christian Science," falsely so called, and the discussion concerning it in the last two or three numbers of the ever delightful SATURDAY REVIEW, allow me to tell you of an experiment of some five years ago.

Three ladies joined forces to keep house. They were rich in some things, but not in the goods of this world. It was understood among them that warm affection and a keen appreciation of all intellectual pleasures were to be a compensation for the "Res angustae domi." The housekeeper, knowing what a large item of expense the table would form in their modest budget, proposed that three times a day, with properly set-out table, they should meet, each armed with a cook book, and that each one in turn should offer for the sustenance of her friends and herself the contemplation of some favorite dish suitable to the season and the time of day. It was argued that by such means all could retire having fed satisfactorily and abundantly in the way so severely reprehended by St. James, who tells us that to say to our hungering brother or sister, "Depart, be ye fed," or "Be ye clothed," was not the same thing as feeding and clothing the hungry and naked. But the world has grown older and wiser. Why shouldn't "a belief" in a beefsteak be as effectual as "a belief" in a boil? If a crutch or an eyeglass has "a claim," why might not oatmeal with "a claim" of cream and sugar support one?

Was it a lack of faith that left those dear women—I was going to say just as hungry—in point of fact a little more hungry after this contemplation of the cook book than before? The whole impious pretense has a ludicrous side unquestionably; yet when one hears the incredible folly to which women, in other respects cultivated and sensible, will give utterance, one feels that some decisive measures should be taken to stamp out so dangerous a delusion. In Boston the streets in the neighborhood of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist," swarm with "healers." In their magazine there are twelve closely printed pages of the cards, no one of them more than four lines long, of practicing healers in all parts of the country. People so utterly ignorant of the first principles of medical science gravely assert that only a lack of faith prevents a new arm or leg sprouting when a patient has lost an old one. Every one knows that in the case of a lobster a new member replaces one lost by accident or injury; therefore, since a human being is so much higher in the scale of creation, of course he must possess all the privileges of the lower orders.

It is incredible that such utter nonsense should be accepted by civilized intelligent creatures; but it is the sad truth that the delusion grows. With the folly comes the anxiety lest by making martyrs of them, in their own estimation at least, we may help to spread such unchristian, unscientific folly. E. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1898.

The Great Past and Little Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a late issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I note in a very full and able paper on English letter writing certain omissions remarkable to any student of English literature of the last two centuries.

Horace Walpole was the prince of gossipping letter writers. With all his defects, elaborately delineated by Macaulay and Southey, he was a charming correspondent, whose prose is only inferior to Landor's, and though his (?) epics were failures as long poems, with fine lines and passages he wrote his minor effusions, which are far superior to those of certain of his predecessors who wore the Laureate's wreath. Pope's prose letters, while inferior to his finished metrical epistles, are quite equal to Swift's. Here are three great names that cannot be overlooked in a list that commences with Bishop Hall and James Howel and that should include half a dozen American names, one pre-eminently, N. P. Willis.

This comprehensive summary of a delightful department of English literature, rivaling the French even, reminds me of certain admirable papers of retrospective criticism printed half a century ago, and, earlier still, of a similar character in The North American Review, The Democratic Review, The Boston Miscellany, and The American Whig Review, on the Elizabethan dramatist, old English divines, old prose writers, and also on German, Italian, and old French masters, by such capital critics as R. H. Dana, Lowell, John S. Dwight, and a few others, apparently forgotten except Lowell, as refined and discriminating judges and consummate writers of English pure and undefiled. The smartness, flippancy, newspaper facility (often verbose and superficial) of the successors of these masters of authorship have cast their betters in the shade, to which they have been relegated, as old-fashioned and not, to use slang, "up to date."

So, too, of the present race of compilers of manuals of literary history and criticism. The best are not comparable to four classic guides to the young student, all of the earlier half of the present century, by Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlett, and Leigh Hunt. The "Table Talk" and "Remains" of Coleridge, Lamb's "Essays" and "Specimens," Hazlett's four volumes of lectures, and Hunt's volumes of essays, carefully read, give a wide and accurate view of English literature for the past three centuries. And whoever has by faithful study mastered this body of literature is truly a scholar, though ignorant of the names and works of all but a very few living writers in Great Britain or the United States.

Many third-rate poets and second-rate prose writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth century are classic and superior to many more now living who have achieved a temporary and local popularity. The "fit audience" of a few readers of the first class gives undying fame, while the novelist or versifier, the historical compiler, the flashy declaimer, the pretentious philosopher or theologian of the hour gains perhaps widespread and popular reputation for a season, and then is utterly forgotten. SENEX.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 5, 1898.

Two Recent Topics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in, as well as amused by, the controversy carried on in the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as to whether the auld song should be "Comin' thro' the rye" or "Comin' thro' the Rye." We had an illustration of the song right at oor ain door, albeit the same is in "sunny Kansas" instead of "bonny Scotland." The guid mon sowed a small field of rye just beside the house and beyond it were the cow corrals and the chicken coops, so that some one had to pass thro' the rye many times a day, and as the grain approached maturity the narrow path, just wide enough for one to pass, brought the song forcibly to mind, and we got into the habit of humming the words whenever we went through it. Then came Mr. Phin's letter and spoiled our pretty illustration. I accepted his version, as I supposed he must know, as he "spoke as one having authority," but was very glad when others, also speaking authoritatively, insisted on retaining the old version. I had always held it to be the right one. Fortunately, or unfortunately—it depends on the point of view. We had no lover and his lass to be tempted by the pretty opportunity, but to those of us who had been lovers once it seemed that no stepping stone could have afforded so pretty a chance for a lovers' greeting as the narrow path thro' the rye, especially on a moonlight night, and the song says nothing about daylight. The "draigiet petticoats," too, were very much in evidence, as no holding up could keep them out of the dewy rye. I am not informed as to whether rye was grown much in Scotland, for it is many a long year since I left there, but if there had only been one field like ours in the kingdom, and a lover and his bonnie lassie had met there, the song might have been written.

Apropos of Jane Austen's novels, I have a daughter fifteen years old who has begun to read them, and is very much interested. She has just finished "Mansfield Park," and when she laid it down she said: "Miss Austen makes one so well acquainted with her characters. I just feel as if I had known all these people." Once, while reading she made the remark, "I would like to box Mrs. Norris's ears." I said: "You speak as though she was a real person," and she answered: "She is a real person to me." Miss Austen is a great favorite of my own, but I did not influence my daughter's opinion, as I wanted to hear her unbiased criticism. She reads very few modern story books, as we are twenty miles from any library, except a small but good one of our own.

A friend sends me THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, and I enjoy it very much, as it, together with The Outlook and The Youth's Companion, takes the place of lecture, club, and library to us in our Western isolation.

MRS. E. K. HOWELL.

Coats, Kan., Aug. 2, 1898.

Books About New England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the various lists of books relating to New England submitted to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I fail to find any mention of "The New England's Memorial; or, A Brief Relation of the Most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence of God, Manifested to the Planters of New England in America, with Special Reference to the First Colony Thereof, Called New Plymouth." By Nathaniel Morton, Secretary to the Court for the Jurisdiction of New Plymouth.

As this work does not appear to be well known to the general reader, I have copied most of the title page to draw that attention to it which it really deserves. It was originally published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1669. There was a second edition in 1721, and several others have since been issued. My copy, to which I refer, was reprinted at Plymouth, Mass., by Allen Danforth in 1826. To arouse interest in it I will insert the special preface to this edition, which reads as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The publisher deems it unnecessary to offer any apology to the publick in presenting a new edition of New England's Memorial. Our elders of the present generation have seen, and read, and hold dear its authentic and precious details; but it has been absolutely beyond the reach of the middle-aged and the young to buy or to borrow this book for perusal. There was even some difficulty in hunting up a copy for the impression, now ready for distribution. The community have felt and expressed uneasiness; and it is not strange. This is not one of that class of books one or two copies of which in a circulating library answer the purpose of a village. Every man, old or young, wants it on his shelf. He wants it for himself, and for his children. It is delightful to see with what eagerness the children treasure up its contents. This edition has been published to answer the publick demand, and the price is low to bring it within the means of all Plymouth. Nov., 1826."

Its author, Nathaniel Morton, was born in the north of England in 1612. He came, with his father, George Morton, to Plymouth in 1623, and was elected Clerk of the Colonial Court in 1645, which office he filled until his death, in 1685. The Colonial records show him to have been one of those capable and faithful men of whom it may be said:

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

Two other works of local interest occur to me as being worthy of mention, viz.: "The History of Worcester County, Mass.," by the Rev. Peter Whitney, printed by Isaiah Thomas in 1793, and "History of Worcester, Mass.," by William Lincoln, who was a brother of Gov. Levi Lincoln of that State.

Since I wrote the above I happened on the following quaint and homely bit of poesy, which gives us an excellent idea of the manners and customs of the New Englanders of other days. It may be found in The Massachusetts Magazine for January, 1791, though it has been traced back to 1630, and is entitled—

"OUR FOREFATHER'S SONG.

"New England's annoyances, you that would know them,
Pray ponder those verses which briefly doth show them.
The place where we live is a wilderness wood,
Where grass is much wanting that's fruitful and good;
Our mountains and hills and our valleys below,
Being commonly covered with ice and with snow;
And when the northwest wind with violence blows,
Then every man pulls his cap over his nose;
But if any's so hardy and will it withstand,
He forfeits a finger, a foot, or a hand.

"But when the Spring opens we then take the hoe,
And make the ground ready to plant and to sow;
Our corn being planted and seed being sown,
The worms destroy much before it is grown;
And when it is growing some spoil there is made,
By birds and by squirrels that pluck up the blade;
And when it is come to full corn in the ear,
It is often destroyed by raccoon and by deer.

"And now our garments begin to grow thin,
And wool is much wanted to card and to spin;
If we can get a garment to cover without,
Our other in-garments are clout upon clout;
Our clothes we brought with us are apt to be torn,
They need to be clouted soon after they're worn;
But clouting our garments they hinder us nothing,
Clouts double are warmer than single whole clothing.

"If fresh meat be wanting to fill up our dish,
We have carrots and turnips as much as we wish;
And is there a mind for a delicate dish,
We repair to the clam banks, and there we catch fish.
Instead of pottage and puddings, and custards and pies,
Our pumpkins and parsnips are common supplies;
We have pumpkins at morning, and pumpkins at noon—
If it was not for pumpkins we should be undone.

If barley be wanting to make into malt,
We must be contented, and think it no fault;
For we can make liquor to sweeten our lips
Of pumpkins and parsnips and walnut-tree chips.

* * * * * * *

"Now, while some are going let others be coming,
For while liquor's boiling it must have a scumming;
But I will not blame them, for birds of a feather
By seeking their fellows are flocking together.
But you whom the Lord intends hither to bring,
Forsake not the honey for fear of the sting;
But bring both a quiet and contented mind,
And all needful blessings you surely will find."

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, August, 1898.

George Meredith's Verse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly mention in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the name and date of the publication in which the poem of George Meredith's "Forest History" appeared; also, where a criticism of Meredith as a poet may be found? The criticism of "A. B. D.," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 6 well expresses my own views, but I would like to read an expression of those who believe him to be a great poet, if there are any holding such a view. C. D. A.

New York, Aug. 9, 1898.

["Forest History" appeared in Literature, published by Harper & Brothers in the number dated July 20, 1898. Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me., published in 1892 Meredith's "Modern Love, a Poem," with an analytical study by Mrs. E. Cavazza. Prof. Dowden wrote an article on "Meredith in His Poems" for the Fortnightly Review (57, 337,) which was reprinted in Littell, (193, 495.) Another article was written by W. F. Revell for The Westminster Review, (142, 506.) Other references to Meredith may be found in "Poole's Index."—Ed.]

Book Borrowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall look on July 24 as a "red letter" day in my life. I went out of town to celebrate my sister's birthday, and on the table amid a lot of magazines and books I came across a copy of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. It delighted me beyond words, and my sister will send it to me weekly.

In the July 30 issue you speak of "book borrowers" and give two Latin quotations. Will you kindly give the translations? The "If thou art borrowed by a friend," &c., I think I may claim to be the introducer of to this country. Sixty-four years ago we came here, and we brought that little leaflet with us. We had it in our books in England. I think somewhere in the thirties I had 2,000 struck off by Mr. Spooner, a newspaper man in Brooklyn. I think his paper was The Evening Star, but it is too long ago to be sure, and he has been dead so many years that an old lady nearly eighty can well be excused for forgetting. I have some of the 2,000 still on hand. The lines have always been admired by every one who sees them.

I shall enjoy your SATURDAY REVIEW. If you will give an English translation of the two quotations you will greatly oblige

MRS. E. M. SCHROEDER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1898.

[Translations of these lines may be given as follows:

This book is mine, God is witness:
If any one asks its name, this name shall be——

Here I place the name because I don't want to lose the book:
And if any one asks it of me,
Here shall be the name——

—ED.

English Works Translated.

From foreign sources word comes of several interesting translations of English books. A French version of Jane Austen's "Northanger Abbey," in the Revue Blanche was begun in the number for July 15, under the title of "Catherine Morland." Barrie's "The Little Minister," with the title of "Der Kleine Pastor," has been making its appearance as a feuilleton in the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin. The Tauchnitz series will soon have a German translation of George Moore's "Evelyn Innes." Mr. Moore has hitherto been known to Tauchnitz's Continental readers only through his "Celibates." Louis Becke's "White Men and Brown Women" has been rendered into Swedish, under the title of "Hvita Män och Bruna Kvinner."

Consolation for Mr. Alden.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

William L. Alden, who sends literary gossip from London to THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, has stirred up a hornet's nest by divers contemptuous references to the works of Jane Austen. It is evident that somebody does read Miss Austen, and that the habit is a tyrannous one when it is once acquired. Instead of fighting it Mr. Alden should soothe himself with the reflection that there is no accounting for tastes.

No String Tied to It.

From The Buffalo Review.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART is one of the most satisfactory, impartial, and comprehensive sheets published relating to the books of to-day. It has no string to it, and does not strive to bolster up the inestimable virtue of any class or sect in literature. Last week a number of columns were devoted to the 150 books for Summer reading. It includes a classified list relating to almost every subject, with a brief comment upon each book.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

An elaborate work is being completed by Eyre Spottiswoode of London, entitled "Queen Victoria's Treasures at Windsor Castle." The text will be written by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor of Windsor Castle. There are four parts to the work, each containing ten plates from water-color drawings made by William Gibb. Only 1,100 copies are to be offered for sale, and of these 100 will be numbered and signed by the Marquis of Lorne.

"Hawaii in Time of Revolution" is the title of a book by Mary H. Krout to be published before long by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Among the interesting articles in the September Century will be a paper on "Popular Superstitions of Europe," by Daniel G. Brinton, M. D. The illustrations will be by André Castaigne, whose peculiar charm in atmospheric effects is well known, making his pictures particularly significant, when accompanied by a text that deals with ghosts and goblins and other unearthly things.

A new novel from the pen of that versatile romancer Max Pemberton is promised for Autumn publication by D. Appleton & Co. Its title is "The Phantom Army," and it is said to be in the author's best vein.

Rider Haggard's new work, which will first appear as a serial in Longman's Magazine, is not a novel. It is entitled "A Farmer's Year" and will be a truthful record, it is said, of a farmer's experience for that period.

The first and one of the greatest of American classics is to be added by The Century Company to their "Thumb-Nail Series"; it is Dr. Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack." The editor is Benjamin E. Smith. The little volume will have for its frontispiece a portrait of Franklin. There will also be a fac simile of the first number of the Almanack for the year 1733, made from the only copy known to be in existence.

The Werner Company announces a set of seven volumes entitled "American Lecturers and Humorists' Series." Eli Perkins is the editor of the work, the first volume of which is entitled "Stories of Mark Twain, Bill Nye, and Petroleum V. Nasby."

Albert Lavignac's "The Music Dramas of Richard Wagner, with Some Account of His Festival Theatre at Bayreuth," translated by Esther Singleton, is announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author, who is Professor of Harmony at the Paris Conservatory and a distinguished writer upon music, has analyzed the dramas, it is said, with the logic and philosophy of a Teuton and the vivacity and lightness of touch of a Frenchman.

A new edition of Jane Austen's novels, with illustrations by Chris Hammond, is in preparation at Frederick A. Stokes Company's. The same publishers also have in press Gordon Browne's "Baron Munchausen."

Hezekiah Butterworth, who has written several popular juvenile books, has in press with D. Appleton & Co. "The Pilot of the Mayflower," which should have a permanent historical value besides its interest as fiction. Mr. Butterworth describes the scenes preceding the sailing of the Pilgrims and attending the voyage, and he pictures the early days at Plymouth. The illustrations will include views of Plymouth Rock and other actual scenes at Plymouth, together with pictures which aim to reproduce glimpses of life of the first settlement.

"China in Transformation," by Archibald R. Colquhoun, will be presented by Harper & Brothers in September. There will be included in the volume maps and diagrams. Mr. Colquhoun has made several visits to the Far East—in Burmah, in Siam, and in China. His exposition of China's position to-day, geographically, politically, and commercially, should be of the utmost interest and value.

A handbook on an allèged neglected subject, particularly among Americans, is in press at the Century Company. The work is entitled "A Primer of Heraldry for Americans," and the author is Edward S. Holden. There is one chapter called "How to Trace a Pedigree," which will doubtless be perused with eager anticipation. There are also chapters which concern the growth of hereditary patriotic societies, on emblems, flags, seals, arms, badges, &c. The twenty-four plates contain more than 100 illustrative figures.

Miss L. Allen Harker, a new-comer among fiction writers, has a novel in press with M. F. Mansfield & Co. It is entitled "The Intervention of the Duke." The volume will be published uniform with "Litanies of Life" by Kathleen Watson, also a new writer.

Harry Thurston Peck has prepared for Dodd, Mead & Co. a translation from the Latin of Petronius of "Trimalchio's Dinner," with an introduction and a bibliographical appendix. The introduction gives a sketch of the development of prose fiction in ancient Rome, and draws an interesting parallel between this novel of Petronius and the realistic fiction of modern France. In an appendix is given a list of the most authoritative and interesting books that deal with the private life of the Romans in the Petronian age. Readers of "Quo Vadis" will remember that attention was called to this novel by Sienkiewicz. They will have an opportunity of gaining at first hand a knowledge of every-day life among the Romans, while those interested in comparative literature should find it equally attractive as a subject of careful study.

Now that the Spanish-American war is over, it is expected that Stephen Crane, freed from the exigencies of war correspondence, will be able to return to the novel that he was at work on for the Frederick A. Stokes Company, the scene of which is laid in the Graeco-Turkish war.

"Trewinnot of Guy's," by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan, and soon to be published by M. F. Mansfield, is a story of an enthusiastic young student at Guy's Hospital. The hero is said to have an attractive personality which dominates the tale throughout.

How a plucky boy fought his own battles and made his way upward from poverty in a Long Island seashore town forms the theme [illegible]

It is said that H. Phelps Whitmarsh's "The World's Rough Hand," shortly to be published by The Century Company, has done for the modern adventurer what Dana did for the merchant sailor, in "Two Years Before the Mast." It is a tale of adventure, the action of which takes place at the antipodes.

A thoroughly popular scientific book on varied topics is promised by Dodd, Mead & Co. in Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace's "The Wonderful Century." Some of the topics are: "Modes of Traveling," "Labor-saving Machinery," "The Conveyance of Thought," "Spectrum Analysis," "Hypnotism and Phrenology." Dr. Wallace is the author of "Malay Archipelago," and "Darwinism."

Among the Autumn announcements of the Frederick A. Stokes Company are Mrs. A. C. Sage's "A Little Colonial Dame," being a tale for boys and girls the scenes of which are laid in old New York; Henry Bradford Simmons's "The Jingle Jangle Rhyme Book," being a collection of humorous verse, illustrated by humorous pictures in color; and Anna Sproul Reading's "Chat Record," which is best described by the quatrain on the title page:

> See herein, all nice and neat
> A record of the men I meet,
> Amongst them all, perhaps, there be,
> Who knows, the not impossible He.

"Adventures of a Civil Engineer," written by a well-known novelist who conceals his identity in the present instance under the pseudonym of "Weathersby Chesney," will shortly make its appearance from the press of M. F. Mansfield. The work is said to be made up of experiences of daring, valor, and adventure that befell the author while engaged in scientific investigations.

James Barnes, author of "Midshipman Farragut," "Commodore Bainbridge," &c., has written what is said to be a graphic and spirited story of Commodore Perry's adventures as a boy on the frigate General Greene, and through the exciting scenes which attended the battle of Lake Erie. The volume is entitled "The Hero of Erie," and will be published in October by D. Appleton & Co.

The magnificent reception which Edmond Rostand's romantic drama "Cyrano de Bergerac" met with in Paris has encouraged the young poet to compose another five-act historical play. It is destined for Mme. Bernhardt, who, it is expected, will bring it out at the Renaissance early in September. The central figure in the piece is the Duc de Reichstadt.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's new story of New York's society, "Good Americans," will be presented in book form late in the Autumn by The Century Company. While there are said to be no actual portraits of character in the tale, the types are familiar; the dialogue is varied, and as bright as that in the author's "The Anglomaniacs," and "Sweet Bells Out of Tune."

Sidney Colvin's eagerly anticipated biography of Robert Louis Stevenson will first be presented in serial form through Scribner's Magazine.

"The House of Hidden Treasure," by Maxwell Gray, which is to be brought out by D. Appleton & Co. early in September, is regarded by its author as her most important and significant work since "The Silence of Dean Maitland." The scene is laid for the most part in England, and the story opens in the sixties.

A paper on the practicability and utility of an Anglo-American entente cordiale will be contributed to the September number of The Pall Mall Magazine by Sir Charles W. Dilke, who was himself among the first statesmen in Europe to recognize and welcome the possibility of an Anglo-Saxon union. "A young artillery officer" will describe a "Modern Battle." Carlyle Smythe, a friend of companion in his Australian travels of Samuel Clemens will, under the title of "The Real 'Mark Twain,'" write an account of the American author as he is known to his friends. A tragic tale of the Philippine Islands, from the pen of a Dutch authoress, and entitled "The Half-Caste," will also be included in the number as will an exciting tale of Italian adventure by Mr. Crockett, the well-known novelist.

"The Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome, is a sequel to "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," which gave the author an immediate and widespread popularity several years ago. That little book is said to have had a sale of as many as 200,000 copies. The new volume will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., and includes among other themes: "On the Art of Making Up One's Mind," "On the Disadvantages of Not Getting What One Wants," "On the Motherliness of Man," &c.

F. Warre Cornish, M. A., Vice Provost of Eton College, has edited for Henry Holt & Co. "A Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." While based on Sir William Smith's famous work, it is not a mere abridgement, but is said to be thoroughly up to date, and gains in compactness by combining several smaller articles of the parent work under new headings. The book will be a very light, handy 8vo, of about 800 pages, and contains about 1,100 illustrations.

A collection of architectural essays by W. P. P. Longfellow has been compiled in a volume to be entitled "The Column and the Arch," and will be published some time in the Fall by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Africa, Its Partition and Its Future," by Henry M. Stanley, J. Scott Keltie, Sir George T. Goldie, and others foremost in African affairs, will be presented before long by Dodd, Mead & Co. Africa is at present the theatre of an extraordinary colonial activity, and in this book a dozen of the men most qualified to do it graphically describe how Africa has been partitioned, why the European powers are such eager rivals for its territory, what their colonial powers and ambitions are, and give the latest account of Europe in Africa yet attempted, together with some prophetic forecasts of conditions in Africa in the twentieth century.

Henry Holt & Co. report that David D. Wells's "Her Ladyship's Elephant" had passed to its third edition. Favorable criti- [illegible] London.

Paul Bourget's "Voyageuses," translated by William Marchant, is among the books announced for Fall publication by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale has written "A History of English Romanticism—Eighteenth Century," which will be published by Henry Holt & Co. in September. The same publishers will also issue about the same time "A Political History of Contemporary Europe," by Charles Seignobos, and edited by Prof. S. M. Macvane of Harvard.

A volume of short stories written by E. W. Hornung will shortly be brought out by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book will be entitled "Some Persons Unknown."

Henry S. Pancoast, author of "An Introduction to English Literature," has selected and edited for Henry Holt & Co. a volume of English verse, to be entitled "Standard English Poems."

Henry Holt & Co. announce a book on "Modern American Oratory"; it is composed of speeches, each entire, by Schurz, Jeremiah S. Black, Phillips, Depew, Curtis, Henry W. Grady, and Beecher, with a discussion of modern oratory, notes, and a bibliography by Ralph C. Ringwalt, instructor in Columbia University.

A supplementary volume to the well-known "Rulers of India" series is about to be issued from the Clarendon Press—a book devoted to "Sir Henry Lawrence, the Pacificator," by Lieut. Gen. J. J. McLeod Innes, R. E. V. C. The volume will contain a portrait and map.

Charles Scribner's Sons have ready their American edition of Richard Davey's "Cuba, Past and Present." The work includes three full-page plates and a portrait of Columbus, a map, &c. It is a history of the island from its discovery by Columbus, dealing with the natives, their manners, customs, and mode of living, with a history of the rebellion, its causes, and effects; an account of the geographical position of the island, its products, and commerce; the slave trade; life in Havana, Matanzas, and Santiago, with a full description of each place; the scenery, minerals, population, religious customs, superstitions of the island, &c.

"Music and Musicians," by Albert Lavignac, translated by William Marchant, and edited with a chapter on "American Music," by H. E. Krehbiel, is being prepared for publication by Henry Holt & Co. The volume will have numerous illustrations, including those of orchestral instruments. It is a short treatise on the science of music, instruments, and the leading composers and artists.

An American edition of A. Conan Doyle's "Songs of Action" has just been issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, as has one of E. T. Reed's, "Mr. Punch's Animal Land," which includes fifty-two humorous illustrations of noted men of the day with what seems to be clever descriptive letter press. Doubleday & McClure also announce "Songs of Action," by Dr. Doyle.

A new novel, entitled "The Rapin," by H. de Vere Stacpoole, is announced for early publication by Henry Holt & Co. The book is said to give a striking picture of studio life in the Paris of to-day.

Charles Scribner's Sons have a new volume of tales by Cy Warman, entitled "Frontier Stories of the Indians and the Pioneers," which will come from their press before long.

Archibald Forbes, the well-known English war correspondent, has written "The Life of Napoleon III.," which will be brought out in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co. About forty illustrations, many of them being reproductions of rare paintings, engravings, and photographs, will be included in the work, which is intended to be a popular biography. Mr. Forbes was personally identified with many of the events he describes; he had long ago won an enviable reputation for accuracy, and these facts, together with his unquestioned power of description and analysis, should produce a permanent result.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles's book on "Military Europe" will be published Aug. 27 by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

A George Eliot Revival.

Whether the revived interest in George Eliot that is manifesting itself in the literary reviews and in gossip among bookmen has "simply come of itself" or has been created by Lady Newdigate-Newdegate's "The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor," it does not particularly matter. The revival is here. A very short time ago Longmans, Green & Co. brought out a new edition of "Silas Marner," edited, with introduction and notes, by Robert Herrick, and now an elaborately illustrated edition of this novel is promised in the near future by Dodd, Mead & Co.; the excellence of its letterpress is vouched for, and there will be sixty full-page illustrations by Reginald B. Birch. Harper & Brothers, who have published the Eliot novels in two separate editions, are now said to be contemplating a new biographical edition, which will include much hitherto unpublished matter. It is undoubtedly true, as a writer in The Book Buyer recently remarked, that this is a "literary" revival concerning the works of the gifted authoress, "for she has never lost her hold on the great religious public."

Poems on Mr. Gladstone.

Like the Shakespearean scholar who believed that the tragedy of "Lear" was too great a drama ever to be put upon the stage, there are some persons who think that some men are too great to be praised by the pens of humble poets. There is some truth in this; truly grand and great men cannot have their uniqueness expatiated on through the metre of minds inferior to their own without their friends feeling more or less pain, however sincere may be the emotions of the rhymesters. The Academy feels this way about a volume that will shortly make its appearance in this country. It says: "A book is even now being prepared for America which, with every feeling of respect for the great Englishman who has just died, we cannot anticipate with pleasure. The work will be entitled 'Poems on the Late Mr. Gladstone,' and will contain the effusions of nearly 300 authors. Think of it—nearly 300 authors!"

Pickwick or an Oyster?

S. Reynolds Hole in Literature.

I come now with a most thankful heart to those authors and artists who have helped me to develop and enjoy two priceless gifts, sent from heaven to make sunshine and music in our lives—the sense of humor and the love of a garden. To my chief benefactors, whom it was also my high privilege to know as friends, Dickens, Thackeray, and Leech, I have done homage on happy occasions, and I have a pleasant recollection of the smile and the sympathy of the author of "Pickwick" when I told him, in proof of my profound admiration, how, in my schoolboy days, with an income of sixpence per week, I had saved half for the monthly numbers of his famous book, still in my possession, bound in two volumes, and in the most degraded form of the art. The smile expanded, as I proceeded to describe my wrestlings with temptation, the agony of conflict, when the siren sang, in the form of an oysterman who passed at intervals by the door of our schoolyard, and lured us, not only by the cravings of appetite, but by the fascinations of gambling.

His mode of business was to receive a halfpenny from his customer, who cried "head" or "tail" (the tail was represented by Britannia in full uniform uncomfortably located on the edge of her shield) as the vendor threw it upward. The customer lost his coin if his conjecture was wrong. If right, he received an excellent oyster, with a copious supply of peppered vinegar from a huge stone bottle, with a slit in the cork.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

Sunday, Aug. 14, 1898.

FEATURES:

A Well-known Financier

Portrait of Edward S. Marston, the new President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The Battle-Scarred Texas

A full page of illustrations of the Texas in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, showing the injuries she received.

For Puerto Rico

Departure of the First New York Regiment of Volunteer Engineers. Portrait of Col. Eugene Griffin.

At Santiago

Full page of pictures descriptive of the occupation by American troops. Pictures of Siboney in flames and of Cuban refugees at El Caney. An entirely new picture of Morro Castle.

Americans in Honolulu

The New York Times's correspondent in the Hawaiian Islands sends some interesting pictures touching on the American annexation. The arrival of troops in Honolulu.

A Beautiful Englishwoman

Portrait of the Countess of Warwick.

The Atlantic Yacht Club

Its new home at Sea Gate, Coney Island. Interior and exterior of the Clubhouse and description of the gay New York colony at this point.

The Colored Soldier in the South

Particular reference to the famous Tenth Regiment and the hostility excited among the people in Augusta.

The Italian Immigrant

Interesting story with many excellent pictures, and description of the work at the Barge Office, with portraits of the Commissioner of Immigration, Thomas Fitchie, and Assistant Commissioner Edward F. McSweeney.

Empress Eugenie

Latest portrait of this distinguished woman.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."